

1974-75

Contents

Jan 01, 1974

REPORT
1974-75

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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INDIA

Jan 01, 1974

Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

The year under report saw the consolidation of the process of detente between the super powers, continued normalisation between West Germany and East European countries, progressive defusing of the atmosphere of crisis in Cyprus and West Asia and a general trend in favour of peace elsewhere. At the same time there are no signs of the arms race either among the major powers or among the lesser powers of the world being reduced either in its scope or in its intensity. The crisis in Cyprus has also borne out the growing understanding between the super powers to avoid any chance collision between themselves as well as the evolving common approach among the NATO powers. The progress of peace efforts in West Asia indicate a desire on the part of the two super powers to reduce areas of possible misunderstanding between themselves. Renewed tension in Vietnam is a warning that the basic problem in this area remains unresolved.

It is significant that notwithstanding the highly sensitive and portentous atmosphere prevailing within the United States over the Watergate affair and President Nixon's role in that context, the Soviet Union has not deviated from its policy in the search for detente with USA which has been underway since the first summit between the two leaders in 1973. The visit of President Nixon to Moscow towards the end of June 1974, for the third summit meeting with Soviet leaders, served to confirm the interest of the two super powers in keeping an atmosphere of stability, co-operation and understanding. Though there was only limited agreement over the limitation of the arms race or final agreement to facilitate increase of US-Soviet trade, the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit did have the effect of continuing the process of detente.

The momentum towards detente was continued in the Summit talks held at Vladivostok in November between President Ford and General Secretary Brezhnev. Both expressed their conviction that a long term agreement on further limitation of strategic offensive arms "would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the USSR, and the US, to reducing the danger of war and to enhancing world peace". The talks however showed continued defensive vigilance vis a vis their armed capabilities. Further the refusal of ratification by the Soviet Union

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of the trade agreement with the USA (trade between the two countries which has registered significant increases by end of 1974 was expected to double the level in 1972) will be a setback to their developing relations. Notwithstanding these, the series of economic and technological agreements between the Soviet Union, and the Western powers in general and the speedy defusion of the Cyprus crisis and the progress of peace efforts in West Asia have however sustained the process of detente.

Within the process of detente the US achieved a significant come back, in its position and role on West Asia. While President Nixon's tour of the West Asian countries served to introduce a limited understanding between Israel on the one hand and her Arab antagonists on the other, the change-over in US Presidency has not significantly affected the US approach towards attempts at defusion of the crisis atmosphere in West Asia. The recent indications of an approach of confrontation by the Western powers led by the US towards the oil policy of the Arab States and the lack of progress in the settlement of the West Asian problems have, however introduced an element of uncertainty if not anxiety in the region.

In the regional context, the decision of the Rabat Summit meeting of Arab leaders that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole representative of the Palestinian people highlighted the fact that no solution of the West Asian crisis would be possible without the Palestinian people being a party to that solution. Israel did not react favourably to this development and the prospect of stage by stage settlement between her and the Arabs States receded. India believes that no enduring solution of the West Asian problem can be realised without the restoration of the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people and vacation by Israel of all Arab territories under her illegal occupation. It is India's hope that the prevailing pragmatic approach of the Arab States and their willingness to make concessions, would be reciprocated by Israel and also by her supporters in the West to facilitate an enduring settlement

An event of deep concern to India during the last year was the rude disturbance to the constitutional processes in Cyprus

and the ouster of President Makarios. India along with other non-aligned nations at the United Nations expressed her solidarity with the people of Cyprus immediately after the crisis and steadily supported moves towards the restoration of constitutional

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order in Cyprus and the maintenance of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of non-aligned Cyprus and withdrawal of all foreign military personnel. In this context, India welcomed the restoration of civilian rule in Greece, which facilitated the search for restoration of normalcy in Cyprus. India has also welcomed the return of President Makarios to Cyprus and the holding of talks between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus. She hopes that the internal situation in Cyprus would further improve and help in consolidating the independence and territorial integrity of the island republic.

Relations between India and the West European Countries were marked by increasingly friendly co-operation in the economic, technical and cultural fields. India has gratefully acknowledged the decision of the EEC to extend 300,000 tons of wheat as grant and 700,000 tons on commercial terms to help tide her over the difficult food situation. She has also welcomed the community's decision to contribute \$ 250 million as its contribution to the Most Seriously Affected Countries in the context of the recommendations of the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly, in addition to the bilateral assistance offered by the members.

Politically, the Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing talks in France as also the dialogue between the FRG and the GDR resulting in the exchange of diplomatic relations between them has contributed significantly to the continuing process of detente. There has also been noteworthy progress in the second stage of the conference on European Security and Co-operation, which justifies hopes of a successful conclusion of the third and final stage of the conference. India has welcomed this general improvement in east-west relations as they are in accord with her own policies of peaceful co-existence and international co-operation. In the same manner, the European countries have accepted the Simla Agreement and the post-Simla processes as an enduring basis for normalisation and reconciliation in the Indian sub-continent.

India watched with interest the developments in Portugal after the fall of the dictatorial regime in April last and the steps taken by the military government towards restoring democracy and liberty not only in Portugal, but also in the overseas territories. India welcomed the progress of negotiations between the Government of Portugal on the one hand and the liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola on the other. India

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acclaimed the recognition of the independence of Guinea-Bissau

by Portugal and the establishment of an African government in Mozambique which is to take over the government after full independence by June 1975 as also the agreement between Portugal and the liberation movement in Angola on the question of independence to the latter in the coming year. The democratic approach displayed by the new government of Portugal encouraged India to take steps towards normalisation of relations with that country, which had been disrupted by the intransigent attitude of the former dictatorial government over Goa. Preliminary understanding was reached with the new government during the meeting between the Indian and Portuguese Foreign Ministers in September last at the United Nations. With the acceptance by the Portuguese government of the integration of the former Portuguese territories of (Goa, Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli) with the Indian Union, the way was prepared for restoration of normal relations between the two countries. The visit of the Portuguese Foreign Minister to India in December resulted in the signing of a formal treaty, acknowledging the integration of the former Portuguese enclaves with the Indian Union and restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The friendship and all-round co-operation between India and the Soviet Union resting on the solid foundation of mutual respect, mutual advantage and non-interference in each others' internal affairs, was further consolidated during the year. India's efforts to achieve permanent peace in the sub-continent, of which the tripartite agreement of April 1974 was a concrete result, received commendable support from the Soviet Union. India's spectacular breakthrough in peaceful nuclear technology was seen by the Soviet Union in the proper perspective, as a milestone on independent India's path to economic and technological self-reliance. Besides the increase in the turnover of Indo-Soviet trade from Rs. 412 crores in 1973 to Rs. 550 crores in 1974, the Soviet willingness to help in the key sectors of the Indian economy, was a further manifestation of friendship. India welcomed (Soviet initiatives in promoting detente and relaxation of tension between States and, in this context, particularly hoped for the success of the conference on European Security and Co-operation. The visit of Marshal Grechko highlighted the steadfast friendship and growing co-operation between India and the Soviet Union and the importance attached by them to the preservation of peace and stability in Asia. It opened up new prospects of

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further growth of mutually beneficial co-operation between the two countries in various fields.

India's friendship and co-operation with the East European countries received further fillip with the visit of the Prime Ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia to India (during 1974). Discussions with them revealed that the views of India and these countries on important international issues were close. The East European leaders expressed appreciation of and

extended full support to India's quest for durable peace in the sub-continent. The visiting leaders accepted, without reservations, the peaceful nature of Indian's nuclear programme. Many important agreements were concluded between India and the East European countries in the fields of trade, economic, scientific and technical collaboration.

A new beginning was made towards a more mature relationship with the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger to India in October 1974. The visit helped remove some past misunderstandings and contributed to a mature and constructive understanding between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. Dr. Kissinger reaffirmed US support for the Simla Agreement and India's initiatives for normalisation and reconciliation in the sub-continent without outside interference. He also affirmed that the US did not intend to encourage an arms race in the sub-continent nor did she equate Pakistan with India. India's role as a major factor for peace, progress and stability in Asia was recognised. The US also accepted India's intentions of using nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes. She also recognised the positive role of the non-aligned countries in the world and accepted India's view that Indo-Soviet friendship is not an impediment to the further development of Indo-American relations. At the same time, the improvement of India's relations with the US, is not to be at the expense of either country's relations with other countries. The agreement to set up a Joint Commission following the visit was a significant step towards providing a framework for economic, commercial, scientific, technological, educational and cultural co-operation between the two countries. In the light of this trend towards an improved climate of Indo-US relations there was all the greater disappointment and regret at the recent United States decision to lift the arms embargo to Pakistan, India could not but make clear that the decision could have serious consequences for the peace, stability and the process of normalisation in the sub-conti-

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ment as also create a set-back in the evolution of more mature relations between the two countries.

India's growing relations with the developing States of Africa were further consolidated by the exchange of high level visits with several African countries. During the year under review, India played host to the Presidents of Senegal, Sudan, Zambia and Gabon and to the Prime Ministers of Mauritius and Tanzania. The Vice-President of India visited Zambia- at the invitation of the Zambian Government to participate in the 1st anniversary celebrations of the country's independence. He also visited Tanzania. Technical and economic co-operation agreements as well as trade agreements were signed with several African countries during the year.

During the year under review, considerable importance was

given to development of close ties with the West Asian States and the Gulf, particularly Iran, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. A large number of high-level visits were exchanged resulting in the affirmation of the traditional friendship between them and India. These exchanges also revealed a close identity of views on major international and bilateral issues, thus creating a sound framework for greater co-operation in various fields of endeavour.

Along with many other developing countries India has also been severely hit by the energy crisis brought about by unprecedented increases in oil prices. At the same time India has supported the right of oil producing countries to have sovereignty over their natural resources and to secure fair prices for their raw material. In solidarity with other non-aligned and developing countries, India has played a constructive role at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly and elsewhere with a view to providing compensating mechanisms such as special funds to help developing nations meet their increased energy costs and balance of payment difficulties. India has also taken steps for strengthening bilateral relations with oil producing countries like Iran and Iraq, by working out schemes of mutual economic co-operation providing on the one hand for uninterrupted oil supplies to India and on the other hand assistance and co-operation in industrialisation of the concerned oil producing countries.

The crisis resulting from increasing cost of oil, foodstuffs, fertilisers and raw materials has served to high-light the need for the developing countries to concentrate on their economic deve-

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lopment and to make the best use of the resources available with them. The world is going through the process of a second industrial revolution, this time based not so much on an international division of labour, as on the progressive use of the continuously developing technology. It is imperative that the countries of the non-industrialized developing world should not once again miss the chance in this second industrial revolution. It is also imperative that they should make the best use of their technological advancement, however limited it may be. It is in this context that the underground explosion of a nuclear device for peaceful purposes in last May by India has to be seen and assessed. India attaches the utmost importance to the harnessing of the boundless uses of nuclear technology for economic and social development purposes.

As regards problems nearer home, the process of normalisation of the relationships in the sub-continent continued apace, despite some set backs in June-July 1974, arising from Pakistan's baseless suspicion of India's peaceful nuclear explosion. The India-Pakistan-Bangladesh tripartite agreement of April 1974, had consolidated the progress already made since the Simla Agreement of July 1972. India's persistent efforts to hasten the process of normalisation of relations with Pakistan happily led

to agreement in September over resumption of postal and tele-communication links and exchange of visits by, nationals of either country. This was followed by the conclusion of a trade agreement in December 1974 and a shipping agreement in January 1975. India was, however, apprehensive that the decision of the United States to resume arms supply to Pakistan would be a set-back to the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

India has continued her policy of friendship and co-operation with her immediate neighbours and several steps have been taken in her relations with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, with a view to stabilising harmony and co-operation in this part of the region. The bonds of traditional friendship which have marked India-Bangladesh relations were further cemented by high-level exchange of visits and collaboration in the political, technological and economic fields. Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman visited India in May and President Giri paid a visit to Bangladesh in June last. India extended credits to Bangladesh for various projects to further economic co-operation with that country. In the political sphere India concluded a land boundary agreement with

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Bangladesh. This agreement settled the boundary question, which had defied solution for a long time, and was a step towards friendship and good neighbourliness. Talks are also continuing with Bangladesh for the demarcation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. Similarly, the recent agreement with Sri Lanka on the division of the historic waters in Palk Bay, which also has settled the issue of Kachchativu amicably, is an indication of India's earnestness in evolving a policy of friendship and mutual co-operation with her neighbours. The policy of actively promoting the economic development and progress of Bhutan continued during the year. Relations were further strengthened by the visit of President Giri to Bhutan in June and the Bhutan king of India in December 1974. During several exchanges of high-level visits between India and Nepal frank and friendly talks were held to solve some of the questions of bilateral interest between them, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefit. Joint Boundary Demarcation work progressed smoothly with Burma. Relations with Afghanistan were marked by friendly co-operation in economic, technical and cultural fields and were further cemented by the visit, in March 1975, of President Mohammed Daud to India.

As regards South East Asia, India welcomes the trend towards regional co-operation among the countries of the area under the auspices of ASEAN and supports their desire to develop South East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. It is India's hope that such co-operation would eventually lead towards a system of security rooted on economic strength and voluntary co-existence and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the

countries in the area. A spirit of understanding and goodwill specially marked India's bilateral relations with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines. A mutually satisfactory maritime boundary agreement was also concluded with Indonesia.

The situation in Indo-China is still far from peaceful. There has been recurrence of fighting in Vietnam and the conflict still continues in Cambodia. India has emphasised the importance of the observance of the Paris Agreement for peace and stability in Vietnam and has urged the settlement of the conflict in Cambodia in accordance with the wishes of the people and without outside interference. India hopes that understanding reached in Laos would endure and be consolidated. India's relations with Aus-

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tralia, New Zealand, Fiji and Mauritius were further strengthened by the exchange of visits and fruitful collaboration in various fields.

In East Asia, India's relations with Japan, North and South Korea and Mongolia continued to be friendly and cordial and strengthened by exchange of visits. Towards China, India continued to follow a policy of seeking normalisation of relations. China's attitude, however, remained unresponsive and unfriendly. As a result, there was no significant change for the better in India's relations with China.

India remains concerned over the developments in the Indian Ocean which, alongwith other littoral countries, she wants to maintain as a zone of peace free from big power rivalry. The US decision involving further expansion of military facilities in the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia has caused deep concern to the States in the region. In this context, India watched with interest the report of the UN Study Team. Being totally opposed to the establishment of bases for military purposes in the Indian Ocean area, India has sought to co-ordinate her policies with littoral States who agree on the need to keep the Indian Ocean free from big power rivalry.

India continued to take sustained interest in international forums and seeks solutions to international problems in accordance with her general principles bearing on arms control, regulation of international trade and development and the various human problems pertaining to colonialism and apartheid and fundamental human rights.

In sum, the year under report witnessed an expansion, in depth as well as in breadth, of India's friendly relations with several countries in the world. While India's traditional and time-tested friendship with the Soviet Union was further consolidated, relations with the USA were placed on a more mature understanding of each other's points of view. India's relations

with the other European countries both east and west were further strengthened. The year also witnessed normalisation of relations with Portugal and a new beginning in the long historic connection between India and Portugal. While harmonious and co-operative relations with India's neighbours were further strengthened by exchange of high-level visits, a new dimension was given to her co-operation with the developing African

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countries by the conclusion of various technical and trade agreements. In the relaxation of world tension and the adherence of more and more countries to the principle of co-existence and of co-operation rather than confrontation, India finds a vindication of the policy of non-alignment which continues to serve her national interest and the larger cause of world peace.

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MALI

GERMANY CYPRUS USA VIETNAM RUSSIA ISRAEL MOROCCO INDIA GREECE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE PORTUGAL ANGOLA GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE BULGARIA HUNGARY NORWAY SLOVAKIA PAKISTAN PERU SENEGAL SUDAN ZAMBIA GABON MAURITIUS TANZANIA IRAN IRAQ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BANGLADESH SRI LANKA BHUTAN NEPAL BURMA MALAYSIA INDONESIA PHILIPPINES THAILAND CHINA CAMBODIA LAOS FIJI NEW ZEALAND JAPAN KOREA MONGOLIA

Jan 01, 1974

India's Neighbours

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

Relations between Afghanistan and India were marked by increasingly friendly co-operation in the economic, technical and cultural fields. The Afghan Minister of Information and Culture, Mr. A. R. Navin, visited India in February/March 1974 and held discussion for expansion of Indo-Afghan co-operation in cultural field with India's Minister of Education and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The Third Ministerial level meeting of the Joint Indo-Afghan Economic Commission took place in New Delhi from Jun 20, 1974 to 24 June 1974. The Afghan delegation was headed by H.E. Dr. Abdul Kayoum, Minister of Mines and Industries. H.E. Mr. Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, visited India from 27 to 29

June 1974 and exchanged views on bilateral and international issues. Sardar Mohammed Naim, Personal Emissary of President Daoud, passed through Delhi in December 1974. His transit visit afforded an opportunity for review of bilateral relations.

H.E. Mr. Mohammed Daoud, Head of States and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, accompanied by Ministers of Commerce, Planning, Deputy Foreign Minister and senior officials paid a State visit to India from 10 to 14 March 1975. During his stay in Delhi, President Mohammed Daoud and his delegation held extensive talks with the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and other leaders. They visited places of educational, industrial agricultural and scientific interest in and around Delhi. The Punjab University conferred an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law on President Daoud during his visit to, Chandigarh. There was a close similarity of views on all subjects discussed and, among other things, both the Afghan and Indian leaders reaffirmed their resolve to create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in South Asia and to continue to seek resolution of existing disputes by peaceful methods. In keeping with close relations between India and Afghanistan, the two sides agreed to keep in close contact on political, economic and other deve-

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lopments in the region. Regret was voiced at the recent action of the United States in lifting the arms embargo to Pakistan. It was felt that this would stimulate an arms race in South Asia and encourage the forces of confrontation and tension and thus retard the process of normalisation in South Asia.

Bangladesh

Indo-Bangladesh relations continued to be further strengthened and consolidated in all spheres in the spirit of close friendship, mutual confidence and co-operation. The tradition of frequent meetings, formal and informal, between the leaders of the two countries was maintained.

The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh Dr. Kamal Hussain, visited India in April 1974. The historic Tripartite Agreement of 9 April was signed between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The major question resolved through this Agreement was that of the 195 Pakistani prisoners of war detained for war crimes. The Bangladesh Government decided not to proceed with the war crimes trial as an act of clemency and in acknowledgement of the Government of Pakistan's apology for the crimes committed by the Pakistan Army which it "condemned and deeply regretted". The 195 POWs were duly repatriated to Pakistan, but the expectation that this would induce Pakistan to respond by settling the question of division of assets and agree to the return of the remaining Pakistani nationals in Bangladesh unfortunately remained unfulfilled. The Government of India were convinced that the process of normalisation on the sub-

continent would not be completed until these and other outstanding questions of vital importance to Bangladesh were resolved and relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh normalised.

The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, (now President) Sheikh Mujibur, Rahman, paid an official visit to India from 12 to 16 May 1974. The visit constituted an important landmark in relations between the two countries. The settlement of the land boundary question which had defied a solution for a generation affords a unique example of creative statesmanship, political wisdom and courage displayed by the leaders of India and Bangladesh for the cause of peace, welfare and advancement of the people of the two countries. Under the Agreement, Berubari would remain with India and the enclaves of Dahagram and

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Angarpota with Bangladesh, while other enclaves would be exchanged.

The Joint Declaration issued by the two Prime Ministers expressed deep satisfaction at the growing ties of co-operation between their two countries based on mutual respect, sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs" and reaffirmed their resolve to further consolidate and expand this co-operation, thus fulfilling the deeply-felt aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

On Farakka, the two leaders agreed that the problem should be approached with understanding so that the interests of both countries may be reconciled and difficulties removed in a spirit of friendship and co-operation. The question of delimiting the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh is engaging the earnest attention of the two Governments. Four rounds of extensive negotiations have been held; one at the technical level and three at the level of Foreign Secretaries. Both sides are agreed that this matter should be settled through negotiations in an equitable manner, safeguarding the interests of both countries. The Government of India are however, clear in their mind that, pending a settlement, neither side should act in a manner which might prejudice the position of the other.

The Joint Rivers Commission, set up in July 1972, was charged with the additional task of studying the possibilities of augmenting the lean season flow of the Ganga at Farakka. The Commission last met in Delhi in early 1975, but was unable to make any joint recommendations to the two governments.

President V. V. Giri visited Bangladesh in June 1974. Shortly after assuming office the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, paid an official visit to Bangladesh from 7 to 10 December 1974. The visit emphasised the high importance India attached to relations with her friendly neighbours

with whom she shared many common values and goals.

In response to a request from the Bangladesh Government, a three-man team of Indian nuclear scientists from the Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre, led by Dr. Raja Ramanna, visited Bangladesh in April 1974 and agreed upon a programme of collaboration between the two countries.

Other notable developments in Indo-Bangladesh relations included the signing of a (Civil Aviation Agreement on 4 July

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the gift of a Mobile Science Laboratory for use in educational institutions in Bangladesh, and conclusion of a Cultural and Academic Exchange Programme for two years from 10 October 1974 under the Cultural Agreement of September 1972. The programme provided for a wide and varied exchange in the cultural and educational fields between the two countries. An Indian Film Festival was held in Dacca and a Bangladesh Film Festival in Delhi in April 1974.

The Bangladesh Government appreciated the peaceful nature of India's nuclear test explosion and supported its resolution in the United Nations on the question of nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia.

On several other important international issues, too, such as the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace, measures of relief and long-term assistance to developing countries severely affected by the world economic crisis, de-colonization, ending of racial discrimination and the like, India and Bangladesh shared a basic unity of approach and action.

Pursuant to an understanding reached between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during the latter's visit to New Delhi in May 1974, technical-level talks were held between the officials of the two countries to study and make recommendations regarding the delimitation of the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh. An Indian team visited Dacca for these talks from 29 November to 4 December 1974. The talks were resumed in New Delhi about the middle of January 1975.

Bhutan

The bonds of traditional friendship and warmth which have consistently been the hallmark of Indo-Bhutan relations, were renewed and strengthened through high-level exchanges of visits. In June 1974 the President of India and Shrimati V. V. Giri accompanied by Shri T. K. Gujral, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, visited Bhutan to participate in the ceremonies

marking the coronation of His Majesty King Jigme Singhye Wangchuck. In his coronation speech His Majesty the King of Bhutan paid handsome tribute to the relationship of co-operation and friendship which existed between India and Bhutan.

His Majesty King Jigme Singhye Wangchuck, accompanied by H.R.H. Ashi D.W. Wangchuck and His Excellency Lyonpo

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Dawa Tsering, the Foreign Minister of Bhutan, paid a State visit to India from 18 to 28 December 1974. The visit served to reaffirm, the warmth and friendship which has traditionally characterised Indo-Bhutan relations. The discussions between the leaders of Bhutan and India, covered a wide-range of bilateral and international issues.

His Majesty the King of Bhutan and the Prime Minister of India expressed their satisfaction at the identity of approach which existed between Bhutan and India on major international issues. They reiterated their resolve that regular consultation and close co-ordination was essential in the fulfilment of the mutual interests of the two countries. Measures were agreed for the further intensification of contacts and exchanges of visits at various levels between the two countries which would contribute to deepening the friendship and understanding between the governments and people of Bhutan and India.

His Majesty the King of Bhutan and the Prime Minister of India expressed their satisfaction with the existing arrangements between the two countries on matters of defence and security. They reaffirmed that the two governments shared a joint approach towards all matters affecting the security of India and Bhutan. The two countries also agreed to maintain close co-ordination in their foreign policies in the spirit of the Indo-Bhutanese Treaty of 1949.

The two countries also affirmed their mutual Interest in the consolidation and further progress of Bhutan's economic development and it was agreed that India would provide whatever assistance that Bhutan needed in terms of development aid and expertise from India in fulfilling the objectives of Bhutan's Five Year Plans. It was also agreed that further steps would be taken to identify projects on which the two countries could co-operate, in addition to the Chukha Hydro-electric Project and the Pagli Cement Project on which agreements had been signed earlier.

During the year under review the Government of India continued to bear special responsibility for providing assistance for Bhutan's socioeconomic development. The expenditure on Bhutan's Third Five Year Plan (1971-76) was originally envisaged at Rs. 35.5 crores. Following modification and expansion and on the basis of the expenditure incurred in the first 4

years of the plan, it was likely to exceed Rs. 40 crores. India

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has already provided Rs. 34 crores by way of developmental assistance during this period, and a further contribution is to be made, in 1975-76, the last year of the Third Plan.

The formal agreement on the Chukha Hydro-electric Project, estimated to cost Rs. 83 crores, and designed to produce 250, MW of power, was signed on 23 March 1974 by H.R.H Ashi D.W. Wangchuck, His Majesty the King's Representative in the Bhutanese Ministry of Development, and Shri K. C. Pant, Minister for Irrigation and Power. This project, expected to be completed in 7 years, will make a major contribution to accelerating economic development in Bhutan.

India has already undertaken to finance the construction of a cement plant, with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, at Pagli in Bhutan at a cost of Rs. 7 crores. An agreement was signed in Thimphu on 26 July 1974 between the Pagli Project Authority and the Cement Corporation of India, appointing the latter as (Consultants for setting up the cement plant on a turnkey basis

Co-operation between the two countries in various developmental fields continued to be implemented in accordance with the programmes approved by the two governments. Planning experts from India and Bhutan met in February-March 1974. Visits and surveys by expert delegations and specialists were carried out in a variety of fields in Bhutan, including forestry resources, minerals, telecommunications and power generation.

Burma

India's relations with Burma continued to be cordial and friendly. At the invitation of the President of India, President U Ne Win of Burma paid a goodwill visit to India from 23 to 26 April 1974. He was, accompanied by two members of the Burmese Council of State, U Hla Phone, the Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other official-, of the Government of Burma- President U Ne Win had a friendly exchange of views with the President of India and had meetings with the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Industrial Development, Science and Technology, the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Irrigation and Power. The talks covered a wide-range of subjects dealing with international and bilateral issues-

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The Joint Boundary Demarcation work between India and Burma progressed smoothly. A 10-member Indian delegation visited Burma from 1 to 10 October 1974, to attend the 16th and 17th Meetings of the Joint Boundary Commission.

Maldives

Relations between India and the Republic of Maldives were strengthened by growing co-operation between the two countries- in economic, educational and technological fields.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives, Mr. Ahmed Zaki, accompanied by Mrs. Zaki visited India from 8 to 14 March 1974. He called on the President of India and had meetings with the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture and discussed subjects of common interest.

In February 1974 a branch of the State Bank of India was, opened in Male. A telecommunication link between Bombay A Male was established in March 1974 with Indian assistance.

At the invitation of the Maldivian Prime Minister, the Indian Prime Minister paid a return visit to the Republic of Maldives from 12 to 14 January 1975. During her two days stay, Mrs. Gandhi called on the President Mr. Ibrahim Nasir and the Prime Minister Mr. Ahmed Zaki. Talks with the Maldivian leaders covered both international issues and bilateral matters. The visit contributed significantly to the consolidation of close and friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and understanding. It also laid the foundation for more meaningful co-operation between the two countries in the political and economic fields.

Nepal

India's relations with Nepal have traditionally been characterised by warmth and friendship. During the earlier part of 1974, there were some high level visits from Nepal, including the visit of a Planning Delegation led by Dr. Harka Gurung, Vice-Chairman of the Nepalese Planning Commission, in February 1974 and the visits by Major General P. B. Khatri, the Nepalese Foreign Secretary, in February and April 1974, during which various issues of interests to the two countries were discussed

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with a view to strengthening Indo-Nepalese relations in various fields.

Relations between India and Nepal came under some strain in August/September 1974 when anti-Indian statements were made and anti-Indian opinions were expressed in Nepali Press regarding certain matters which were entirely and solely under the competence of India's internal affairs. There was also hostile Press campaign for some time. The Government of India reacted to these events with a feeling of considerable surprise. Indo-Nepalese relations were the subject of free and frank ex-

change of views during the informal visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri Nagendra Prasad Rijal, to New Delhi in December 1974. Various matters of concern to the two countries were discussed in several high-level meetings between the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal. India expressed the view that the two countries, whose people live by close traditional, historical, cultural and other ties, should continue to work for the strengthening of their bilateral relations in all fields on the basis of sovereign equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

The year 1974-75 was marked by further intensification in Indo-Nepalese economic co-operation, symbolising the traditional and close relations between the two countries. A sum of Rs. 8.86 crores was provided in the 1974-75 budget as India's contribution towards meeting the development requirements of Nepal. The eastern sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg (the East-West Highway), which was recently completed, is to be formally handed over to Nepal shortly. The construction of the Central Sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg, estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores, is currently in progress. Survey work is already being carried out for the Kathmandu-Dhankuta Road. An agreement regarding the Devighat Hydro-electric Project is expected to be signed between the two governments shortly. This project, which is to produce 14,000 KW of power, is designed to meet Nepal's growing requirements for electric power. The Chatra Canal Project as well as the Trishuli Hydro-electric Project, which have already been completed, are soon to be handed over to Nepal. Discussions have been underway between the two countries regarding the giant Karnali Hydro-electric Project. Power from this project, surplus to Nepal's needs, will be purchased by India. A long-term soil conservation schemes in the catchment area of the river Kosi is also under examination. This scheme would also check the silting of the river in its lower reaches in India.

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Indian teaching staff continued to be provided for manning certain posts in the Tribhuvan University. Other Indian technicians and field operators are helping Nepal in their veterinary and horticulture programmes, as well as in the small scale and cottage industry schemes.

Pakistan

On 9 April 1974, a historic agreement was signed between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, which brought about immediate prospects for the resolution, through bilateral and peaceful means of various humanitarian issues which had arisen out of the conflict of 1971. This agreement was the culmination of India's efforts, in consultation with the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to overcome the various difficulties in the way of the solution of these problems, in the larger interests of peace and reconciliation in the sub-continent. The Tripartite Meeting, at the level of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, was made possible after

Pakistan announced its recognition of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in February 1974.

In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, India on its part, completed the repatriation of the remaining 6,500 Pakistani PWOs and civilian internees out of the total of about 90,000 by 30 April 1974. This included the 195 PWOs earlier required for trial in Bangladesh. In the context of the earnest desire of the governments for reconciliation, peace and friendship in the sub-continent, the Tripartite Agreement resulted in the emergence of a mutually acceptable formula which brought about the release and repatriation of the 195 PWOs to Pakistan. By 1 July 1974, about 1,18,030 Bengalees had been repatriated from Pakistan to Bangladesh and about 1,08,287 non-Bengalees had been repatriated from Bangladesh to Pakistan. Repatriation of these nationals to their respective countries was carried out through the airlift organised by the UNHCR with the assistance provided by several countries. In respect of non-Bengalees in Bangladesh, the Pakistan side reiterated in the Tripartite Agreement that all those who fell under the first three categories (categories of eligible persons in accordance with the Delhi Agreement) would be received by Pakistan without any limit as to numbers. The agreement also provided for the review of rejected cases.

The presence of the Pakistan Delegation, led by their Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, also afforded the

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opportunity for bilateral discussions to review the progress on implementation of the Simla Agreement. A bilateral agreement was signed with Pakistan for bringing about the release and repatriation of all nationals of either country, detained in the other, prior to the conflict of 1971 irrespective of the charges on which they were detained. Under this agreement, repatriation was completed by 9 December 1974 of all pre-war detainees in the two countries, whose presence could be verified with the help of the Swiss Missions. In all, 297 Indian pre-war detainees were released and repatriated by Pakistan. Similarly, 607 Pakistani pre-war detainees were released and repatriated by India.

In pursuance of the Joint Communique of 9 April India took the initiative to suggest to Pakistan the exchange of delegations to discuss implementation of normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. After exchange of correspondence, it was agreed that an Indian Delegation led by the Foreign Secretary would visit Pakistan on 10 June to discuss resumption of postal and telecommunication links and travel. On 1 June Pakistan sent a message postponing the talks indefinitely on the ground that India's peaceful nuclear experiment conducted on 18 May had caused a shock to the people in Pakistan and that the talks should, therefore, be deferred till the atmosphere was more favourable. However, this was hardly a tenable argument, particularly in view of the Prime Minister's

message of 22 May addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, in which she had, while referring to apprehensions in Pakistan, categorically assured that India remained fully committed to her traditional policy of developing nuclear energy resources entirely for peaceful purposes and that the underground test conducted in carefully controlled conditions was designed to develop technology for various economic uses of nuclear energy. It was further stated in the Prime Minister's letter that there were no political or foreign policy implications of this test and India remained committed to settling all differences with Pakistan peacefully through bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

However, despite the assurances contained in the Prime Minister's letter, the Pakistan Government decided to dramatise its reaction to India's peaceful nuclear explosion. A negative twist was given to the event by Pakistan while projecting it internationally. The two facets of Pakistan's line were : firstly, that Pakistan should be provided a collective or individual, security

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guarantee by the nuclear weapons powers against the alleged nuclear threat from India; secondly, that the United States Government should resume supply of military hardware to Pakistan in order to remove the so-called 'imbalance' created by India's acquisition of "nuclear capability". Internally in Pakistan, India's peaceful nuclear experiment was projected as a threat to Pakistan's security. Some totally unwarranted and baseless allegations were levelled against India to the effect that India had massed its troops against Pakistan. Some of these statements, which were tantamount to hostile propaganda against India in violation of the Simla Agreement, were brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government formally. However, while doing so, India continued to reiterate that there was no reason whatsoever to give up the healthy trend of developing normal relations between the two countries which was in accordance with the aspirations of the people in the two countries. It was also pointed out that Pakistan's action in unilaterally postponing the talks scheduled for 10 June was singularly unfortunate as discussions on normalisation measures envisaged in the Simla Agreement had nothing to do with India's peaceful nuclear experiment, whatever Pakistan Government's reservations on the subject. It was emphasised that the implementation of the normalisation measures was for the mutual benefit of the people in the two countries and, therefore, this matter should not be made subject to political considerations and fulfilment of conditions not envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

As a result of the correspondence exchanged on this subject between India's Minister of External Affairs and Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs (15 June to 20 August), the way was cleared for rescheduling of India-Pakistan talks on implementing normalisation measures without any

pre-condition.

Accordingly, an Indian Delegation, led by the Foreign Secretary, visited Islamabad from 11 September to 14 September 1974 to discuss the implementation of the various normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. As a result of these talks, the following agreements were reached with Pakistan :

(a) Agreement on the Exchange of Postal Articles:

(b) Tele-communication Agreement;

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(c) Visa Agreement; and

(d) Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines.

In addition, a Joint Communique was issued on the occasion which mentioned that the Civil Aviation Delegations of the two countries should meet to discuss the 1971 case regarding overflights and the question of resumption of overflights and air links between the two countries. Further, that the representatives of India and Pakistan would exchange visits to explore possibilities of trade between the two countries on a mutually profitable basis. The two sides also agreed in this Communique to examine the steps to promote exchanges in the field of science and culture. In accordance with the objectives agreed to at Simla, the new agreements provided for simplified procedures to facilitate their implementation, and avoided the pitfalls of the defunct agreements in these fields.

In pursuance of the Joint Communique of 14 September 1974, an Indian Civil Aviation Delegation visited Pakistan from 18 to 22 November to discuss the bilateral settlement of the 1971 ICAO case and the resumption of overflights and air links. The discussions were useful in bringing about a better appreciation of each other's view points on these issues. However, it was found necessary to continue the talks at another meeting to be held at New Delhi.

A Protocol on Trade was concluded after the visit of a Pakistan Delegation to Delhi on November 1974. In pursuance of the Protocol, trade embargo was lifted on 7 December 1974 after a gap of nearly ten years. A comprehensive Trade Agreement was signed at Islamabad on 23 January 1975. The Agreement is valid for one year and is extendable for a further period of two years. The Agreement reiterates the essential features of the Protocol, namely that to begin with and unless otherwise agreed trade will be conducted on Government to Government basis or through Government controlled trade corporations of the two countries. Trade will be conducted on the basis of free convertible currency. Also signed on 23 January 1975 was a Memorandum of Under-

standing incorporating inter alia banking arrangements for remittances pertaining to trade. Earlier on, 15 January 1975 India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi a Protocol on resumption of direct, shipping services between the two countries. The shipping services which provide for the shipment of cargo in Indian and

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Pakistani ports by the merchant ships of the two countries are to commence operation from 15 February 1975.

While progress towards normalisation has been somewhat slow, this is compensated by the fact that mutually satisfactory agreements have been worked out for the resumption of postal services, telecommunication links and travel facilities which have resulted in renewed contact between millions of people in the two countries. Added to this, the resumption of trade after a lapse of nearly 10 years holds the promise, of mutual economic benefit for the people in the two countries.

It would be a signal contribution to the peace and well-being of this entire region if the healthy trend set in motion by the Simla Agreement for settling of differences bilaterally and through peaceful means continues to gather momentum. India, on its part, would pursue the initiatives, which it had already taken, to achieve this objective. However, it was unfortunate that Pakistan took certain actions in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which constituted a material and unilateral alteration in the situation regarding the territories of Jammu and Kashmir under its illegal occupation. These steps included the following :

- (i) Under the interim constitution for the so-called "Azad Kashmir", adopted in August 1974, Pakistan proposed to set up a Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of Pakistan with nominated members from Pakistan Cabinet and National Assembly, to rule the area and virtually control all affairs of its government.
- (ii) In September 1974, Pakistan abolished the separate entity of the principality of Hunza--one of the territories of northern areas of Jammu and Kashmir under illegal occupation of Pakistan. and merged its administration with Gilgit.
- (iii) Pakistan promised to consider the so-called demand of the people of northern areas of Jammu and Kashmir for representation in the Pakistan National Assembly.

These actions of Pakistan were violation of the Simla Agreement which provided under paragraph 1 (ii) that "pending the final settlement of any of the problems between the two countries,

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neither side should unilaterally alter the situation". This matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan accordingly.

Sri Lanka

India's friendly relations with Sri Lanka were further strengthened by exchange of visits and collaboration in the political, technological and economic fields.

The long outstanding problem of Kachchativu was amicably settled on 28 June 1974, with the conclusion of the agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the boundary in the historic waters between the two countries and related matters. The Agreement sets out the geographical co-ordinates of the points constituting the boundary in the historic waters between the two countries and sets at rest a longstanding controversy with the neighbouring country regarding the island of Kachchativu. Although the island of Kachchativu falls on the side of the boundary of Sri Lanka and will belong to Sri Lanka, the Agreement safeguards the rights of Indian pilgrims and fishermen who would be entitled to visit the island in the same manner as they were doing before this Agreement came into force. No travel documents or visas will be required by them to visit this island. The Agreement also provides that the vessels of both countries will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein.

At the invitation of Shri I. K. Gujral, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. R. S. Perera, the Sri Lanka Minister of Information and Broadcasting, visited India from 24 June to 10 July 1974. During his visit the Minister discussed various proposals for strengthening co-operation in the fields of culture and mass media.

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. and Mrs. Rupasinghe, son-in-law and daughter of the Sri Lanka Prime Minister, visited India from 29 June to 4 July 1974. During their stay in India they called on the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

At the invitation of the Commander of the Sri Lanka Navy, Admiral S. N. Kohli, the Chief of Naval Staff, paid a visit to Sri Lanka from 31 July to 3 August 1974.

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The, Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, barked briefly in India from 31 October to 1 November 1974. During her stay Mrs. Bandaranaike and the Indian Prime Minister discussed various international issues and reviewed a number of, bilateral matters.

At the invitation of the Indian Labour Minister, the Sri Lanka

Labour Minister, Mr. Michael Pal de Zoysa Siriwardene, visited India from 31 October to 9 November 1974.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Minister of External Affairs, paid an official visit to Sri Lanka from 18 November to 20 November 1974. The talks which Shri Chavan had with the Sri Lanka Prime Minister and other leaders of the Republic of Sri Lanka were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and disclosed a close identity of views on major international questions and bilateral matters. Among the subjects discussed were the satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact, the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposal, the forthcoming Non-aligned Summit Conference to be held in Colombo, expansion of trade and the further intensification of economic co-operation between India and Sri Lanka. Both sides agreed to develop scientific and technological co-operation in all fields and to increase cultural exchange at all levels.

The implementation of the 1964 Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement on persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka continue to make satisfactory progress- In 1974, 36,000 persons of Indian Origin exclusive of their natural increase were repatriated against 33,000 in the previous year.

The Chief of the Sri Lanka Navy, Commodore D. B. Goonesekera, paid a return visit to India from 13 December 1974 to 7 January 1975 at the invitation of Admiral S. N. Kohli, the Chief of Naval Staff.

At the invitation of the Education Minister of India, the Sri Lanka Education Minister, Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud, visited India from 23 January to 3 February 1975. During his stay in India, Mr. Mahmud visited various places and institutions of educational and cultural interest in Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Madras.

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The President of Sri Lanka, H.E. Mr. William Gopallawa, visited briefly in India from 19 to 22 February 1975 and again from 27 February to 1 March 1975 on his way to and on his return from Nepal, where he attended the coronation of the King.

At the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Lakshman Jayakody, Deputy Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, visited India from 21 February to 6 March 1975. During his stay in New Delhi, Mr. Jayakody called on the President, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Health and Family Planning and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Jayakody also visited various institutions of defence and cultural interest in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona and Madras.

Mr. T. B. Subasinghe, Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, of Sri Lanka arrived in India on 25 February 1975 as the head of the Sri Lanka Delegation to the ESCAP Conference held in New Delhi. As the guest of the Government of India from 27 February to 5 March 1975, Mr. Subasinghe visited various industrial complexes at Faridabad, Karnal and Chandigarh. On 28 February 1975, Mr. Subasinghe signed an Agreement on Co-operation in the field of Science and Technology between Sri Lanka and India.

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN USA PAKISTAN MALI BANGLADESH BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BURMA MALDIVES NEPAL SRI LANKA

Jun 20, 1974

Sikkim

CHAPTER II

SIKKIM

For the first time in the history of Sikkim free and fair elections, on the basis of the principle of one man-one vote, were held in April 1974. They were conducted under the supervision of a representative of the Election Commission of India.

The election manifesto of the Sikkim Congress, the party that gained 31 of the 32 seats, asked for a "strengthening of the bonds that already exist with the Government and people of India, to draw them even closer". The manifesto went on to state : "We also aspire to achieve the same democratic rights and institutions that the people of India have enjoyed for a quarter of a century".

On 11 May the elected Assembly passed a resolution requesting the Government of India "to examine the modalities of further strengthening India-Sikkim relationship as already agreed to in the Agreement of May 08, 1973, signed between the three parties, and to take immediate steps for Sikkim's participation in the political and economic institutions of India". The Assembly met on 20 June 1974 to consider a Bill, which later became the Government of Sikkim Act 1974, providing a constitutional framework for Sikkim. The Bill reaffirmed Sikkim's desire for

association with India in order to achieve speedy development in the social and economic fields. Article 30(c) of the Bill sought participation and representation for the people of Sikkim in the political institutions of India. The Bill was unanimously adopted, after a clause by clause examination, on 28 June 1974. On the same day the Assembly adopted another resolution that measures should be taken, inter alia, for seeking representation for the people of Sikkim in India's parliamentary system. The Chogyal gave his assent to this Bill on 4 July 1974.

Immediately after the formation of a government, Kazi Lhendup Dorji, the Chief Minister of Sikkim, forwarded a formal request to the Government of India, through the Chief

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Executive, requesting that steps as may be legally or constitutionally necessary, be taken by the Government of India to give effect to the Government of Sikkim Act 1974 and the resolutions passed by the Assembly. Accordingly a Bill amending the Constitution was brought before Parliament on 30 August 1974, with a view to strengthening Indo-Sikkim co-operation and inter-relationship. The terms and conditions of Sikkim's association with the Union were set out in the 10th Schedule proposed to be added to the Constitution under this Bill. This Schedule bound together all the complex net work of existing relations and responsibilities between Sikkim and India brought about as a result of various agreements and understandings. The Bill, in enabling Sikkim's representatives to participate in our Parliament, also gave to the people of Sikkim the opportunity of participation in India's highest policy-making organ, not only on matters concerning India, but also on issues which given the very nature of India's responsibilities in Sikkim, also vitally affect the Sikkimese people.

After an 8-hour debate on 4 September 1974, the Lok Sabha approved the measure by a majority of 310 to 7 votes. The Bill was considered by the Rajya Sabha on 7 September 1974 and was approved by that House by 168 to 8 votes. The Bill has since been ratified by a majority of State Legislatures and received the assent of the President on 22 February 1975. As per notification issued in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, on 28 February 1975, the Act has come into force with effect from 1 March 1975.

India is to contribute a total of about Rs. 18.5 crores to the Rs. 20 crore Fourth Five Year Plan of Sikkim (1971-76), the entire amount being by way of a grant. In 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 5.9 crores was budgeted for various development schemes under this Plan. However, the popular Ministry which took office in July 1974 found this amount inadequate to meet the immediate developmental needs of Sikkim. Accordingly the Sikkim Government drew up fresh schemes for implementation during the remaining part of the financial year covering fields

such as conservation, rural water supply, animal husbandry, village industries, horticulture, etc. The Government of India agreed to provide an additional amount of Rs. 44 lakhs to enable the Government of Sikkim to implement these programmes, which are specially geared to meet the urgent requirements of the Sikkimese people. The Lower Lagyap Hydel Pro-

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ject, construction of which was started in 1972-73, is making steady progress and is expected to be completed by March 1978. The project will generate 6000 KW of electricity on completion, which will meet the growing requirements for power in Sikkim and will stimulate the setting up of small-scale industries in the State.

To provide medical facilities to the people in far-flung remote areas, two well-equipped mobile dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs were provided. The hospital at Geyzing was provided with an X-Ray machine costing Rs. 45,000. To enable screening operations in as wide an area as possible, a mobile X-Ray Unit costing about Rs. 80,000 was provided. To ensure recreational facilities for the students, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned to enable the schools to buy sports equipment, musical instruments and such other material. Scholarships continued to be provided for Sikkimese students for college studies in India, the expenditure on this being about Rs. 4.5 lakhs in 1974-75. In addition, admission of Sikkimese students to various professional courses in Indian institutions of higher learning was arranged on priority basis. These fields included medicine, agriculture, education and engineering. Budgetary support has been extended to the Government of Sikkim to meet the additional burden of revamping and rebuilding the administrative structure, which had been completely paralysed in the wake of disturbances in April-May 1973. Arrangements have also been made to ensure availability of developmental finance to Sikkim from various financial institutions in India. Similarly, it is proposed to extend to Sikkim the benefits of transport and investment subsidies which are available within India.

Technically qualified deputationists from India continued to play their role in implementing the development projects in Sikkim. The BRDB, CPWD and the P&T Department also maintained their programmes in Sikkim.

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INDIA
USA

May 08, 1973

South East Asia

CHAPTER III

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Indonesia

The fifth round of bilateral talks at official and Ministerial level between India and Indonesia was held in Djakarta from Aug 06, 1974 to 8 August 1974. During these talks India's Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik reviewed bilateral relations and important international developments that had taken place since their last meeting in New Delhi in April 1973. Their discussions revealed the closeness of views of both Governments on important international issues. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia informed the Minister of External Affairs of India of the progress achieved so far by ASEAN to promote the welfare of the people in the region. The Minister of External Affairs of India expressed support for the objectives of the ASEAN and agreed that the establishment of a Zone of Peace in South East Asia would help in achieving conditions of peace and stability in the region. He apprised the Foreign Minister of Indonesia of the steps taken by India towards normalisation of relations and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia expressed the hope that the three countries of the sub-continent would continue their efforts towards settling their differences peacefully through direct negotiations, in accordance with the Simla and Delhi Agreements.

India entered into its first agreement on the delimitation of continental shelf boundary during the year under review. This was between India and Indonesia and the agreement was signed in Jakarta in August 1974 between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. It delimited the boundary of the Indian and the Indonesian continental shelf in the area between Great Nicobar (India) and Sumatra (Indonesia). The total length of the demarcation line is 48 nautical miles which is represented by straight lines connecting 4 points. These points are equidistant from the outermost island or islet belonging to the respective countries. The agreement was ratified in Delhi on 17 December 1974.

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Three warships of the Indian naval training squadron visited Indonesian ports in September for joint exercises with the Indone-

sian Navy.

In the field of economic and technical co-operation between India and Indonesia, steady progress was maintained. There are at present 17 joint ventures in an advanced stage of implementation. Some of the fields covered are : textile mills, hand tools, pipe fitting, automobile parts, caustic soda, vegetable oils, textile spinning and rayon fibre.

Malaysia

Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Finance Minister, visited Kuala Lumpur to preside over the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Asian Development Bank from 25 to 27 April 1974.

A Malaysian delegation, consisting of 15 State Assembly members headed by Hon'ble Datuk Soon Cheng Leong, visited important centres in India to study industrial and agricultural development projects and cottage industries.

A team of Malaysian Army Officers visited India in November to make a study of the training facilities and methods of instructions available in India.

India participated in the Quran reading competition held in Malaysia in October.

In the field of economic and technical co-operation, more joint venture proposals were finalised and the total number of joint ventures has now reached 33. The new projects include manufacture of automobile gears and nylon products and a biscuit factory.

At the invitation of the President of India and Begum Abida Ahmed, their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong paid a state visit to India from 6 to 9 December 1974. They visited places of historical and cultural interest in Delhi, Jaipur and Ajmer. The visit afforded an opportunity for the further consolidation of the friendly relations between India and Malaysia.

Singapore

The Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid an official visit to Singapore from 4 to 6 August 1974 and

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exchanged views on regional and international matters with the Singapore Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The visit helped in furthering bilateral exchanges at the ministerial level. The Minister extended invitations to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Singapore to visit India.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, was in Singapore from 24 to 27 September. He was received by the Speaker of the Singapore Parliament.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation visited Singapore from 29 June to 2 July 1974.

A delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industry, visited Singapore from 4 to 5 February 1974 to explore opportunities for supplying equipment or undertaking turnkey projects.

A 6-Member trade delegation led by the Managing Director, National Industrial Development Corporation, visited Singapore in April 1974 to explore joint venture possibilities.

A delegation from Mazagon Docks visited Singapore and concluded a deal for the sale of two coastal ships.

Two Air Wing cadets from India attended the annual training camp of the NCC(Air) in Singapore from 10 to 17 June 1974.

Four ships of the Singapore Navy paid a goodwill visit to Indian ports in March 1974.

India's trade with Singapore showed steady improvement., India's exports to Singapore during the - period January-August, 1974 reached S\$ 127. 3 million which was higher than India's total exports for the whole of 1973. Progress has also been made in the field of joint ventures and three projects are now under implementation.

Thailand

A team consisting of 21 officers from Thai National Defence College visited New Delhi from 16 to 18 May 1974. They called on the President and officials of the Planning Commission and Ministries of Defence and External Affairs.

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Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, visited Thailand from 10 to 13 August at the invitation of the Thai Foreign Minister.

A delegation of Thai Naval officers visited India from 15 to 20 September 1974 on a study tour. The naval officers had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the training facilities available in India.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy and a party consisting of 6 other Thai Naval Officers visited India from 27 October to 4 November 1974 at the invitation of the Chief of

Staff of the Indian Navy.

A party of 23 officers from the National Defence College visited Thailand in September as part of their annual foreign tour.

Australia

Indo-Australian relations continued to develop satisfactorily. There were closer exchanges on regional problems and on such questions as the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

An Australian expert mission visited India to study the prospects for co-operation in the woollen textile industry. The Government of Australia offered assistance for the establishment of two seed-multiplication farms in India. The agreement for two cattle breeding farms with Australian assistance (at Hissar and Barapetta) was signed in July 1974. Other fields for co-operation have also been identified.

Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Steel and Mines, visited Australia in September 1974 to discuss the pricing of ore exports.

At the invitation of the Australian Parliament, a 10-member Parliamentary delegation led by Shri R. Raghuramiah, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, visited Australia in June 1974. This was followed by visits of Shri Vithal Gadgil, M.P., Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P. and Smt. Maya Ray, M.P. in September 1974.

Dr. R. J. O'Neill, Chairman of the Institute, of Defence and Strategic Studies, visited India as a guest of the Government of India in January 1975. Mr. Frank Crean, the Australian Minister of Overseas Trade visited India from 26 January to

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1 February 1975 and Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General of Australia, from 27 February to 2 March 1975.

An Indo-Australian Agreement on Co-operation in the field of Science and Technology was signed on 26 February 1975 by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, and Senator Don Willesee, Foreign Minister of Australia. The agreement provides for exchange of scientific and technical information, etc. and a joint research programme of mutual interest.

Australian interest in cultural exchanges has increased recently. Under the Indo-Australian Cultural Agreement the Government of Australia, in collaboration with the Triveni Kala Sangam, held exhibitions of Australian aboriginal art in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The Renaissance Players of Sydney visited India to perform music of the medieval and renaissance period.

New Zealand

India's relations with New Zealand were further strengthened by the exchange of visits and collaboration in various fields.

New Zealand offered assistance for a number of dairy projects. It continued its assistance to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi and also increased its aid contribution to India to NZ \$ 1.7 million as against 0.7 million which had been indicated earlier.

The Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, visited New Zealand as leader of the Indian delegation to conduct the first bilateral talks with New Zealand in March 1974. The talks opened avenues for further co-operation and understanding. Some fields of co-operation were identified during the talks.

Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, visited New Zealand in May 1974.

At the invitation of both Houses of the Indian Parliament, a New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation led by H. E. Mr. S. A. Whitehead, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand visited India from 23 to 28 November 1974.

Shri A. N. Ray, Chief Justice of India, accompanied by Smt. Ray, visited New Zealand to attend the Sixth Asian Judicial Conference held at Wellington from 2 to 10 February at the invitation of New Zealand Government.

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The Philippines

Sardar Swaran Singh, the Minister of External Affairs, made a transit halt at Manila on 13 August 1974. He met President Marcos. An informal exchange of views took place on matters of mutual interest concerning bilateral relations and developments international fields.

On his way to Tokyo to preside over the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, paid a two-day visit to Manila in September 1974. During his stay in Manila, he called on the Secretary (Minister) of Justice Honourable Vicente Abad-Santos, and the Mayor of Manila. Mr. M. R. Krishna, M. P., a delegate to the inter-Parliamentary Conference, also visited Manila.

Professor Sankho Chaudhuri, Secretary, Lalit Kala Academy, visited Manila to attend the opening ceremonies of the Folks Art Theatre at the invitation of the Philippines Government. He was conferred an Honorary Doctorate by the Centro Escolar University of Manila.

The Sitar performance of Pandit Ravi Shankar who visited Manila in March 1974, was widely acclaimed. The first Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, gave a dinner in honour of Ravi Shankar and his entourage. Shrimati M. S. Subbulakshmi won the Ramon Magasaysay award for public service for 1974. She visited Manila in August-September 1974 and was invited to a luncheon by the first Lady.

Fiji

Relations between India and Fiji continued to be cordial and friendly and were further strengthened by the exchange of visits during the year. The Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, visited Fiji in March 1974. He met the Prime Minister and other Fijian leaders and exchanged views on bilateral and international matters. At the invitation of the Government of Fiji, the Minister, of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Raj Bahadur and Smt. Raj Bahadur visited Fiji in October 1974 to represent India at the celebrations to commemorate the centenary of the Cession of Fiji to the British Crown and the 4th Anniversary of Fiji's independence. During the visit, Shri Raj Bahadur held

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useful discussions with the leaders of Fiji. Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha paid a short visit to Fiji after attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in May 1974. The Speaker was accompanied by Shri S. L. Shakhder, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.

A four-member sales-cum-study team from the Federation of Indian Export Organisations led by Shri V. Kurian, Managing Director, South Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Madras paid a two-day visit to Suva in April. Meetings were arranged with Fiji's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives, heads of large business organisations and the Controller of Government Supplies.

At the invitation of the, Government of India, His Worship Councillor Isireli M. Vuibau, Mayor of Suva (Fiji), visited India in August. Senator Ratu Josaia Tavaquia, the Tui Vuda, visited India from 26 July to 1 August 1974, at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Mr. James Shankar Singh, the Health Minister of Fiji, who was in India in July 1974, held useful discussions with the Minister of Health and Family Planning.

The Roller Flour Mill, a joint venture between India and Fiji, went into operation and a proposal for, another joint venture by Messrs. Mohan Meakin Breweries is under consideration. Educational and training facilities for Fijians in India and services of Indian doctors and experts were made available to Fiji. Indian hydroelectric experts visited Fiji for a pre-feasibility survey about the possibility of setting up hydroelectric

schemes.

Right Honourable Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, K.B.E., the Prime Minister of Fiji, visited India from 7 to 8 March 1975 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India. The Fijian Prime Minister was awarded an honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Delhi at a special convocation on 7 March 1975. During his stay in India the Fijian Prime Minister met the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and discussed with them matters of mutual interest in the bilateral and international fields.

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INDONESIA

INDIA USA MALI MALAYSIA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND PHILIPPINES JAPAN FIJI

Aug 06, 1974

East Asia

CHAPTER IV

EAST ASIA

China

Despite India's consistent efforts to seek normalisation of relations with China, from the Chinese side there was no response. Consequently there was no significant change in India's relations with China.

Besides reiterating in public statements its desire to normalise relations with China, the Government of India came forth with certain positive gestures towards this end. Thus it allowed the members of the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee to visit China in May 1974. India also played the host, inter alia, to a Chinese team at the World Table Tennis Championship held in Calcutta in February 1975.

Although the Chinese Vice-Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, went on record in his expression of Chinese readiness to "develop good neighbourly relations with the countries of the sub-continent", Chinese actions vis-a-vis India did not match such professions. The Chinese publicity media kept up their anti-Indian campaign making critical reference to India's internal develop-

ments. China also tried to belittle India's explosion of a nuclear device in May 1974 and raised a spectre of nuclear blackmail by India, in order to create suspicion and mistrust between India and her neighbours.

Despite this continuing unfriendly and even hostile posture on the part of China, India's policy continued to one of restraint and desire to normalise relations.

Japan

The year was marked by the growth of all round contacts between India and Japan.

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On Mar 30, 1974, notes were exchanged in New Delhi between the Government of India and the Government of Japan confirming that Japan would provide a project loan of 11 billion Yen (about Rs. 31.9 crores) for financing the foreign exchange cost of the Bhatinda Fertilizer Project in the Punjab to be set up in the public sector. This project aid was a part of the 13th Yen Credit of the 33 billion Yen for the year 1973-74 and also the first of the three such Fertilizer Projects offered by the Government of Japan.

On the cultural front, on 18 November 1974, letters were exchanged between the Governments of India and Japan for the cultural exchange programme for the year 1974-75, in pursuance of the Cultural Agreement between the two countries signed at Tokyo, on 29 October 1956 in New Delhi.

Among the Indian artists who visited Japan was Mrs. M. S. Subbulakshmi who gave performance in Japan in September 1974.

The 7th Joint Meeting of the Business Co-operation Committees of India and Japan was held in Jaipur on 18 November 1974. The Indian side was led by Shri K. K. Birla and Dr. S. Nagano led the Japanese delegation. The two sides expressed their willingness to work for joint economic collaboration and projects between the two countries.

The prestigious Indo-Japan Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan held a joint meeting in New Delhi on 21 and 22 November 1974. The Indian side was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat while the Japanese delegation was led by Dr. Saburo Okita.

The 9th Indo-Japanese bilateral talks were held in New Delhi on 26 and 27 November 1974. The Indian side was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Japanese delegation by Mr. Keisuke Arita, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Frank, friendly and useful discus-

sions were held on matters of mutual interest.

During the year, exchange of a number of important visits between the two countries took place. Mr. Kenzo, Kono, President of the Japanese House of Councillors, visited India from 2

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to 5 September 1974. The visitor called on the Vice-President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The 61st Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference took place in Tokyo from 7 to 11 October 1974. Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, presided over the Conference. The Indian Parliamentary delegation was led by Shri G. Murahari, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Agriculture, led the Indian team to the 12th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and Far East at Tokyo from 17 to 27 September 1974.

From the Indian side, a number of Members of Parliament and others, in a delegation headed by Shri Shashi Bhushan, M.P., were invited to Japan to attend the 20th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held by Gensuikyo with the support of the "Japan Buddha Sangha" in July-August 1974.

Dr. V. P. Dutt, Member of Rajya Sabha, was invited by the Japanese Government to visit Japan from 29 September to 11 October, 1974. Shri N. K. Bhatt, Member, Rajya Sabha, visited Japan to attend the 12th Convention of Japan Automobile Workers' Union from 17 to 19 October, 1974.

A goodwill Mission from the Ministry of Commerce, led by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Deputy Minister of Commerce, visited Japan from 26 to 31 October 1974.

Republic of Korea

Friendly relations with the Republic of Korea continued to grow apace and a number of visits of important dignitaries were exchanged.

The Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, went on a return visit to the Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the ROK, from 9 to 13 August 1974. He called on the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and some other leaders of the ROK and had wide-ranging discussions with them on bilateral and other matters of mutual interest. In the course of the visit, the two countries signed a

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trade agreement to promote economic co-operation between le

two countries and also a cultural agreement.

Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao, M.P., visited the ROK at the invitation of that Government. A number of Indian delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Tokyo, including Shri Godey Murahari, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, visited the Republic of Korea at the invitation of the ROK Government in October 1974.

A Judiciary delegation from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea visited India from 12 to 15 September 1974. This delegation called on the Chief Justice of India.

An ROK Economic Mission, led by Mr. Bang Yong Song, a member of the ROK Presidential Council of Economic and Scientific Advisers, visited India from 26 October to 3 November 1974. They, had discussions on economic matters with a number of Indian leaders and businessmen besides visiting industrial sites.

The famous 'Little Angels' dance troupe from the Republic of Korea visited India from 12 to 20 November 1974 and gave performances at New Delhi. These were highly appreciated. The first Ambassador of India to the ROK, Shri S. M. Aga, presented credentials on 10 December 1974.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

India's relations with the DPRK continued to grow. A number of high-level visits between the two countries were exchanged during the period.

Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, led an Indian Parliamentary delegation, including Shri Godey Murahari, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, to the DPRK from 18 to 23 October 1974, in response to an invitation from the DPRK Parliamentary Group. He was received by the DPRK President, Marshal Kim LI Sung, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Mr. Hwang Jang Yop and other leaders.

Shri Vishwanath Partap Singh, Deputy Minister of Commerce, led a delegation to the DPRK from 31 October to 5 November 1974, for discussions on commercial matters.

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A DPRK Government goodwill delegation led by the Finance Minister, Mr. Kim Gyong Ryon, visited India from 26 April to 30 April, 1974. The delegation was received by the President, Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Steel and Mines and the Minister of Commerce. The delegation explained DPRK's position on the Korean question.

A DPRK official level delegation led by Mr. Kim Jae Suk, Director-General in their Foreign Ministry, visited India from 15 to 18 August 1974 to explain their country's stand at the UN. During the course of their visit, they called on the Minister of External Affairs. The first Ambassador of India to the DPRK, Shri R. K. Jerath, presented credentials on 14 October 1974.

Mongolia

Relations between India and Mongolia continued to be friendly and cordial.

A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic led by His Excellency Mr. D. Erdembileg, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited India from 13 to 20 April 1974 for the third round of bilateral talks between the Foreign Offices of India and Mongolia which were held on 17 and 18 April 1974. These talks were held "in an atmosphere of utmost friendship and cordiality", and revealed "complete identity or close similarity of views on all matters discussed".

An Indian delegation led by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, visited Mongolia from 6 to 13 July 1974. For the first four days, the delegation was treated as an inter-parliamentary one and then as an Indian Government delegation during the National Day celebrations.

A Mongolian Film Festival was successfully held in New Delhi in September 1974.

In respect of trade relations between India and Mongolia, in spite of the difficulties posed by geographical factors and the problems of transport, efforts continued by both sides to surmount these difficulties. A Protocol on the Extension of the validity of the Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic was signed on 3 April 1974 in Mongolia (Ulan Bator) extending the validity

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of the Agreement for three years with effect from 14 February 1974.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Relations between India and the DRVN remained friendly and continued to grow. In pursuance of the Government of India's policy to assist the DRVN in her economic reconstruction, India drew up a phased programme of assistance covering essentially fields like agriculture and animal husbandry. Of the 15 DRVN students who had come to India in August 1973 on Government of India scholarships for learning the English language, 9 returned to the DRVN in August 1974 after successfully completing their course and the remaining 6 were given extended

scholarship facilities to enable them to pursue the advanced English language course. The India-DRVN Trade Agreement which expired on 21 September 1974 was also renewed. In September 1974 an Indian Film Festival, the first ever, had a very successful run in Hanoi, the capital of the DRVN.

The Minister of External Affairs informed Parliament (1-8-1974) that India was initiating measures for "more direct relations and formal contacts" with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Negotiations in this regard are continuing.

Republic of Vietnam

Relations between India and the Republic of Vietnam continued at the consular level. Through bilateral channels the Government of India sought to explain its Vietnam policy to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and there were reasons to believe that India's policy in this respect was now being better understood by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

Laos

The prospects for peace in Laos greatly improved with the formation of the Provisional Government of the National Union in Laos in April 1974. India welcomed the formation of this Government. In recognition of India's friendly relations with Laos, assurances of all possible help and co-operation in that country's economic reconstruction continued. Apart from India's

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active involvement in economic assistance to Laos through the Mekong Committee in Indo-China, India continued to extend assistance and co-operation in fields like small scale industry, forestry, irrigation and power. Early in 1974 special varieties of vegetable seeds worth Rs. 20,000 were gifted by India to Laos. India also participated in the Lao Red Cross Fair of 1974 and the proceeds from the sale of the articles in the Indian pavilion were donated to the Lao Red Cross Society. At the invitation of India's Defence Minister, Mr. Chao Sisouk Na Champassak, Minister of National Defence and War-Veterans of Laos, visited India from 3 to 8 December 1974. A 6-member Laotian delegation led by Mr. Soth Phet-Rasy, Minister of National Economy and Planning, visited India from 6 to 10 January 1975. The delegation had a dual character of a goodwill mission and a mission for seeking emergency economic assistance. The outcome of the discussions held was that India agreed to provide emergency assistance to Laos, valuing Rs. 10 lakh in the form of sewing machines, cotton textiles, drugs etc. India's long-term aid to Laos is expected to be Rs. 20 lakhs (excluding the emergency assistance) to be spent on techno-economic surveys, training of technicians, deputation of Indian experts in Laos, etc. India

continued to be the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos. However, this international body continued to face a handicap during 1974 on account of chronic financial shortages and also because of the withdrawal of the Canadian delegation from Vientiane from the middle of June 1974.

... Cambodia

The military and political situation in Cambodia continued to be very fluid. The war continued taking its toll of lives and property. India's policy remained one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia coupled with the firm belief that any final settlement would have to be arrived at by the Cambodian people themselves without any outside interference.

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CHINA

INDIA MALI USA JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM KOREA MONGOLIA VIETNAM LAOS LATVIA
CAMBODIA

Mar 30, 1974

West Asia and North Africa

CHAPTER V

West Asia and North Africa

The Government of India continued its support to the Arab cause on the Arab-Israel problem. The Government believed that a solution of the crisis in West Asia must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied by force. It noted the decision of the Arab Summit Meeting held in October to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the people of Palestine. It was of the view that a permanent solution of the West Asia crisis was not possible without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. The Government, therefore, sponsored/supported resolutions in the General Assembly of the United Nations which accepted the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization and accorded her an Observer Status. In view of the widening relationship and recognition achieved by the PLO in other parts of the world and in the UNO and in keeping with India's policy of continued warm support for the cause of the liberation of all occupied territories, the

Government of India agreed to the request of the PLO to open, a separate office in New Delhi.

At the bilateral level, relations continued to improve. A large number of high-level visits were exchanged. The exchange of visits resulted in reaffirmation of the traditional friendship between India and countries in the Arab world, revealed a close identity of views on important international issues, thus creating a sound framework for greater co-operation in all fields of endeavour.

Iran

The close and friendly relations existing between Iran and India were further strengthened during the year under report. The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, accompanied by the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, paid an

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official visit to Iran from Apr 28, 1974 to 2 May 1974 and held discussions with the Shahanshah, Prime Minister of Iran and other Iranian leaders on political, technical, economic and commercial co-operation between the two countries. The Commerce Ministers of both the countries also exchanged visits.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Sahbanou of Iran accompanied by the Foreign Minister of Iran; His Excellency Dr. Abbas Ali Khalatbary, paid a State visit to India from 2 to 4 October 1974. The Shahanshah held detailed discussions with the Prime Minister on matters of international significance, mutual interest and bilateral co-operation. The Shahanshah and the Prime Minister reviewed the progress of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between their countries and noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been made in these fields.

An Iranian Manpower delegation led by the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs visited India and held useful discussions with the Indian authorities regarding the Iranian requirements of qualified manpower. An Indo-Iranian Joint Shipping Lines Agreement was signed in Tehran in December 1974.

His Imperial Highness Prince Ghulam Raza, younger brother of the Shahanshah of Iran, represented the Shahanshah at the coronation of the Nepal King in Kathmandu in February. On his return from Kathmandu Prince Ghulam Raza and his wife went on a goodwill tour of India, which included visits to Hyderabad, Bangalore, Aurangabad, Khajuraho and Agra. They visited places of cultural interest and also industrial plants. In Delhi Prince Ghulam Raza called on the President and at social gatherings met Indian leaders. Prince Ghulam Raza and party returned to Iran on 5 March 1975.

Iraq

The visit of Mr. Saddam Hussain, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, in March 1974 was a notable event. India was represented by Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs, at the July Revolutionary Festival in Iraq.

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, accompanied by Foreign Secretary, paid an official visit to Iraq from 18 to 21 Jan-

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uary 1975. She was received by President Al-Bakr. She, had discussions with Mr. Saddam Hussain, the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. There was a close similarity of views on important matters of bilateral and international interest particularly on the, continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment, the importance of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace free from foreign military bases, Big Power rivalry and tension, on their support to the Palestinian people and the Arab cause and on the positive results regarding recent developments in the process of normalisation of relations of countries of the Indian sub-continent. Both sides expressed their firm desire to increase collaboration in the development of industry, setting up of industrial and transportation projects in Iraq and in the field of agriculture and water resources. The Indian side promised to help Iraq by providing technical training to Iraqi personnel in India and deputing more Indian experts to Iraq.

Bahrain

The Minister of Planning, Shri D. P. Dhar, visited Bahrain in May 1974.

H. E. Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of Bahrain, visited India from 6 to 11 January 1975. A Cultural Agreement between the two countries was signed. It provided for co-operation in the fields of education, archaeology and technical education. Bilateral and international issues were discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and revealed a close identity of views.

Saudi Arabia

The Minister of Planning, Shri D. P. Dhar, visited Saudi Arabia in May 1974.

A welcome indication of India's growing relations with Saudi Arabia was the visit of H. E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Government of Saudi Arabia. He visited India from 5 to 9 February 1975, at the invitation of Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. During his visit, he called on the Prime Minister. He visited New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bombay.

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United Arab Emirates

The visit of Sheikh Ahmed Khalifa Al Suweidi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, in February 1974 was followed by the visit of the Vice-President in June 1974.

H. H. Sheikh Sayed bin Sultan Al-Nayan, President of the United Arab Emirates and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi, visited India from 1 to 5 January 1975. It was his first visit to India. There was an exchange of views which revealed a close similarity of outlook on important international issues. Agreement was reached on exploring the many avenues of co-operation between the two countries in a wide-range of economic fields. A Cultural Agreement was also signed.

Oman

H. E. Sayed Harried bin Hamoud, Minister for Dewan Affairs, Government of Oman, visited India in May 1974.

Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen

The Foreign Minister of PDRY, H. E. Mr. Mohamed Saleh Mutie, paid an official visit to India in March 1974. A Cultural Agreement was signed between the two countries during his visit.

Syria

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, visited Syria in June 1974; Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Defence, also visited the country in September 1974.

Sudan

H.E. Gaafar Nimeri, the President of Sudan, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. H. E. Mr. Mansour Khalid, and the Minister for Finance and National Economy and others visited India from 26 November to 1 December 1974 and held wide-ranging talks with the Prime Minister. The visit strengthened the close and friendly ties between the two countries.

Libya

New ground was broken in India's relations with Libya in the economic and technical fields. A Libyan delegation led by

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Mr. Sayed Jamhoor, Chairman, National Oil Corporation of Libya, visited India from 6 to 13 January 1975. The delegation signed a protocol with Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India.

Algeria

Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, held discussions with President Boumediene during his visit to Algeria to attend the meeting of the Non-aligned Co-ordination Committee in March 1974. H. E. Mr. Bouteflika, the Foreign Minister of Algeria, visited India in July 1974, and held discussions with the Prime Minister on subjects of mutual interest. Mr. Mohd. Shaft Qureshi, Minister of State, Railways, visited Algeria to participate in the celebrations of the 20th Anniversary of the launching of the Algerian Revolution from 29 October to 2 November 1974. The visit of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to Algeria in December 1974 afforded another opportunity to exchange views on expanding the scope of bilateral collaboration between Algeria and India.

Morocco

H. E. Mr. Abdul Rahim Bouabid, Special Envoy of the King of Morocco, came to India in August 1974, to convey the views of his country on the problems of the Spanish Sahara and discussed other issues of mutual interest.

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INDIA

ISRAEL USA IRAN NEPAL IRAQ MALI BAHRAIN SAUDI ARABIA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN YEMEN SYRIA SUDAN LIBYA ALGERIA MOROCCO

Apr 28, 1974

Africa(South of the Sahara)

CHAPTER VI

AFRICA

South of the Sahara

India's relations with Africa developed further during the year. India's support for the liberation movements against colonial regimes and apartheid-based Governments continued in

moral, material and diplomatic terms. The Government of India welcomed the coming to independence of the sovereign State of Guinea-Bissau and was one of the earliest States to recognize and later establish diplomatic relations with the new Republic. To commemorate the memory of the brave African freedom fighter of the PAIGC, Dr. Amilcar Cabral, the Government of India instituted a full scholarship for African freedom fighters. .

The process of the dissolution of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa, promising full independence to Sao, Tome, Principe and Angola in 1975 and the establishment of the Government of Mozambique were welcomed by the Government of India. The Government watched with close interest the developments in Zimbabwe towards a constitutional conference with the full participation of all the principal African movements of Southern Rhodesia. However, the, opposition of the Government of India to the policies and practices of the Government of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia found expression in its full support for the resolutions in the UN for the expulsion of the Government of the Union of South Africa from the UN and asking it to relinquish its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Government of India continued to observe fully its complete boycott of the racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Its decision not to play the world finals of the Davis Cup Championship with the South African team was acclaimed by the Secretary-General of the O.A.U. and the President of the "Decolonization" Committee of the United Nations.

A Special delegation was sent to meet the Frelimo leadership to convey India's greetings and good wishes and to offer its support and co-operation in the reconstruction of Mozambique.

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India responded to increasing demands for Indian expertise and technical knowhow from independent African countries to the maximum extent within her resources. Similarly, increasing numbers of African trainees were received in India to share her experience in different fields of socioeconomic development.

Delegations from a number of countries visited India for recruiting personnel in various fields. At the present moment, it is estimated that there are about 2,500 Indian experts in Zambia and Tanzania.

The question of compensation to Indians expelled summarily from Uganda has not still made much progress. The work of assessing the value of the claims submitted by Indian nationals has been undertaken by a Valuation Committee formed by the Ugandan Government. India's High Commission in Kampala is extending all co-operation to the Valuation Committee to complete their work expeditiously. There has been no large-scale movement of Indians from any of the other African countries.

The British Government are confident that they would be able to take back most of the British passport holders during the next four to five years, thus removing a major cause of constant friction.

The question of properties of Indians expelled from Mozambique by the former Portuguese Government in 1962, was discussed by the Indian refugees from Mozambique in India with Foreign Minister Mr. Mario Soares of the new Portuguese Government. This question would be dealt with later by the Governments of India, Portugal and of Mozambique.

India's relations with Lesotho further developed in the year. During his visit to Zambia, the Vice-President of India met the King of Lesotho who made a request for Indian technical co-operation. India also gifted medicines to help the victims of police firing on Lesotho workers in South African gold mines. Another gift of medicines was sent to Malawi to help that Government to fight cholera epidemic. A gift of 100 sets of spraying equipment valued at Rs. 50,000 was made to Ethiopia to help them fight drought conditions there. Another sum of US \$50,000 was donated through the UN Co-ordination Committee for drought relief in the, Sahelian Region.

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India's technical co-operation with Zanzibar in various fields is increasing. India presented two baby elephants to the island as a gift which was announced by the Vice-President of India during his visit in January 1974 to Tanzania to attend the celebrations of Zanzibar Revolution Day.

India's intimate and historical relations with Mauritius were further strengthened during 1974. Many leading Mauritian personalities visited India during this period. These included the Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Mr. K. Jagatsingh, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr. D. Basant Rai, Minister of Youth and Sports and Dr. B. N. Ghurburrun, Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations.

The Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam accompanied by Lady Ramgoolam and Minister of Housing, Lands, Town and Country Planning, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Economic Planning and Development and others, paid a ten-day State visit to India from Jan 05, 1975 January 1975. He presided over the Vishwa Hindi Sammelan held at Nagpur from, 10 to 13 January 1975 and called for the recognition of Hindi as one of the official languages of the UN. During his two (lays stay in Delhi, he held discussions with the Prime Minister of India and other Indian leaders. These talks disclosed a complete identity of views on various international issues discussed. In pursuance to the Mauritian request for enhancing the amount of credits and grants which had been extended by India to Mauritius earlier for her development programmes, India agreed

to extend a fresh line of credit of Rs. 5 crores to substitute the earlier credit of Rs. 3.21 crores, which had remained unutilised. In addition, India offered to make available commercial credits of the order of Rs. 10-12 crores through the banking system to meet Mauritian requirements for items like transport and power equipment. It was also agreed to increase India's contribution to the prestigious Mahatma Gandhi Institute from the original commitment of Rs. 4 million to Rs. 7.4 million. To a Mauritian request for assistance in setting up a shipping line India agreed to make available the expertise and experience developed by the Shipping Corporation of India and to help obtain finance in the international markets for the purpose. It was also agreed that collaboration between the para-State organisations in both the countries would be effected in shipping, tea, agriculture, livestock etc.

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In response to an urgent appeal for assistance from Mauritius as a result of the severe cyclone that struck the Islands on 6 February 1975, causing widespread damage, the Government of India rushed relief supplies and essential equipment to that country. A contingent of Defence personnel drawn from Engineering and Signals Wings was also sent to help restore tele-communication and power network. This timely assistance created considerable goodwill, thus further cementing the very close relationship already existing between the two countries.

The process of further improvement of relations with Franco-phone Central and West African countries was also continued during the year. This was characterised by the visits that President Senghor of Senegal and President Bongo of Gabon, accompanied by high-powered delegations paid to India during May and September 1974 respectively. Three agreements on (1) Cultural Co-operation; (2) Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation; and (3) Trade were signed with Senegal.

As a result of President Mobutu's visit to India in January 1973, the promotion of commercial, economic and technical exchanges between the two countries received considerable impetus. President Mobutu transited through Bombay twice in December on his way to and back from China and North Korea.

The Vice-President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti, visited Lusaka in October 1974 to attend the 10th Independence Day Celebrations of Zambia. During his visit he met President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mobutu of Zaire and the King of Lesotho, and had a separate meeting with Mr. Samora Machel, President of Mazambique Liberation Front (Frelimo). He also made a brief halt at Dar-es-Salaam where he was welcomed by Tanzanian Vice-President.

The Prime Minister and Second Vice-President of Tanzania, Mr. Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, paid a State visit to India from

14 to 22 January 1975. He was accompanied by a large delegation which included the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, senior party members, officials and others.

During his stay in Delhi, Mr. Kawawa had talks with the Prime Minister. A similarity of views between India and Tanzania was revealed on most of the international issues such as keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, opposition to the

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expansion of naval base in Diego Garcia, eradication of colonialism and racism from Southern Africa, economic co-operation amongst developing nations etc. A Cultural Agreement was signed during his visit. The Tanzanian Prime Minister and Second Vice-President also expressed a desire to increase bilateral trade for which negotiations would be conducted through normal diplomatic channels.

It was also agreed that India would extend assistance to Tanzania in the field of civil aviation and railways. A delegation of experts from the Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES), a public sector consultancy organisation is scheduled to leave for Tanzania soon and submit its recommendations after studying Tanzania's requirements for developing and improving its railway system. India's assistance would be principally in the form of deputing experts, providing training facilities for Tanzanian Railway personnel in India, advising on the maintenance of locomotives and in setting up repair and workshop facilities in Tanzania. In the field of Civil Aviation, India has expressed her willingness to train Tanzanian pilots and to assist in the setting up of maintenance facilities for the Tanzanian Airways. A delegation from the Civil Aviation Department will visit Tanzania soon for detailed discussions on the Tanzanian proposal.

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mrs. Betty Kaunda paid a State visit to India from 23 to 27 January 1975. They were accompanied by a very large delegation consisting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Legal Affairs, Members of the Central Committee, Health Minister and Senior Foreign Office and Defence Officials including Chiefs of the Army and Air Staffs. President Kaunda was the guest of honour at the Republic Day celebrations and received the Nehru Award for his work to promote human understanding. He held talks with the Prime Minister and other leaders. The exchange of views revealed almost complete identity of views on most international issues including peaceful uses of nuclear energy, opposition to the expansion of the naval base at Diego Garcia, need to keep Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and free from great power rivalry and foreign military bases, opposition to colonialism and racism and the agreement of both countries to promote economic co-operation between the developing countries and between India and Zambia. Following agreements were concluded during President Kaunda's

visit :

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- (i) An Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation;
- (ii) An agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation;
- (iii) An agreement on Cultural Co-operation; and
- (iv) A protocol on Bilateral Co-operation.

All these agreements reflect the desire of both countries to further strengthen the existing ties in different fields. The Zambian side also expressed an interest in securing more training facilities in India's Defence Establishments and in training Zambian Police personnel in India in the detection and investigation of economic offences. Detailed discussions were held in this regard between the Zambian delegation and the Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs.

The Government of India closely watched developments in Ethiopia whose Emperor was deposed and where there were a series of Government changes subsequently, with reports of violent internal conflicts. India has ancient ties with that great country as well as close relations in recent times, and the Government of India sincerely hope that the brave and independent people of Ethiopia, for whom the people and Government of India have every sympathy and good wishes, will be spared further strife and bloodshed.

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INDIA

GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA USA ZAMBIA TANZANIA UGANDA PORTUGAL LESOTHO
MALAWI ETHIOPIA MAURITIUS GABON SENEGAL CHINA KOREA NORTH KOREA ZAIRE

Jan 05, 1975

Europe

CHAPTER VII

EUROPE

Western Europe

The Annual Report of this Ministry for 1973 had noted the evolution of greater foreign policy co-ordination Among EEC countries. The trend continued during 1974. Particular mention may be made of the EEC summit in December 1974 in Paris which arrived at important decisions, including a decision to have meetings of a Community Council of Heads of Government thrice a year for increasing intra-EEC co-ordination.

Considerable progress seemed to have been made of late in the second stage of the European Conference on Security and Co-operation in Geneva. The atmosphere for the successful conclusion of the third stage of the Conference visibly improved after the Brezhnev-Ford talks in Vladivostok and Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing talks in France. India reiterated her support to the efforts in the European Conference on Security and Co-operation towards detente as she found an echo in her own policies of peaceful co-existence and international co-operation.

The Mutual Forces Reduction Talks in Vienna however made only small progress over the previous year. Considerable ground has yet to be covered before results can be seen.

All West European countries accepted the post Simla process as providing a firm basis for normalization on the sub-continent. The progress made since 1971, in the face of complex and difficult problems, was viewed with genuine appreciation.

New personalities took over positions of leadership in important countries of Western Europe; Mr. Helmut Schmidt took over as Chancellor in the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as President in France. Harold Wilson who had taken over Prime Ministership only in March held fresh elections in October and obtained a small majority in the House of Commons. These changes made no difference in India's rela-

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tionship with these countries and India continued to develop co-operation with them in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

The energy crisis continued to exercise considerable influence on the internal policies and external relations of West European countries since they depend heavily on imported oil. A slack industrial growth and inflation were both marked features of the economic scene in most countries. Externally, the West European countries made many efforts jointly as well as individually to improve their relations with the oil-producing countries.

On the whole, India's relations during 1974-75, both at the bilateral level with individual countries and with the European Economic Community made satisfactory progress.

France

With France, the 5th round of bilateral talks were held in Paris in June 1974. The Indian team was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. The French delegation was led by Mr. Geoffrey de Courcel, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office. There was a wide-ranging and useful exchange of views on international and bilateral issues.

France took India's peaceful Nuclear Explosion experiment in the right perspective.

France took the initiative of approaching some oil-producing and oil-consuming States (including some developing countries) to organise an International Conference with a view to evolving a co-operative approach and avoiding confrontation. In this connection, the former French Foreign Minister, Mr. Schumann, visited India as a special emissary of the French President and discussed the possible participation of India at the Conference with the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs.

On Nov 16, 1974, India conferred on the renowned French statesman and intellectual, Mr. Andre Malraux, the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1972.

The United Kingdom

India's relations with the British Government continued to be satisfactory. Spontaneous exchanges in all fields, including cultu-

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ral and economic, were a familiar aspect of contact between the two countries. India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, and Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, paid visits to London. Among other things they reiterated India's firm commitment to the peaceful development of nuclear technology. In the circumstances India was surprised at the British expression of concern over her peaceful nuclear explosion at the Disarmament Committee at Geneva.

H.R.H. Prince Charles of Great Britain visited India from 20 to 22 February 1975, on his way to the Coronation of the King of Nepal. This was the first visit to India by a member of the British Royal Family after 1961. He was accompanied by his great-uncle, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, Admiral of the Fleet. During his visit Prince Charles called on the President and the Prime Minister.

Federal Republic of Germany

India welcomed the exchange of diplomatic missions between

the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic as yet another step towards the strengthening of East-West detente. India supported these discussions as leading towards greater understanding and peace in Europe. India's relations with the FRG continued to be based on a healthy understanding in all fields. Bilateral talks were held in New Delhi in January 1975, when the Indian delegation was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and the FRG delegation by Dr. Gelhoff, State Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Two Parliamentary Committees--the Committee on Economic Co-operation and the Committee on Finance--visited India. They met the Speaker and Indian Parliamentarians and called on the Minister of External Affairs. Suitable briefings were arranged in the Ministry of Finance to give an in-depth picture of the Indo-FRG Economic Co-operation in a variety of fields.

Portugal

Historic changes were witnessed in Portugal in April 1974, when the Government of Dr. Caetano was overthrown and replaced by the Armed Forces Movement. The new Government of Portugal gave up the earlier Portuguese colonial policies. The relations between Portugal and India rapidly improved thereafter..

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India's Minister of External Affairs met the Portuguese Foreign Minister in New York in September 1974. Dr. Mario Soares, Foreign Minister of Portugal, paid a visit to India from 27 December 1974 to 2 January 1975. During his visit a Treaty was signed between the two Foreign Ministers whereby Portugal recognised India's sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the dates these territories became parts of India and diplomatic relations between Portugal and India were resumed effective from 31 December 1974.

All questions between India and Portugal, including those of the property, assets and claims of citizens of either State and of the two States are to be settled through bilateral negotiations. A Cultural Agreement between Portugal and India to develop contacts in the cultural field will be concluded in the near future.

During his visit, Dr. Soares and his party also visited Goa and Bombay and witnessed the exposition of the relics of St. Francis Xavier in Goa.

Austria

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Kirchsclaeger, (who is now President of Austria) paid a visit to India in April 1974, as the guest of the Government of India. During his visit he held talks with Indian Ministers. A review of international issues and bilateral relations showed close similarity of views. Austrian

assistance in developing the Gulmarg winter sports project was an instance of the attention paid by both countries to find areas of fruitful co-operation.

Cyprus-Greece-Turkey

The South-Eastern Mediterranean witnessed acute tensions; the Cyprus crisis since mid-July brought violence and upheaval to the people of Cyprus. The Government of India supported the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of Cyprus, and suggested settlement through the United Nations in consultation with other non-aligned countries. India was one of the Five-non-aligned co-sponsors of a resolution on Cyprus that was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly. The most fruitful avenue in the present situation was the creation of an atmosphere free from outside interference, in which the people of Cyprus could be left to work out their constitutional

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future. The President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, returned to the Island and talks are being held among the leaders of the two communities.

However, on 13 February 1975, the formation of a Federated Turkish-Cypriot State, in the Turkish region of Cyprus was announced by the Turkish Cypriot Leader, Mr. Rauf Denktash. It was proposed to set up a 50-member Assembly under Mr. Denktash, the President, which would continue to operate until the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus was amended to become the Constitution of the "Federal Republic of Cyprus". The Greek reaction was predictably strong and there was vehement protest against what the Greeks considered as a fait accompli. The Governments of Greece and Cyprus took the matter to the Security Council where efforts are still under way to find a solution.

Bilateral relations between India and Greece were satisfactory. The return of democracy to Greece was welcomed universally.

Greece and Turkey both appreciated the helpful stand taken by India in the UN and elsewhere on the Cyprus problem.

Scandinavian Countries

India's relations with all Nordic countries continued to grow especially in the economic field. The meeting of the Indo-Swedish Joint Economic Commission held in New Delhi in April, identified areas of mutual co-operation in a business like and friendly atmosphere.

Sweden's critical reaction to India's peaceful Nuclear explosion stemmed from the Swedish Government's ideological commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. At the same time, India's

dedication to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and her principled opposition to the treaty as presently drafted and, in particular, to its discriminatory provisions right from the early days of discussion are well known.

The Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Guttorm Hansen, and the Secretary-General of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Gunnar Hoff, paid a visit to India as the guest of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

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India's Commerce Minister's visit to Finland was useful in reviewing Indo-Finnish Commercial links. An Indo-Finnish Joint Commission has been planned in order to systematize the growth of Indo-Finnish co-operation in fruitful areas.

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

The Soviet Union

Indo-Soviet friendship and all round co-operation were further enriched during 1974-75. Considerable follow-up action in developing new areas of co-operation and mutual understanding was taken since the momentous visit of General Secretary Mr. L. I. Brezhnev to India in November 1973. India welcomed the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union in promoting detente and the relaxation of tensions between States with different social systems. It was hoped that the efforts being made to conclude a Conference on European Security and Co-operation would be successful and would have a beneficial impact on other parts of the world as well.

The excellent state of Indo-Soviet relations was best described by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

Speaking in the debate on international situation in the Rajya Sabha on 30 July 1974, the Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, stated :

"The last visit of the General Secretary, Mr. Brezhnev, to India provided an opportunity for having wide-ranging discussions over a variety of subjects, international, economic and bilateral and documents of far-reaching significance of mutual benefit were signed as a result of his visit. This is in continuation of the existence of friendly and co-operative relations between us and the Soviet Union and it is a happy thought for me that on all the difficult moments, the Soviet Union has stood firmly with us. And, therefore, our continued friendship with the Soviet Union is a key matter in our foreign policy. . ."

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. A. A. Gromyko, in a keynote address at a meeting held on the eve of the 57th Anniversary

of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Kremlin, on 6 November 1974, referred to Indo-Soviet friendship in glowing terms. Mr. Gromyko stated:

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"Close friendly relations with India, a great Asian Power, have become an important factor of peace in Asia and elsewhere. The range of Soviet-Indian co-operation is very wide. The Soviet side will continue to do everything in its power to make this co-operation grow stronger and expand."

The Soviet Union continued to support India's policy of non-alignment and her contribution to the strengthening of world peace and to the struggle for the removal of all vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism. The USSR expressed full understanding of India's initiatives at achieving a durable peace and good neighbourliness on the Indian subcontinent. As regards the evaluation of Indo-Sikkimese relations, the Soviet Press also showed a correct appreciation of the Sikkim developments. During the course of the year, the Soviet spokesman and media gave a positive assessment of the peaceful nuclear explosion carried out by India on 18 May 1974.

The visit of the Indian Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, to the Soviet Union from 8 to 10 September 1974, further consolidated mutual understanding between the two countries. Sardar Swaran Singh was received by General Secretary, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev and had detailed discussions with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. A. A. Gromyko. The Soviet Union reiterated its support for India's consistent efforts at promoting a normalisation of relations on the Indian sub-continent and reaffirmed that the remaining unsolved issues between India and Pakistan should be settled peacefully, through bilateral negotiations, in accordance with the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

A distinctive feature of Indo-Soviet co-operation was the Soviet Union's willingness to assist in key areas of the economy such as in steel production and heavy industry, thus contributing to India's efforts in achieving economic self-reliance,

From the Indian side, the visit of the Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, to Moscow, in June 1974, and the Minister for Industrial Development, Shri T. A. Pai, in July/August 1974, greatly contributed to closer co-operation in the economic and trade fields. Further momentum was given to Indo-Soviet economic co-operation as a result of the Second Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, which was held in Moscow from 17 to 19 September 1974.

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The Indo-Soviet trade turnover increased from-Rs. 412 crores, in 1973 to Rs. 550 crores in 1974. Under the 1974 Trade Protocol the Soviet Union supplied increased quantities of such essential items as kerosene, diesel oil, mineral fertilizers, copper, newsprint, machinery and components to India. India's exports of traditional and non-traditional items also increased correspondingly. There are favourable prospects for continued dynamic and long term growth in Indo-Soviet trade based on the mutual exchange of commodities needed by one economy from the other. The trade Protocol for 1975 concluded in December 1974 kept up the welcome trends towards growth and diversification.

Bulgaria

The relations of mutually advantageous co-operation between India and Bulgaria were further strengthened during the visit of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Stanko Todorov, to India from 4 to 10 March 1974. The talks held between India's Prime Minister and Mr. Todorov confirmed the closeness of the positions of the two countries on the various international issues which were discussed. During the visit the following bilateral agreements were concluded

- (i) Protocol on Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation,
- (ii) An Indo-Bulgarian Trade and Payments Agreement,
- (iii) An exchange of letters for the mutual abolition of visas, and
- (iv) A Protocol on the Third Session of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Scientific and Economic Co-operation.

Another high level exchange of views between the two countries took place during the visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, to Sofia from 27 June to 1 July, 1974. Sardar Swaran Singh, who was accorded a warm welcome, was received by the President of the State Council, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Stanko Todorov. Sardar Swaran Singh held wide-ranging discussions with the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Peter Mladenov.

Czechoslovakia

The ties of mutual sympathy and friendship between India and Czechoslovakia, which date back many decades before India

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attained her independence, were further strengthened during the visit of the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Dr. Lubomir Strougal, to India from 2 to 8 December 1974. Earlier the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist

Party, Dr. Gustav Husak, had paid a highly successful visit to India in December 1973. The talks between the Prime Minister of India and the visiting Czechoslovak Prime Minister once again confirmed the identity of similarity Czechoslovak positions on important international issues. The Czechoslovak side expressed its full support and appreciation of the various initiatives taken by India to expedite the building of a structure of durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. The Czechoslovak side also, while considering the question of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, noted with satisfaction the statement of the Government of India that India will use her nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes. During Dr. Strougal's visit the following agreements were concluded between the two countries :

- (i) A Trade and Payments Agreement for the years 1975-79,
- (ii) An Agreement on Co-operation between Planning Bodies of India and Czechoslovakia,
- (iii) An Indo-Czechoslovak Consular Convention, and
- (iv) Agreements on Co-operation in the Fields of Radio and Television.

In the economic field, Czechoslovakia has emerged as one of India's most significant industrial collaborators, especially in the field of heavy engineering. During the course of the year, concrete steps were taken by both sides to implement the important economic agreements concluded during the visit of Dr. Gustav Husak to India in December 1973.

During the course of the year, there were a number of high-level exchange of visits between India and Czechoslovakia which were symbolic of the traditional friendship between the two countries. From the Indian side, the Minister of Finance, Shri Y. B. Chavan, paid a successful visit to Czechoslovakia in June/July 1974. The Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram visited Prague in July 1974, and the Minister of Education, Professor Nurul Hasan also visited Czechoslovakia in May/June 1974. The exchange of views on matters of mutual interest during these visits contributed to growing mutual understanding and

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co-operation between the two countries. From the Czechoslovak side, the Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Mr. Alois Indra, visited India in March 1974 at the invitation of the Speaker' of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon. Mr. Indra, who was accompanied by seven Czechoslovak Members of Parliament, was received by the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs.

German Democratic Republic

The visit of the GDR Prime Minister to India from 29 November to 3 December 1974, was the first official visit by a GDR leader since the establishment of full diplomatic relations between India and the GDR in October 1972. The visit made a significant contribution to the growing relations of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. The talks between the Indian Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and Mr. Sindermann reflected the earnest desire of both countries to expand and widen further their bilateral co-operation in all fields. Mr. Sindermann paid tributes to the constructive foreign policy of India based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment and hailed India's various initiatives for expediting the process of normalisation of relations in the Indian sub-continent. While discussing the question of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the GDR side welcomed India's assurance that she will use her nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only.

During the year, there were other high-level exchanges of views between the two countries. The Planning Minister, Shri D. P. Dhar, concluded an agreement in the field of planning during his visit to Berlin in September 1974. The Education Minister, Professor Nurul Hasan, visited Berlin in October 1974, at the invitation of the GDR Minister for Education. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, also visited the GDR in June 1974, at the invitation of the President of the GDR People's Chamber.

Hungary

Fresh momentum was given to the development of Indo-Hungarian Friendship and all-round co-operation by the visit of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Jeno Fock, to India from 21 to 26 November 1974. The exchange of views between the Indian Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and Mr. Fock

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revealed a closeness or identity of views on the international issues discussed. The Hungarian Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for India's efforts at normalising the situation on the Indian sub-continent. Both Prime Ministers emphasised the need for further expanding and diversifying mutually beneficial co-operation in the trade, economic and scientific fields.

Earlier, bilateral talks were held between the Foreign Offices of India and Hungary in New Delhi in June 1974. The Hungarian delegation to the talks was led by the Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister. Mr. Pal Racz, and the Indian delegation was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. These talks confirmed the closeness or identity of views between the two countries on various important international topics.

There were a number of high-level exchange of visits between India and Hungary during the course of the year which further consolidated Indo-Hungarian Co-operation. The Minister for Industrial Development, Shri T.A. Pai, visited Hungary in July 1974. During the visit of the Minister for Planning, Shri D. P. Dhar, to Budapest in September 1974, a memorandum was concluded for enlarging economic and trade relations between the two countries. An agreement was also signed regarding co-operation in the field of planning.

The Chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Peoples' Front of Hungary, Mr. Gyula Kallai, visited India, from 28 September to 5 October 1974, at the invitation of the President of the All India Congress Committee.

The Indo-Hungarian Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation was concluded in February 1974 under which the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and the Institute for Cultural Relations of Hungary drew up a working programme which will further strengthen scientific co-operation specially in the fields of building sciences, chemical industry and the tropical treatment of equipment.

Poland

Indo-Polish friendship and mutual understanding were further strengthened by the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mi. Stephan Olszowaki, to India from 11 to 15 March 1974 at

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the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs. During his visit the Polish Foreign Minister was also received by President Giri and the Indian Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Indo-Polish agreement on co-operation in the fields of science and technology was concluded during the visit.

In the talks between the two Foreign Ministers, which were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding characteristic of the relations between the two countries, the Indian side expressed its appreciation of Poland's foreign policy aimed at ensuring lasting peace and co-operation on the European Continent. The Polish side endorsed India's initiatives and actions towards the establishment of good neighbourly relations and the building of a durable peace on the Indian sub-continent. The two Foreign Ministers also reaffirmed the determination of their respective Governments to expand and further deepen Indo-Polish co-operation in all fields.

The Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, visited Poland in July 1974 at the invitation of the Polish Defence Minister, General Jaruzelski. During his visit, Shri Jagjivan Ram held talks with the First Secretary of the PUWP, Mr. Edward Gierek, the Polish Prime Minister Mr. Jaroszawicz and with the Polish

Foreign Minister.

Indo-Polish trade and economic co-operation made satisfactory progress. Polish collaboration in the coal mining industry at the Jharia, Sudamdih, Monidihe and the Silewara projects was of special significance during the current energy crisis. Other Indo-Polish collaboration projects were in the fields of thermal power stations, tractor manufacture, fertilizers and the chemical industries. There are bright prospects for Indo-Polish collaboration in the field of shipbuilding and in the nonferrous metals industry. The second meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Commercial and Scientific Co-operation was held in New Delhi in January 1975.

A Polish Parliamentary delegation, led by the Speaker of the Polish Parliament Mr. Stainalaw Gucwa, visited India from 5 to 13 December 1974, at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon. During their stay in New Delhi, the Delegation called on the President, Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. Contacts bet-

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ween the Indian and Polish Parliaments helped in broadening the base of Indo-Polish mutual understanding.

Romania

Indo-Romanian co-operation continued to be strengthened during 1974-75. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, attended the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Bucharest from 5 April 1974, in his capacity as the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. Dr. G. S. Dhillon was received by President Ceausescu.

During the 30th Anniversary Celebrations of the Liberation of Romania in Bucharest, India was represented by the Minister of Health and Family Planning, Dr. Karan Singh.

A Romanian Parliamentary delegation, led by the Speaker of the Romanian Parliament. Professor (Dr.) Nicolas Giosan and including six Romanian Members of Parliament visited India from 12 to 15 November 1974. The Delegation called on the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

The Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Romania for the period 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1976, under the Indo-Rumanian Cultural Agreement of 1957 was concluded in Bucharest on 16 July 1974. The programme included a provision for the teaching of Hindi at the Bucharest University and the teaching of Romanian at an Indian University; the reciprocal organization of film festivals, the exchange of radio and TV programmes and the exhibitions of paintings and photographs.

Yugoslavia

As founder-members of the Non-aligned Movement, India and Yugoslavia enjoy ties of traditional friendship and close mutual understanding. These relations were further strengthened during the past year. There was continued and close co-operation between India and Yugoslavia in the Non-aligned Movement, at the United Nations and other international forums with the aim of achieving their common objectives, namely, the consolidation of world peace, building an equitable international order and the eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

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Yugoslavia warmly welcomed the progress of the normalisation of relations in the Indian sub-continent and showed full understanding of the initiatives taken by India in this direction. The Yugoslav Government and Press took a very positive and forthright attitude on India's peaceful nuclear explosion on 18 May 1974. In a commentary dated 23 May 1974, the diplomatic editor of the Yugoslav Official news agency Tanjug observed : "One should welcome the fact that by virtue of this experiment, India falls in line with the world's nuclear technology and that the test confirms, of the assurances given so far by the Indian Government of developing and applying nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. It is emphasised here that the Indian Government's statement and its decision not to use the results from its nuclear research for military purposes, are in line with this attitude towards the ban on development, production, stationing and using of nuclear weapons. Yugoslavia supports that stand which is consistently in keeping with the stand taken by the Non-aligned Countries to that effect".

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, led a Parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia from 10 to 16 June 1974, at the invitation of the President of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly. The Indian Members of Parliament were given a warm reception throughout their stay in Yugoslavia. Dr. G. S. Dhillon was received by President Tito himself and by the Yugoslav Prime Minister Mr. Bijedic. The visit helped to further strengthen Indo-Yugoslav friendship.

During his 4-day official visit to Yugoslavia from 19-23 January 1975, Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, was accorded a very warm welcome and Yugoslav leaders greatly appreciated the fact that after visiting friendly neighbouring countries (Bangladesh and Sri Lanka) the Minister had come to Yugoslavia before going anywhere else. The Minister of External Affairs had wide-ranging discussions on questions of topical importance in international affairs both with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Milos Minic, as well as President Tito. The joint communique issued on the conclusion of the visit reflected

the ties of friendship and understanding which have become traditional in the relations between the two leading non-aligned countries. The visit of the Minister to Yugoslavia also provided an opportunity to have a useful exchange of views on matters concerning the non-aligned movement, particularly on the eve of the forthcoming meetings of the non-aligned countries in Senegal and Cuba.

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FRANCE

SWITZERLAND USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA AUSTRIA MALI GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM NEPAL BURMA PORTUGAL CYPRUS GREECE TURKEY SWEDEN FINLAND PAKISTAN RUSSIA BULGARIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC HUNGARY POLAND OMAN ROMANIA YUGOSLAVIA BANGLADESH SRI LANKA CUBA SENEGAL

Nov 16, 1974

The Americas

CHAPTER VIII

THE AMERICAS

The United States of America

The trend towards a mature relationship between India and the United States of America was further strengthened in 1974. The Governments of the two countries maintained close contact and dialogue at various levels on bilateral and international questions. It was generally recognized in both countries that in view, of their democratic traditions and absence of any conflict of national interests there was considerable scope for the development of relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and understanding. The two Governments moved forward in the process of setting up new institutions for co-operation in various fields.

In September 1974, the Minister of External Affairs met the President of the United States and held a wide-ranging discussion on questions of mutual interest. Earlier, in April 1974, he held talks with the U.S. Secretary of State in New York. In August and again in November, the Foreign Secretary met the Secretary of State in Washington. The Ministers of Petroleum and Chemicals, Commerce, and Tourism and Civil Aviation also visited the United States and exchanged views with their counterparts. The US visitors to India during the year under review

included the Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, Senator Charles Percy, Deputy Secretary of Treasury, Stephen Gardener and a group of Congressmen. President Ford has accepted the Prime Minister's invitation to visit India.

As a part of the effort to strengthen their relations, the two Governments agreed to establish a joint Indo-United States Commission on Co-operation in Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technological, Educational and Cultural matters. The Commission, headed by the Minister of External Affairs and the Secretary of State, will meet at least once a year. Three Sub-Commissions have also been set up to deal respectively with economic and commercial matters, science and technology, and

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education and culture. The first two Sub-Commissions met in Washington in January while the last mentioned met in New Delhi in early February.

An important development in Indo-US relations was the discussions held in New Delhi with the US Secretary of State when he visited India from Oct 27, 1974 to 30 October 1974 at the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Henry Kissinger called on the President and held talks with the Prime Minister. He had two rounds of discussions with the Minister of External Affairs. Dr. Kissinger had also separate meetings with the Ministers of Defence, Finance and Agriculture.

During these discussions the Secretary of State reaffirmed the United States support for the Simla Agreement and India's initiatives for normalisation and reconciliation in the sub-continent without outside interference. The Secretary also indicated America's acceptance of the positive role of non-alignment in the world, appreciation of India's national interests, and her role as a major factor for peace, progress and stability in Asia. He said that there was no question of equating India and Pakistan and that United States did not intend to encourage an arms race in the sub-continent. The United States also welcomed India's policy of using nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes. During these talks India emphasised that any supply of arms to Pakistan, directly or indirectly, would impede the process of normalisation and come in the way of durable peace in the sub-continent. The Government's views on Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace were also conveyed.

Speaking at Press conference on 30 October the Secretary of State said that the United States did not consider Indo-Soviet Treaty for peace and friendship as an obstacle to improved relations with the United States. He stated that the United States was not engaged, directly or indirectly in any attempt to influence the domestic situation in India. He also said that the United States was not trying to link up the question of food and

the policy on the energy crisis.

(Please see Addendum on the last page)

Canada

India and Canada have traditionally maintained a relationship of friendship and co-operation at bilateral and international levels. Canada's critical reaction to India's peaceful nuclear experiment of 18 May and its subsequent decision to suspend

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nuclear co-operation, however, cast a shadow on these relations. On 22 May the Canadian Government announced the suspension of shipments of nuclear equipment and materials to India as well as of co-operation in nuclear reactor projects and technological arrangements between the Atomic Energy Commission of India and the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. Canada also indicated that it would review the economic relations with India. Assistance in the field of food and agriculture was not, however, affected. The Canadian Government also announced its intention to consult other Governments as well as hold bilateral discussions with India on nuclear matters.

The Government of India persistently tried to explain the correct position to the Canadian Government and public opinion. In a letter to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Prime Minister of India elucidated the background and rationale of India's nuclear development programme and assured him that India's nuclear experiment of 18 May 1974 was entirely for peaceful purposes and that India had not violated any agreement with Canada. Following a further exchange between the two Prime Ministers it was decided to hold official level talks between the two Governments. An Indian delegation led by the Foreign Secretary participated in bilateral discussions in Ottawa from 29 to 31 July 1974. The discussions which were held in a cordial atmosphere clarified several issues. However, since some of the points were considered to be of a nature which did not lend themselves to ready solution, it was decided to hold further discussions to reach mutual understanding. It was also clear from discussions that both India and Canada were deeply concerned with the dangerous consequences of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and were determined to contribute actively to international discussions concerning nuclear non-proliferation. As part of these exchanges, Mr. Ivan Head, Secretary to the Canadian Prime Minister, and Mr. Michel, Deputy Assistant Under Secretary of State, visited New Delhi from 2 to 6 January 1975 and held discussions with Secretary to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. These talks which were of an exploratory nature, underlined the desire of the two Governments to narrow their differences with a view to restoring Indo-Canadian relations to their former level.

South America

The 24 independent nations of Latin America and the Caribbean with their combined population of over 250 million people have been playing an increasingly important role in world

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affairs in recent years. They share with India common objectives of international peace, rapid economic growth, strengthening of national independence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. India's relations with the Latin American and the Caribbean nations which have always been good were further strengthened during the year under review. Apart from general co-operation at the United Nations and other international forums, India and many countries of South America have been closely working together in the non-aligned nations' movement and in the group of the developing nations. There was closer co-operation between the two sides on such issues as ending colonialism and racial discrimination, law of the sea, sovereignty over natural resources, and terms of trade for the developing nations. At the bilateral level also there were increasing contacts between the two sides to promote a better understanding as well as more trade and cultural exchanges,

In May 1974, the Minister of State in the External Affairs Ministry, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, visited Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru. He held discussions with leaders of these countries and explained India's policies with regard to its neighbours, non-alignment and the peaceful purpose of her nuclear development programme. India signed cultural agreements with Colombia and Argentina,, An agreement on peaceful nuclear co-operation between India and Argentina was also concluded during this period.

Among the important South American visitors to India were : President of the Liberal Party of Colombia, Dr. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala; Speaker of the Parliament of Guyana, Mr. Sase Narain; Parliamentary Affairs Minister of Guyana, Mr. Cammie Ramasroop; Minister of State for Home Affairs of Guyana, Mr. C. V. Mingo; Leader of Opposition of Guyana, Mr. F. Singh; President of the Venezuelan Congress, Senator Gonsalo Barrios; Minister of International Economic Relations, Mines and Hydrocarbons of Venezuela, Mr. Perez Guerrero.

In spite of these increasing contacts, trade between Latin America and India, still remains modest. Absence of shipping service and insufficient knowledge about each others trade potential are some of the existing barriers to more trade. Efforts are being made to solve these problems.

Reaction in Latin American countries to India's peaceful nuclear explosion was generally favourable. India's resolve to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes was well received and extensively reported.

USA
INDIA MALI PAKISTAN CANADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ARGENTINA BRAZIL
COLOMBIA PERU GUYANA VENEZUELA

Oct 27, 1974

United Nations And International Conferences

CHAPTER IX

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The year nineteen seventy four was a year full of trials and economic difficulties for developing countries due to world monetary instability and shortages and high prices of fuel, food, fertilisers, other raw materials and industrial commodities. India was also severely affected by a massive balance of payments gap. India joined other non-aligned and developing countries, at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, to strengthen co-operation among them and to work for a new International Economic Order based on inter-dependence and co-operation among developed and developing countries and the necessity of securing fair treatment for the exports of developing countries.

Prior to the Special Session, the Foreign Ministers of the Bureau of the Non-aligned countries met in Algiers from 19 to 21 March. The Bureau meeting defended the right of the oil-producing, developing countries to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and to secure fair prices for their raw materials. The Bureau also recognised the paramount need for co-operation among the non-aligned countries in evolving, in a spirit of solidarity, all possible measures to assist the oil importing countries to cope with their problems. A Group of Four (Guyana, Liberia, Nepal and Sri Lanka) to consult the OPEC countries for resolving this important question within the family of the non-aligned countries was also set up. The meeting also adopted a declaration on West Asia and the question of Palestine and a comprehensive final document covering political, economic and other issues.

The Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly was held in New York from Apr 09, 1974 to 1 May 1974. The framework for the Special Session included examination of the econo-

mic relations between developed and developing countries with

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particular reference to their inter-dependence and the acute long-standing problems of the developing countries. India was represented by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, and Shri D. K. Barooah, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Indian delegation put forward an eight point plan to bring about a just and equitable international economic order. The essence of the plan was a re-affirmation and amplification of the development targets set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

The Special Session adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action for the establishment of a new international economic order. The Programme of Action included a Special Programme to give immediate and medium-term relief to the most seriously affected developing countries, which included the least-developed, the land-locked and other low-income developing countries, as well as other developing countries whose economics had been dislocated as a result of the present economic crisis, natural calamities and foreign aggression and occupation. As a first step, the Special Programme suggested launching an Emergency Operation for bilateral and multilateral economic co-operation, starting from 15 June 1974, to help the most seriously affected developing countries (MSAC's) to maintain unimpaired their essential imports for the following 12 months. India was included in the list of the 33 MSAC's identified as such by the UN. India was allocated US \$32.5 million from the Secretary General's Special Account. The Emergency Operation has been assured so far of contributions up to US \$2.7 billion, including bilateral and multilateral contributions.

In the second phase of the Special Programme, a Special Fund is to be set up from January 1975 to meet the development assistance requirements till the end of the second development decade. The other parts of the Declaration and the Programme of Action which related to bringing about a just and equitable new international economic order, involved a long-term process requiring close co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, and also requiring acceptance of the principle of global inter-dependence and co-operation by all developed and developing countries. The resolutions of the Sixth Special Session were considered for further follow-up action at the 57th Session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and later at the 29th Session of the General Assembly.

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Although India's two-year term on the Security Council as a non-permanent member expired on 31 December 1973, India continued to take part in some of the important issues which came up for consideration in the Security Council-the most important one being the question of Cyprus.

Shortly after the coup in Cyprus on 15 July, the Security Council met to consider the situation in Cyprus. On 20 July 1974, the Security Council adopted resolution 353 (the first in a series) urging all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, calling for cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from Cyprus. It also requested Greece, Turkey and the UK to enter into immediate negotiations for restoration of peace and constitutional government in Cyprus. After the breakdown of the Geneva tripartite talks, the Security Council passed three more resolutions reiterating the earlier resolutions (specially 353 and 355) as well as calling upon the concerned States to cease-fire and to resume negotiations without delay for the restoration of peace and constitutional government in Cyprus and demanded that all parties concerned fully respect the UN Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus.

Together with other important countries, India took initiatives to activate non-aligned opinion at the UN. The Non-Aligned Group at the UN met on 6 August 1974, in response to an appeal from President Makarios, and adopted a declaration re-affirming their solidarity with the non-aligned Republic of Cyprus, a founder member of the Group. The Resolution demanded an immediate and full implementation of the objectives of the Security Council Resolution 353.

Developments in Cyprus engaged considerable attention in the 29th Session of the General Assembly. A negotiating group of five nonaligned countries (including India) succeeded, after intensive labours, in formulating a resolution which could be adopted unanimously by the Assembly. The Resolution called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and Non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the Republic of Cyprus; and commended the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing with the good offices of the UN Secretary General, between the representatives of the two communities. It also stated that all refugees should return to their homes in safety and expressed

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the hope that, if necessary, further efforts including negotiations could take place within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Resolution, thus ensuring the Republic of Cyprus its fundamental right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Security Council unanimously reaffirmed this resolution.

Efforts to bring about lasting peace in the Middle East continued. An Agreement on Disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian Forces was signed between Israel and Syria in May 1974, which called for the creation of a UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Egyptian

and Israeli Military Working Group of the Geneva Peace Conference, under the aegis of the UN held six meetings in Geneva from 31 May to 5 June 1974. The Working Group reached an agreement on a map showing phases of disengagement and a disengagement plan. The agreement also stipulated that Israel and Syria should repatriate all prisoners of war not later than 6 June and that both countries should co-operate with International Council unanimously reaffirmed this resolution.

On 29 November 1974, the Security Council adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the UNDOF for another period of 6 months at the end of which the Secretary-General was asked to report on the developments and the measures taken to implement Security Council Resolution 338 (1973).

During the 29th General Assembly the focus was on the question of Palestine which was inscribed as a new agenda item. The decision of the Rabat Arab Summit to recognise the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinians paved the way for the effective participation of a PLO delegation, led by Chairman Arafat, in the deliberations of the Assembly. The widespread support of the international community was demonstrated by the two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. The first reaffirmed the right of Palestinian people "in Palestine" to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, to return to their homes and property and to regain their rights by all means in accordance with UN Charter. The resolution was co-sponsored by India and 46 other countries. The second resolution gave PLO the right to participate as an observer in the framework of the General Assembly.

Following the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of South Africa the General Assembly decided, by 125 votes in

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favour and 9 abstentions and the solitary negative vote of South Africa, to request the Security Council to review, as a matter of urgency, the future relations of South Africa with the UN. A resolution recommending expulsion of South Africa for non-compliance with the Charter could not, however, be adopted by the Security Council on account of the votes cast by USA, UK and France. Subsequently, the Assembly upheld by 91 votes in favour (22 against and 19 abstentions) a ruling by the President of the Assembly to deny further participation of the South African delegation in the XXIXth Session of the General Assembly. India co-sponsored the resolution in the Assembly and spoke in its support both in the Assembly and the Security Council.

Following the overthrow of the Salazar regime, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the acceptance by the new Government of Portugal of the principles of self-determination and independence for the overseas territories still under Portuguese control. It also noted that following consultations between the Portuguese Gov-

ernment and the national liberation movements concerned, Mozambique would attain independence by 25 June 1975, Sao Tome and Principe by 12 July 1975 and that a provisional government would be set up in Angola and Cape Verde to facilitate attainment of their independence also during the course of 1975.

Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau and Grenada were admitted as new members during the Session raising the UN membership to 138. It will be recalled that Bangladesh had applied for membership of the UN in 1972 but because of the Chinese veto was not admitted. After the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan in February 1974, Bangladesh asked for renewed consideration of its application for membership. In June 1974 the Security Council adopted a resolution recommending membership and Bangladesh was admitted to the UN on 17 September 1974, with the opening of the General Assembly Session. During the general debate India's Minister of External Affairs made a statement welcoming the new, members.

Pursuant to the decision of the 28th Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General established a Committee of three Experts to prepare a factual statement "of the great Powers military presence in all its aspects in the Indian Ocean with special reference to their naval deployment conceived in the context of great Power rivalry". Dr. K. Subramaniam of the Institute for 6--883MofEA/74

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Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, was one of the three experts.

The experts submitted their report to the Ad Hoc Committee in May 1974. The report dealt primarily with the deployment of warships and the maintenance of naval and military installations and naval bases etc., in the area, which constituted the most visible, elements of military and naval presence. As a result of protests by a number of governments, the Secretary-General took the unusual step of requesting the three experts to review the report. The revised version, like the earlier one, primarily dealt with factors which constituted the most visible elements of naval and military presence. It however, dealt with all the five great powers in alphabetical order. References to facilities etc., the existence of which had been denied by the concerned governments were deleted or modified. Other references were clearly attributed to the sources from which they had been taken. The report, however, did not contain any conclusions or make any recommendations.

The 29th General Assembly adopted, by 103 votes (with none against and 26 abstentions), a Resolution calling upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence. as an essential first step towards the relaxation of ten-

sion and the promotion of peace and security in the area. The Resolution further requested the littoral and hinterland States to enter into consultation, as soon as possible, with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. France, UK, USA and USSR continued their abstentions on the Resolution. By another Resolution, adopted unanimously, the General Assembly decided to include Bangladesh and Kenya in the Ad hoc Committee thus raising its membership from 15 to 17.

This year's debate on the Cambodian question ended with the adoption of a resolution which called upon "the powers which have been influencing the two parties to the conflict to use their good offices for conciliation between the two parties with a view to restoring peace in Cambodia". The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to lend his support and to report to the next session of the General Assembly. India abstained in the vote. Earlier it had voted against priority being given to this resolution over the 33 power draft resolution asking for the restoration of the lawful rights of GRUNK in the UN. This resolution was not put to the vote. Towards the end of the

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Session, India voted in favour of a proposal not to accept the credentials of the Khmer delegation. This proposal was, however, not approved by the Assembly.

The question of Korea also engaged the attention of the Political Committee of the General Assembly. Supporters of North Korea requested the inclusion of a new item : "withdrawal of all troops stationed in South Korea under the UN Rag". In a counter move, countries supporting South Korea asked for a separate item entitled "urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly on the Korean Question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean Peninsula". Efforts made to bring about a compromise resolution failed. The resolution eventually adopted expressed the hope that the Security Council would in due course, give consideration, in consultation with the parties directly concerned, to those aspects of the Korean question which fell within its responsibilities, including the dissolution of the UN Command, in conjunction with appropriate arrangements to maintain an armistice agreement which was calculated to preserve peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, pending negotiations and conciliation between the two Korean governments leading to a lasting peace between them. India abstained, in keeping with its basic position that the solution of the problem between the DPRK and ROK could best be found through peaceful bilateral negotiations without outside interference.

India continued to participate actively in the deliberations of the General Assembly on items pertaining to colonialism and apartheid in accordance with its well-known stand in such matters. India continued to be a member of the UN Special

Committee on Decolonization (Committee of 24), the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Council for Namibia.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on Namibia urging the Security Council to convene urgently in order to take without delay effective measures to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Security Council met on 17 December 1974 and unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that South Africa make a declaration to the Council that it would comply with the resolutions of the UN and advisory opinion of the World Court and take necessary steps to withdraw from Namibia and transfer power to its people with the assistance of the UN. The Security Council also decided to meet before 30

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May 1975, to review the position and in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, to consider appropriate measures under the Charter.

A comprehensive debate took place in the General Assembly on the item of "Strengthening the role of the UN". The USA and other developed countries took the opportunity to mount a concerted attack against what they termed as the "tyranny of the majority". A number of developing countries including India rebutted this charge.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) held two sessions in Geneva in 1974, the first from 16 April to 23 May and the second from 2 July to 22 August. During this period, the Committee held 28 formal plenary meetings with verbatim records and 7 informal meetings without records.

Although several disarmament measures were considered by the members, the two questions with which the Committee mainly occupied itself were a comprehensive nuclear test ban and the prohibition of chemical weapons. No final agreement could, however, be reached at the CCD on any of the questions which were discussed. Following some critical comments on India's peaceful nuclear explosion experiment of 18 May 1974, particularly by Pakistan, India reiterated in the CCD its policy of utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, its consistent position on the question of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and her opposition to nuclear weapons as well as their testing.

The CCD, whose original membership of 18 was increased to 26 in 1969, was further expanded with effect from 1 January 1975 by the addition of 5 new members, namely, FRG, GDR, Iran, Peru and Zaire.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted a record number of 24 resolutions on items relating to disarmament, outer space and atomic energy. Of particular interest to India were

the resolutions on the questions of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and peaceful nuclear explosions.

Without consulting the other countries of South Asia, Pakistan inscribed an item entitled "Declaration and Establishment of a Nuclear-free Zone in South Asia". Pakistan's proposal was

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politically motivated and was a part of the propaganda launched by it against India's peaceful nuclear explosion experiment of 18 May 1974. It may be mentioned that India had supported the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world provided suitable conditions existed in a particular region and the proposed zone was to be established with the initiative of and agreement amongst the countries in that region. As the Pakistani proposal was not concerned with genuine disarmament considerations and was in violation of the well-established principles and procedures in bringing up such matters before the United Nations, India introduced a draft resolution emphasizing that "the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent." This resolution was adopted by 104 votes eight votes more than those secured by Pakistan's resolution. All the countries of South Asia voted in favour of the Indian resolution, except Pakistan which abstained. On Pakistan's resolution, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan voted affirmatively, Bangladesh abstained, and India and Bhutan voted against.

The other resolution against which India voted was co-sponsored by Japan and Canada. It dealt with the question of peaceful nuclear explosions. The resolution was unacceptable to India as it sought to perpetuate and institutionalize the discriminatory approach of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in respect of peaceful nuclear explosions. India had made it clear on a number of occasions that it would not accept any unilateral or discriminatory international controls over its peaceful nuclear activities.

The Ministry continued to assist the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space in respect of the international aspects of their activities. The Indian Ambassador in Vienna continued to be a Governor on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The Non-aligned Summit in 1973 had decided to set up the Non-aligned Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development. Financial and legal experts of the Bureau of non-aligned countries met in Kuwait in May 1974 and January 1975 to finalize the draft convention for the Fund. The draft convention will be put up for approval to the Foreign Ministers of the Bureau at

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their meeting in Havana during 17 to 19 March 1975. It has been decided that Kuwait will be the seat of the Fund. It is proposed that the initial subscription of members of the Fund will be kept at a modest level to enable fullest participation, while the bulk of the capital will be constituted by voluntary contributions from member countries that are in a position to do so.

The Non-aligned Summit had decided to convene a conference of developing countries with a view to developing an effective strategy of re-structuring the world trade and improving their bargaining power. At the meeting of the Bureau of non-aligned countries at Foreign Ministers level in March 1974, it was decided to set up an inter-governmental group of non-aligned countries on raw materials to study the trends of international commodity trade and to prepare for the Conference of developing countries on raw materials. The Conference was held in Dakar from 3 to 8 February 1975. The Conference adopted a comprehensive declaration on raw materials and a Programme of Action for co-operation between the developing countries in the field of raw materials and other primary commodities and enumerated points for international action. The Conference adopted 10 resolutions to give effect to the Programme of Action. Another 9 resolutions were adopted on economic decolonisation. In one of its resolutions, it was decided to establish a Special Fund to finance buffer stock of raw materials and primary commodities exported by developing countries. In another resolution, the Conference recommended that the agenda of the proposed international conference on Energy convened by France should include problems of raw materials in development. On India's initiative, the Conference decided to extend the mandate of the Inter-governmental Group on raw materials to ensure effective follow-up action on the Conference decisions.

In pursuance of a decision of the Bureau meeting of March 1974, a meeting of the coordinators was held in Belgrade in September 1974 to identify in a more specific manner the lines along which economic and technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries could be further stimulated.

The question of promoting technical co-operation among the developing countries was examined also in the UN context and the Working Group set up by the UNDP Governing Council pro-

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duced a very useful analysis of the issues and recommended a number of measures.

India has been actively participating in all these meetings.

Two important conferences held during the year under UN

auspices were the World Population Conference (Bucharest, August 1974), and the World Food Conference (Rome, November 1974). The Population Conference for the first time, considered population policies within the over-all framework of the economic and social development policies of the national governments. The World Plan of Action adopted by the Conference also stressed the desirability of assuring equitable consumption of world's resources to the present and future generations of mankind living in both developed and developing countries.

The World Food Conference made concrete proposals regarding world food security. It recommended setting up of buffer stocks and called for the establishment of an international fund for agricultural development to finance, in particular, agricultural development projects in the developing countries. These decisions were endorsed by the 29th Session of the General Assembly. A World Food Council, reporting to the General Assembly through the ECOSOC, and assisted by both FAO and IN Secretariats, was set up to take necessary follow up action. India was elected a member of the Council.

The activities of transnational corporations received further attention this year. The Report of the Group of Eminent Persons submitted to the ECOSOC expressed concern, inter alia, over the impact of transnational corporations on the domestic and international affairs of nation States. The Report also concluded that, while the role of transnational corporations was mainly economic in character and influence, the non-economic impact was frequently as important as or even more important than the economic impact. The Report unequivocally condemned subversive political intervention on the part of the transnational corporations in the affairs of the host countries. The Group's Report contained many suggestions for action by host governments at national, regional and inter-regional levels. The ECOSOC decided to set up an Information and Research Centre and an inter-governmental Commission on transnational corporations. These are likely to start functioning in 1975.

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The Second Session of the Governing Council of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was held in Nairobi in March 1974. The Session decided to establish an International Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (IHHSF), for human habitat, management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements.

Following an initiative of the President of Mexico at the Third UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a Working Group had been working intensively on the preparation of a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. The 29th Session of the General Assembly finally adopted by 120 votes this Charter. The Charter formulated fundamental principles of international economic relations and enumerated the

economic rights and duties of States. It represented an endeavour to promote the development of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis, having regard to the interdependence of interests of developed and developing countries. India as a co-sponsor supported the resolution but abstained on sub-para (o) of Chapter I concerning the free access to and from the sea by landlocked countries on the ground that this was a matter for bilateral agreement between the countries concerned, Important developed countries including USA, UK, FRG voted against this resolution.

India was re-elected to a number of bodies including the Governing Council of the UN Environment Programme, and the Industrial Development Board of the UNIDO. India could not get re-elected to the ECOSOC in which its membership expired by the end of 1974. India was elected, however, to the preparatory Committee which would focus attention on the preparations for the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade and for the 7th Special Session of the UN General Assembly scheduled for early September 1975 to deal with international co-operation and development.

On 5 July 1974, the President of India ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (1973). The Convention, inter alia, prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition and retention of biological and toxin weapons, equipments and means of their delivery. Under the Convention the State Parties

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also undertake to destroy or divert to peaceful purposes all agents, toxins, weapons and means of delivery specified in the Convention. The parties are also under an obligation not to transfer directly or indirectly, these weapons to any recipients or to encourage or assist any State or entity to manufacture or acquire such weapons.

The Thirteenth Session of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held in Geneva from 6 to 31 May 1974. India continued to take an active part in its deliberations. Pursuant to the UN General Assembly resolution concerning the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space adopted at its Twenty-eighth Session, (1973), the Legal Sub-Committee, gave the highest priority to the draft treaty relating to the Moon and the draft convention on Registration of Space Objects Launched into Outer Space. The Sub-Committee was unable to resolve some of the controversial issues relating to the Draft Moon Treaty. However, it finalised and approved the text of a draft convention on the Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. This draft convention envisaged, inter alia, compulsory registration of space objects launched into outer space on a national Register

maintained by the launching State, as well as on an international register maintained by the Secretary-General of the UN. The draft Convention, with some minor amendments, was adopted by the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in July, 1974 and subsequently commended by a resolution of the General Assembly in November 1974. The UN General Assembly also adopted a resolution which inter alia approved continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) in India.

The other items discussed and considered by the Legal Subcommittee were

- (a) the various implications of space communications, report of the Working Group on Director Broadcast Satellite; and
- (b) legal implications of the earth resources survey by remote sensing satellites.

The second session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in Caracas (Venezuela) from 20 June to 29 August 1974. A number of proposals on a variety of issues relating to

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the law of the sea were introduced during the Caracas session. The leader of the Indian delegation, Shri H. R. Gokhale, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, made a statement in the plenary indicating India's policy on the various issues. India supported a 12-mile territorial sea, a 200-mile economic zone, a continental shelf extending to the outer edge of the margin and the concept of the archipelago provided it also applied to archipelagos of a coastal State, like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

India co-sponsored a proposal which dealt with a number of subjects including the territorial sea, the economic zone, the continental shelf and the archipelagos. India also co-sponsored a 12 power proposal on the contiguous zone beyond the territorial sea and a 10 power proposal on a zonal approach to the preservation of the marine environment.

Further intensive negotiations and drafting of a convention or conventions on the various law of the sea issues including the exploitation of the seabed and its resources will be taken up at the next session of the Conference scheduled to be held in Geneva from 17 March to 10 May 1975.

The United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods was held at the UN Headquarters, New York, from 20 May to 14 June 1974. Sixtyfive States including India were represented at the Conference. The Conference adopted a Convention, which limited the period of

prescription to four years within which the buyer or seller may bring legal proceedings to exercise his rights or claims relating to a contract of international sale of goods. For the Convention to apply, the buyer and seller must have their place of business in different States.

India continued to make its contribution in the work of the Commission/Working Groups concerned with the progressive development on international trade law. The work on International Sale of Goods and the International Shipping Legislation has progressed to its final stages and it is expected that the drafts on these subjects will be finalised in the meeting to be held in 1975. The Working Group on Negotiable Instruments is making satisfactory progress. In addition to the above, the seventh session of UNCITRAL held in New York in May 1974 considered the subject of multinational corporations. However, the Commis-

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sion had not completed the study which it was asked to prepare in connection with that work. This study is now expected to be ready in time for the eighth session of UNCITRAL to be held in June 1975.

During 1974, India concluded 99 treaties and agreements, a list of which is given in Appendix III.

The Senior Commonwealth Officials Meeting in May 1974, in London, in which India's Foreign Secretary participated, prepared the general groundwork for the next meeting of the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth countries to be held in Jamaica in April/May 1975. The meeting also discussed other subjects of interest to Commonwealth countries especially at the Civil Service level.

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INDIA

USA ALGERIA GUYANA LIBERIA NEPAL SRI LANKA CYPRUS GREECE TURKEY UNITED KINGDOM SWITZERLAND ISRAEL SYRIA EGYPT MOROCCO SOUTH AFRICA FRANCE PORTUGAL MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA CAPE VERDE BANGLADESH GRENADA GUINEA GUINEA!!GUINEA-BISSAU PAKISTAN KENYA CAMBODIA KOREA NORTH KOREA NAMIBIA IRAN PERU ZAIRE BHUTAN CANADA JAPAN AUSTRIA KUWAIT CUBA SENEGAL YUGOSLAVIA ROMANIA ITALY MEXICO RUSSIA ECUADOR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA JAMAICA

Apr 09, 1974

Technical And Economic Co-operation

CHAPTER X

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Economic Division of the Ministry continued to deal with the following subjects :

- I. Promotion of closer external economic and commercial relations, bilateral agreements, co-ordination of action and in particular the inter-governmental Joint Commissions;
- II. Working of the technical assistance programme (ITEC) which is geared to the possibilities of utilising to the maximum India's technical advancement.
- III. Support for economic co-operation at the regional and international level. The Economic Division worked vigorously towards these objectives in spite of unprecedented challenges resulting from powerful world-wide inflationary pressures, escalation in prices of oil and other inputs like fertilizers, necessary for development of India's economy, and consequent internal economic difficulties.

I. Joint Commissions

The Economic Division serviced the inter-governmental Joint Commissions which became clearing houses to strengthen economic and technical co-operation with important countries especially India's neighbours. The salient features of progress achieved in the work of the Joint Commission was as follows :

India's economic and technical co-operation with Afghanistan has been regulated under the decision taken in the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission set up in 1969. During the six year period 1970-75 India has agreed to spend Rs. 370 lakhs in deputation of experts to Afghanistan, supply of equipment and training facilities for Afghan nationals in India.

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A 100 bed Institute of Child Health was established in Kabul in 1972. A 20 member team of Indian doctors, nurses, technicians and administrative personnel is assisting in running the Institute and providing training to Afghans in the field of paediatrics.

An Industrial Estate near Kabul is being set up. India's co-operation is for supplying the technical and supervisory staff, the prototype sheds and equipment for a common facilities

centre. An Indian team has prepared a techno-economic survey which contains recommendations regarding the small scale industries to be located in the Estate.

Indo-Afghan co-operation in the field of irrigation and power production has been close and extensive. The Chardeh Ghorband micro-hydel project is due, to be commissioned by July 1975. Construction work on two other micro-hydel schemes, at Faizabad and Khulm is scheduled to commence by April 1975. A feasibility study of the Khawaja Ali Dam on the Helmand River is being conducted by WAPCOS (Water and Power Development Consultancy Services) a public sector consultancy organisation. Co-operation from India for the construction of a masonry dam on the Hari Rud River also been sought by Afghansitan and is under consideration.

A team of agricultural experts from India has been in Afghanistan since 1971 to assist in setting up research stations in the field of rice, wheat and potatoes. India has also supplied agricultural implements, vehicles, laboratory equipment, pesticides and insecticides for the project.

During the year under review two meetings were held of the sub-committee set up under the Indo-Shri Lanka Joint Commission. The discussions covered a wide-ranging field, including development of rural technical centres, deputation of experts, training facilities for Sri Lanka personnel, expansion of trade, telecommunications, the linking of the Indo-Sri Lanka power grids, shipping and co-operation in the field of science and technology.

A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the supply of equipment for the rural technical centres. Equipment for one of the centres was supplied during 1974-75 while two others will be provided equipment during the year 1975-76.

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As follow up of a project report prepared by Indian experts, the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. was assigned to collaborate with the Government of Sri Lanka in setting up rubber-based Industries in Sri Lanka. An Animal husbandry project is also being implemented, for which an expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided. During the year under review, two experts were deputed to Sri Lanka to co-operate in establishing hand-made paper units. A joint committee, consisting of representatives of the two Governments, was set up to study the question of linking the power grids of India and Sri Lanka.

The Agreement to set up the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed on Mar 28, 1974. The first meeting of the Joint Commission was held in Baghdad from 12 to 15 January 1975. As a result of the discussions held during the first meeting of the Joint Com-

mission, India and Iraq have expressed confidence that there will be increased economic co-operation in the fields of petroleum, petrochemicals and other industries, transportation, agriculture and irrigation. India also assured Iraq of continued co-operation in the field of technical training.

Relations with Iran developed rapidly following the fourth meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission held in January and February 1974. These were further strengthened with the visit of India's Prime Minister to Iran and Shanshah of Iran's visit to India. A number of projects including the Kudremukh iron project, an alumina project, a joint shipping line and a scheme to maximise industrial production are in an advanced stage of negotiations. Proposals for co-operation in the fields of communications, banking, railways, shipping, road transport and tourism are also being processed. Training facilities were made available to Iran in the fields of tea production, handicrafts, rural electrification, agriculture and livestock development. India agreed to help Iran in the recruitment of a large number of technical personnel from India, including some three hundred doctors. Closer links are proposed to be established between the Atomic Energy Organisations of the two countries.

A proposal to set up an Indo-Saudi Arabia Joint Commission for economic, technical and scientific collaboration is under consideration. Draft letter of exchange has been forwarded to Saudi Arabia and their reaction is awaited.

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The Indo-UAE Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation headed by Ministers of External Affairs of the two countries was established during the visit of the President of the UAE in January 1975.

Indian experts were deputed to Dubai and Abu Dhabi for conducting detailed feasibility studies for setting up projects for the production of sponge iron, steel and fertiliser. MECON, a Government of India undertaking, completed a detailed feasibility report on a sponge iron/steel plant in Dubai on commercial terms.

Dr. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, visited New Delhi in October 1974. The highlight of his visit was the signing of an Agreement for the setting up of an Indo-US Joint Commission for Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technological, Educational and Cultural Co-operation.

Among the three Sub-Commissions set up under the Indo-US Joint Commission, the Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission and the Science and Technology Sub-Commission met at Washington on 20-21 January 1975, and on 27-29 January, 1975, respectively, while the Education and Culture Sub-Commission met at New Delhi on 3-5 February 1975. The

recommendations/decisions of the Sub-Commissions will be reviewed by the Joint Commission, at its first meeting. The co-Chairmen of the Joint Commission, are Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, from the Indian side, and Dr. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, from the American side.

The establishment of the Joint Commission is an important landmark in Indo-American economic relations and reflects its concrete expression of the desire of the two Governments to build up an institutional framework for meaningful co-operation.

The Joint Commission established in November 1972, between Sweden and India, held its first meeting in New Delhi in April 1974. The meeting was fruitful; various areas of co-operation being identified in commercial, industrial and scientific fields. Follow-up action has already been embarked upon, especially in the field of science and technology and considerable progress has been achieved. Incidentally, the Joint Commission with Sweden was the first such Joint Commission established with a country of Western Europe.

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Indo-French trade has showed considerable increase in recent years. The total volume rose to Rs. 11835 lakhs in 1973-74 as against Rs. 8531 lakhs in 1972-73. A meeting of the Indo-French Joint Commission on Trade took place in Paris in June, 1974, immediately after the annual bilateral talks. An Indian Trade Delegation visited France in December 1974. While in France, this Delegation discussed new avenues for the diversification of trade and industrial, co-operation between the two countries.

For 1974-75 France signed an aid Agreement for French Francs 274 M consisting of 189 M as project and 85 M for non-project aid. France also announced its willingness to participate in debt relief and would raise its debt relief contribution to 40% of debt payments due (68-61 M).

The Second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission was held in Moscow from 17 to 19 September 1974. The Indian delegation was led by Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning, and the Soviet delegation by Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The Commission arrived at proposals which were set out in a Protocol for further strengthening of co-operation in the fields of steel production, heavy machine building, power and power equipment, coal and ore mining, oil exploration and production, production co-operation, trade exchange and science and technology.

The first meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission was held in Bucharest from 16 to 23 and September 1974. The Indian delegation was led by Shri D. K. Borooah, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, and the Romanian delegation by Mr.

C. Babalau, Minister for Electrical Power. The two sides discussed co-operation in the various fields in Working Groups and, in the Protocol concluded after the meeting, set out agreements reached in pursuing co-operation in the fields of trade exchanges, petroleum and chemicals, power and energy, agriculture and water and land management and science and technology. Both sides discussed the most suitable arrangements for ensuring exchange of commodities of mutual interest to the two countries such as iron ore, chemical fertilisers, oil field equipment and equipment for refineries. Agreement was also reached on the supply, of 14 deep drilling rigs from Romania.

The first meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from 7 to 11 October 1974. The Indian

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delegation was led by Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Industrial Development and Science and Technology, and the Bulgarian delegation by Mr. T. Chakarov, Minister for Metallurgy and Machine Building. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting both sides agreed on steps to strengthen co-operation in the fields of food processing industry and agriculture, machine building, heavy industry and joint ventures, electronics, pharmaceuticals and chemicals and trade exchanges. Of particular interest was co-operation agreed upon in setting up two rural agro-industrial complexes in India and co-operation in production collaboration and trade exchanges in the field of electronics. The Joint Commission meeting had been preceded by a visit of Bulgarian experts to India in January 1974 led by Mr. Y. Tenov, First Deputy Minister of Machine Building and Metallurgy of the Government of Bulgaria.

The first meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from 28 October to 2 November 1974. The Indian delegation was led by Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Industries and Civil Supplies, and, the Hungarian delegation was led by Dr. Guyla Horgos, Minister for Machine Building and Metallurgy. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting the two sides agreed on steps to be taken to strengthen co-operation in the fields of telecommunications and electronics, agriculture, science and technology, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, industry and trade exchanges. Of particular interest was the co-operation agreed upon in the field of telecommunication equipment, non-ferrous metals and heavy industry.

The second meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation was held in New Delhi from 20 to 24 January 1975. The Indian team was led by Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, and the Polish delegation was led by Mr. Jan Mitrega, Deputy Prime Minister. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting, the two sides agreed on strengthening co-operation in the fields of trade exchange, mining industry and machinery, fisheries and

agriculture, ship-building and shipping, heavy and machine building industries, electronics and science and technology. Of particular interest was the co-operation agreed upon in the speedy completion of Sudamdih-Monidih projects, preparation of a feasibility report for the setting up of trawler construction yard in Kerala, delivery of ships and long-term possibilities for supply of heavy and machine-building equipments.

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The fifth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Co-operation was held in New Delhi from 20 to 28 November 1974. The Indian delegation was led by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Ing. A Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting both sides agreed on strengthening co-operation, already significant in certain areas in the fields of industry, science and technology and trade exchanges. Of particular interest were discussion on ways to increase the export of non-traditional commodities from India to Czechoslovakia and fuller utilisation and expansion of Czechoslovak assisted projects in India.

During the visit of the GDR Prime Minister, an agreement was concluded on the establishment of a Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation, which would open up promising new avenues for more comprehensive and accelerated all-round co-operation. Indo-GDR Trade and Economic Co-operation has already reached significant proportions and given the advanced level of the GDR industry and technology, many new areas of co-operation have been identified for example in the fields of machine tool industry, food processing, electrical equipment, the mining and processing of lignite and chemicals.

II. Economic and Technical Assistance Programme

Under the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme India registered a significant increase in requests from developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for Indian expertise, training facilities and equipment.

The ITEC Programme envisages the following form of economic and technical assistance :

- (i) Provision of training facilities in India.
- (ii) Long and short term deputation of experts abroad.
- (iii) Gifts of equipment, drugs, medicines etc., wherever possible.
- (iv) Financial assistance for conducting feasibility studies

and techno-economic survey's within resources available.

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- (v) In certain countries co-operation in development projects.

The programme which was conceived and inaugurated in September 1964 continued to expand to cover a larger number of countries and increased turnover of technical expertise. Mention should be made of new contacts established with French-speaking African countries during the visits of Presidents of Senegal and Gabon and countries like Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Angola which were part of Portuguese colonial empire in Africa and which have gained independence or are well set towards it at an early date.

The expenditure on Technical Assistance programme which was Rs. 120 lakhs in 1973-74 is estimated to increase to Rs. 334.55 lakhs during 1974-75.

A provision of Rs. 4.7 crores has been made in next year's budget for the Programme to cope with increasing requests from the developing countries. In order to avoid its limited resources being thinly spread over a large number of countries, India 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 development. The ITEC has been particularly designed to ensure that its coverage in the neighbouring countries is effective and that basic economic and commercial interdependence is maintained at a steady level. At the same time, it places emphasis on countries with which India has either developed significant relations or which have considerable development potential. Forty five (45) countries are covered by the ITEC programme out of which substantial co-operation has developed with Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Maldives, Malaysia, Indonesia, Fiji, Iran, Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Somalia, Tanzania, Mauritius, Gabon, Zambia, Oman and People's Democratic Republic Yemen.

India has at present about 146 trainees under ITEC during the current year in fields such as medicine, nursing, handicrafts, teaching, home science, pharmacy, vocational training, agriculture, civil aviation, small scale industries, forestry, leather technology, sugar and food technology, cinematography, journalism, architecture and structural designing, wireless communication, irrigation, power generation, etc. There are besides several hundred trainees whose places have been arranged by this Ministry where costs of training have been met by individual

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trainees or their governments. Seventyfive experts have been selected during the current year, covering a wide field of specia-

lization. Details of the experts sent on deputation abroad as foreign trainees in India, are given in Appendix IV. Important progress in India's economic and technical assistance programme is as follows :

(i) India's Neighbours

Following the visit of India's Minister of External Affairs to Burma in April 1973 and the Burmese Foreign Minister's visit to India in July-August 1973, Burma has shown greater interest in bilateral co-operation in the economic, commercial, technical, scientific and cultural fields. A 5- member Indian team visited Burma in July 1974 and submitted a report which envisaged Indian co-operation in setting up 19 pilot plants in key industries of Burma. India also deputed a number of experts to Burma and provided facilities to Burmese officials for technical training. To assist the Burmese Government in tiding over a difficult economic situation, India has agreed to extend a commodity loan, of Rs. 7.5 crores to be repaid partly in the form of Burmese commodities and partly in foreign exchange, over the next few years.

Indian experts visited Maldives in June 1974 and prepared a detailed project report for setting up a fish-canning plant. A request from the Maldives for further assistance from India for setting up the plant is under consideration. Two Indian teachers were deputed to Maldives in February 1974. The Indo-Maldivian radio-teleprinter link, set up at a cost of Rs. 3.44 lakhs, was inaugurated in March 1974.

Although the trade with Bangladesh moved sluggishly, falling far behind expectations, economic co-operation continued to, be strengthened and expanded vigorously.

The first year of the 3-year agreement under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement (BTPA), which ended on.. 27 September 1974, showed a trade turnover of only Rs. 14.53 crores, with India's exports being Rs. 10.48 crores and imports Rs. 4.05 crores, as against the target of Rs. 30.5 crores each way. Apart from the inevitable teething troubles, various constraints such as transport bottlenecks, strikes, go-slows, flood,

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ravages, etc., were responsible for the shortfall. Experience showed that balanced trade was difficult to achieve because of constraints on supply, and other factors and the Rupee payment arrangement with Bangladesh became a barrier to the natural flow of goods.

After a searching examination of the situation by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries at their meetings at Dacca and Delhi in September and December 1974, it was decided to abolish the rupee payment arrangement.

A new protocol was signed on 17 December 1974, under which trade will be conducted from 1 January 1975, in freely convertible currencies. However, in respect of coal, jute, tobacco, newsprint and fresh fruit, commercial contracts for which have already been completed were extended till 28 February 1975, to enable uncompleted deliveries to be completed by both sides on existing prices and (rupee) payment arrangements.

The technical credit outstanding against Bangladesh on 28 February 1975 will be converted into an intergovernmental loan, repayable in two years at 5% interest. Crucial items of trade, coal, exported from India, and jute, imported from Bangladesh, would be the subject of negotiations as to price and quantity. India also undertook to buy Rs. 3.5 crores worth of fish from Bangladesh during 1975.

On 14 February 1975 two contracts were signed between the MMTC and the Bangladesh Coal Controller and Bangladesh Railways for the supply of 4 to 5 lakhs tons of coal to Bangladesh from 1 March 1975 to 29 February 1976.

Despite her own straitened circumstances, India made available loans and credits worth Rs. 69 crores to help Bangladesh overcome its temporary economic difficulties in May 1974.

A further credit of Rs. 10 crores was made available in August 1974 to assist Bangladesh in meeting an acute balance of payment position.

The re-scheduling of principal payments of about Rs, 1.6 crores falling due in June-July was also agreed to.

At the request of the Bangladesh Government the emergency credit of Rs. 10 crores was allowed to be utilised to set off

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repayments in foreign exchange of US \$ 6 million plus interest (a total of Rs. 5.78 crores) owing to the Indian Oil Corporation for POL products supplied during 1972-74.

As a token of sympathy and solidarity with the victims of the July-August flood ravages in Bangladesh, a commodity grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was made by the Government of India. The Indian Red Cross Society, the West Bengal Red Cross Society and the Textile Export Promotion Council also contributed gifts worth a total of Rs. 5 lakhs.

During the summit meeting of the Prime Ministers in May 1974 an agreement was announced on the setting up of four industrial projects (cement, fertiliser and sponge iron plants in Bangladesh and a clinker plant in Meghalaya) based on supply of raw materials and products from one country to the other and a guaranteed off take of the exportable surplus of these products

on mutually acceptable terms and conditions.

Under India's programme of Technical Assistance to Bangladesh, three feasibility studies at a cost of about Rs. 16 lakhs on cement, fertilisers, and sponge iron plants were completed by Indian Consultants and reports submitted to both the Governments of Bangladesh and India.

Also under the above programme 70 educational scholarships were given to Bangladesh nationals and 64 Bangladesh personnel were trained in India in fields like railways, banking, administrative management, agriculture, small industry, nuclear science, etc.

The Government of Bangladesh agreed to the grant of direct transit facilities across its territory, to Tripura, which would make for great convenience and economy in moving goods from and to the Eastern States across Bangladesh rather than through the existing circuitous overland routes. The transit facilities will be provided from Calcutta to Agartala via Chandpur/Akhaura and Belonia. A joint engineering survey, to be financed by India, will be undertaken shortly regarding the provision of railway sidings at Akhaura/Singarbil and Belonia in Bangladesh.

It was decided to set up a Joint Commission on jute, a commodity of vital importance in the economy of the two countries,

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to advise on various problems connected with its production, manufacture, marketing, etc.

In pursuance of the decision taken during the Bangladesh Prime Minister's visit to India in May 1974 the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance has been nominated as the Government of India's nominee on the ministerial level joint committee to be set up in connection with the prevention of illegal trade and currency transactions between the two countries.

The Government of India offered the fullest co-operation in checking the common menace of smuggling and also took the most stringent preventive measures on their own to curb this evil. These measures included enforcement of the provisions of the MISA against smugglers, strengthening of border check posts, intensified searches and river patrols, restrictions on movement of goods across the border to daylight hours, etc.

The Second meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Review Committee on the utilisation of economic assistance extended to Bangladesh was held in Dacca from 3-5 February 1975. There was general agreement between the Indian and the Bangladesh delegations regarding the speedy utilisation of the various credits. The meeting also reviewed the working of the technical assistance

programme for Bangladesh.

(ii) East and South East Asia

A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned during 1975 for gifting machinery and equipment to Malaysia for setting up of a Technical Training Institute in Negri Sembilan State in Malaysia.

Four teachers were deputed to Indonesia during the year to join the five already working in the Gandhi Memorial School at Djakarta.

Five trainees in forestry have joined their courses in Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. Two senior forestry officials of the Government of Laos visited India in November-December 1974 to study the administration of forests in India.

India agreed to provide training facilities to 14 trainees from North Vietnam in agriculture and animal husbandry for periods ranging from 6 months to 1 year.

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A five member agricultural delegation is scheduled to visit India for a month to study agriculture and animal husbandry.

India proposed deputing an expert for assisting the Fiji Government in setting up an industrial training centre. Another expert in coconut research is also likely to be sent to Fiji. The Deputation of a skin specialist is under consideration.

(iii) West Asia and North Africa

India's economic collaboration with Oman has increased recently. As a follow-up of the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the NIDC in 1973, India deputed a fisheries team to advise on fishery development in Oman and a team for road development and town planning. A small scale industries team is expected to visit Oman in the near future.

There are at present 14 ITEC experts on deputation in Yemen and more are expected to join there soon, Teams of experts were deputed to the PDRY in the fields of agriculture and fertilizers, soda-ash, and caustic soda. As a part of India's assistance in agriculture India is gifting seeds and agricultural machinery to the PDRY. An industrial team from the PDRY visited India to see the working of our small scale industries.

Teams of Indian experts in water resources, steel-smelting and agriculture visited Libya during the year to advise the Government of Libya on their development programmes. Twenty four Libyan trainees have come to India for training in different vocational fields. A large number of experts, including doctors, professors, engineers, hydrologists and cement technicians have

been deputed to Libya on direct contract. Further requests for experts in other fields are being processed.

Upon request from the Government of Malta, a handicraft expert was deputed to Malta in May 1974 to help establish and organise a handicraft school in Malta. The deputation which was under the ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs, was initially, for a period of one year. The Government of Malta has already indicated that they are anxious to avail themselves of the services of this expert for another year.

The Maltese authorities have now requested for the services of two more experts under the ITEC Programme in the, fields of

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casting processes and engraving on metal. The request is now being processed.

The services of an Indian expert in Weights and Measures, deputed to Cyprus in 1972 to advise that Government regarding the advisability of changing over to the Metric System of Weights and Measures were much appreciated by them. They were extended for one year in April 1973 and again in April 1974, at the request of the Cyprus Government. In July, 1974 however, in view of the serious disturbances in Cyprus, the expert had to leave and return to India. The Cyprus Government has now requested for his return to complete his work. This request of the Cyprus Government is under consideration. The Weights and Measures Bill prepared by the Indian expert passed into law in Cyprus during April 1974.

Assistance to Somalia under ITEC Programme has been continuing since 1966. 17 Indian deputationists have been sent to Somalia. Indian experts completed a survey for the development of the textile and paper industries in Somalia.

Some seven to eight hundred experts, including doctors, nurses and teachers are working in Ethiopia on a direct contract basis. Six experts have been deputed under the ITEC Programme. An Indian team of specialists visited Ethiopia for two weeks to advise the Ethiopian Government, on planning and land reforms.

A 3-member team of Indian experts visited Algeria to explore the possibilities of co-operation in small-scale industries. Algerian requests for direct recruitment from India of professors, engineers, technicians, geologists, hydrologists and experts in oil exploration are being processed.

An Indian expert was deputed to make a preliminary study of requirements of the Egyptian railways in the Suez Canal area. Training facilities have been extended to Egyptian candidates in India in the field of telecommunication research and sugar

technology.

During the State visit to India of Sudanese President Nimeri in November-December 1974, an agreement on economic, technical and scientific co-operation was signed between India and Sudan. This provides for exchange of experts, documents and

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scientific material, setting up of joint ventures, co-operation between the industries of both sides and promotion of tourism.

A team of Indian experts from the Engineering Products (India) Ltd., conducted a techno-economic survey in Sudan for setting up cement, textiles, chemicals and sugar industries. Following the team's recommendations, India has offered to undertake feasibility studies for setting up industrial units in Sudan and executing projects on a turnkey basis. These would be on strictly commercial lines. Three experts are being deputed to Sudan under the ITEC Programme.

(iv) Africa

In addition to the 38 Indian experts already in Mauritius 10 more experts are proposed to be deputed. These will be in the fields of agriculture, engineering, education and fisheries.

It has been agreed to contribute to the Mahatma Gandhi Institute being set up in Mauritius by the Mauritian Government by sending items like equipment, building material, laboratory equipment, books, objects d'art, etc.

An agreement for economic and technical co-operation between India and Senegal was signed in May 1974. The agreement envisages exchange of personnel for training purposes, services of experts, exchange of technical and scientific documents, feasibility studies, co-operation in scientific research and joint venture projects. During the year under review, the Government of India proposes to gift a consignment of irrigation pumps at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

During the visit of the President of Gabon to India in October 1974 agreement was reached on economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. In terms of this India agreed to make available to Gabon the services of doctors, professors and engineers on a direct contract basis. Further, both sides will consider setting up joint ventures for producing footwear, soap, plywood, glass, tobacco, cement, textile and machine tools and for collaboration in iron ore mining, production of oil and natural gas, and fisheries. India also offered to make available consultancy services to Gabon.

A 9-member team from India visited Tanzania for assisting in drawing up an integrated regional development plan in the

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Singida region. The National Industrial Development Corporation, a public sector consultancy firm, has been commissioned to provide assistance in setting up an industrial estate and a billet casting unit, and in the manufacture of machine tools, sheet glass, sugar and farm equipment. India also agreed to gift equipment for the common facility centre of the Industrial Estate in Zanzibar. During the visit to India in September 1974 of the Tanzanian Junior Minister for Commerce and Industry, proposals were discussed for industrial joint ventures, training of Tanzanian technical personnel and deputation of Indian expert. India has already made available the services of architects, accountants, engineers, auditors and experts in small scale industries under direct contract. At the request of the Tanzanian authorities a special training programme for 40 Tanzanian students in Civil Engineering is being worked at Roorkee University.

During the visit of the Second Vice-president and Prime, Minister of Tanzania, H. E. Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa, in January 1975, it was agreed to set up a Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation between the two countries.

India also agreed to send two delegations of experts in the fields of railways and civil aviation to Tanzania.

A delegation from Ghana visited India in October 1974 to study the working of small-scale industries and industrial research institutes.

India agreed to in principle to provide the services of Indian experts in the fields of accountancy, engineering and science and technology to Lesotho.

A request from the Government of Malawi for experts in the field of life insurance and general insurance is being processed.

At the request of the Nigerian Government India have deputed experts on direct contract of water resources, palm oil research, and for the Nigerian Railways.

A request from the Sierra Leone Government for the services of quantity surveyors is being processed.

Zambia has a very large number of India expatriates (approx. 1600) on direct recruitment. During the year under review, a Zambian team visited India for recruitment of doctors,

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nurses, railway experts, accountants, radio engineers, fire officers, auditors and assessors. A 3-member delegation from Zambia also visited India to study sales tax system both at the centre as well as in the States.

The Zaire Minister of Communication and Transport visited India during June 1974. Following this visit a Zaire recruitment team visited India and selected 130 doctors. Zaire has also expressed interest in consultancy services from India for its development projects. At the request of the Zaire Government, Shri Bhaskaran Nair, Managing Director of RITES, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Railways, made a brief visit in December to study possibilities of India's participation in these projects. As an immediate consequence of this visit India has been awarded a contract for the feasibility study of the 450 km. Lisala-Zongo railway line.

A Ugandan trade delegation visited India for exploring the possibilities of increasing bilateral trade. A recruiting team led by the Permanent Health Secretary of Uganda visited India in November 1974 and made selections of medical personnel to serve on direct contract in Uganda.

Americas

Experts have been deputed to Guyana in the fields of agriculture, geology, medicine, education, leather, cement and textiles.

(iii) International Economic Organizations

ESCAP

An Indian delegation headed by the Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, attended the 30th session of ECAFE (now ESCAP-Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific) held in Colombo in March/April 1974. Prof. Chattopadhyaya welcomed the timely and constructive proposal of the Sri Lanka Prime Minister for the creation of a World Fertilizer Fund. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP Mr. J. B. P. Maramis, paid a second visit to India in September 1974. India is taking keen interest in projects of regional co-operation under ESCAP and in the proposals to rationalize the structure and redefine the objectives of ESCAP.

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The 31st Session of ESCAP was held in New Delhi from 26 February to 7 March 1975. Along with 33 members and associate members, representatives of 16 non-member countries, UN bodies, specialised agencies and non-governmental organisations participated in the Session. The Commission elected Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, as its Chairman. The session was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

The Commission adopted seven draft resolutions, including the New Delhi Declaration, at its plenary session on 6 March 1975. These resolutions included the proposal to set up a Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology, the establishment of a separate

legislative committee for shipping and ports and the setting up of an Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery. One of the resolutions was on a regional plan of action for the enhancement of the role of women in the task of development. Another resolution was regarding the future structure of the four regional training institutions under ESCAP, namely the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Centre for Development Administration, the Asian Statistical Institute and the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development. A resolution was also adopted for changing the name of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning to Asian Development Institute.

The Commission also adopted the Programme of work for 1975-77, The programme is based on an integrated, multi-disciplinary and action oriented approach to the development problems of the region, particularly in the priority areas identified at the Colombo session in 1974.

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The European Economic Community with which India had concluded a Commercial Co-operation Agreement about a year ago decided to give India 300,000 tons wheat as grant and 700,000 tons on commercial terms.

The Community also decided to contribute US \$ 150 million as its initial contribution to the United Nations Emergency Operations Fund.

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INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN LATVIA SRI LANKA RUSSIA IRAQ IRAN UNITED KINGDOM SAUDI ARABIA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES SWEDEN FRANCE OMAN ROMANIA BULGARIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA GABON GUINEA MOZAMBIQUE SENEGAL ANGOLA GUINEA-BISSAU BURMA MALAYSIA MALDIVES FIJI INDONESIA LIBYA MALI SOMALIA MAURITIUS TANZANIA ZAMBIA YEMEN BANGLADESH LAOS VIETNAM MALTA CYPRUS ETHIOPIA ALGERIA EGYPT SUDAN GHANA LESOTHO MALAWI NIGER NIGERIA SIERRA LEONE ZAIRE UGANDA GUYANA

Mar 28, 1974

External Publicity

Jan 01, 1974

CHAPTER XI

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The External Publicity Division worked to promote understanding, sympathy and support for India's foreign policy and to project a balanced and objective image of the country abroad. This involved close contact with Indian and foreign Press, informing Missions of developments at home, and the supply of books, films, photographs, articles, pamphlets and exhibition materials. In spite of financial stringency, efforts were continued to provide India's Missions abroad with the information and material necessary for their publicity efforts.

In the international media's coverage of India during the year under review, the main subjects of interest were India's peaceful nuclear experiment, issues and developments in the sub-continent, the economic and agricultural situation in India and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on Sikkim. As regards external publicity emphasis was laid on India's commitment to develop and use, nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes, her earnest desire to consolidate friendly and co-operative relations with her neighbours and further the process of normalisation in the sub-continent for achieving the aim of durable peace; her determination in the face of global economic crisis to build up self-reliance and economic and social justice at home; and her response to democratic urges of the people in Sikkim. Measures were taken to counter adverse and mischievous propaganda on some of these subjects in the habitually hostile media of certain countries.

Indian Missions abroad and representatives of the Indian and foreign Press here were regularly briefed on major issues as well as other subjects of significance to India's, foreign policy and her image abroad. With regard to foreign Press representatives, many of these briefings were conducted.. under arrangements made in consultation with the Departments concerned at the level of Prime Minister and other Ministers and senior officials. The Joint Secretary for External Publicity, in his capacity as the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, held regular

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briefings for Indian and foreign correspondents in Delhi when Parliament was not in session, and was available for consultation even when it was.

The Division's regular publicity work continued under the following heads

Press Work

The Press Relations Section catered to the needs of 55 visiting foreign journalists and 57 TV teams. It also provided assistance to 91 Indian journalists going overseas on professional visits,

some on cultural exchange programmes. Nine foreign journalists visited India as guests of the Government of India.

The Division issued 366 Press releases on various subjects, material for which was generally supplied by Indian Missions abroad and the Territorial Divisions, of the Ministry. Representatives of mass media, both Indian and foreign, made use of these releases, as well as the transmission unit of the Division and All India Radio.

The Transmission Unit regularly sent out two news-casts per day to Indian Missions abroad. Up-to-date information on political and economic developments in India was essential for them to project India's image.

Audio-Visual Publicity

Forty-five documentary films were approved for external publicity. One thousand and fifty prints of films were supplied to Indian Missions abroad. The purchase of nine selected Indian feature films and five short films produced at the Films and TV Institute, Poona, was finalised.

Informal film festivals, were held in Colombo and Hanoi with some selected features and documentaries. Similar films supplied through the good offices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been sent to Brasilia for the same purpose.

Special compilation films were produced on the State visits of H. E. Mr. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; H. E. Dr. Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of

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the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Their Imperial Majesties the Shahshah and Shahbano of Iran; H. E. Mr. Josip Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; H. E. Mr. Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and H. E. Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

A special film was produced on the passing out parade at the Indian Military Academy of H. R. H. Prince John 'Uluvalu Taku 'ako of Tonga, at the request of India's Mission in Suva.

Prints of the above films were supplied for presentation to the respective governments and also to the Missions concerned for local publicity. Compilation films on the State, visits of H. E. Mr. Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of Sudan and H. M. The Yang Dipertuan Agong of Malaysia are under production.

Selected films were supplied for advance publicity in Iran on

the eve of the visit of the Prime Minister to Tehran.

The following audio-visual equipment was sanctioned :

Nine 16 mm projectors; one each for our Missions at Sofia, Moscow, Madrid, Manila, Addis Ababa, Kuala Lumpur and XP Division, and two for Dacca.

Four cinema vans : one each for our Missions at Kuala Lumpur, Port of Spain, Nairobi, and Gangtok.

Two radio-receiving sets; one each for our Missions at Hong Kong and Vienna.

Seventy-five gramophone records of Indian classical and popular music were supplied to different Missions.

Between November 1973 and November 1974, 50,000 photographs, including 6,000 in exhibition size, on various subjects were sent to our Missions abroad.

Exhibitions and Cultural Works

For exhibitions in France, Tunisia, Japan, the United States of America, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Malaysia, Lebanon, Turkey, Trinidad, Czechoslovakia and Guyana, the Division supplied. books, photographs, dolls, paintings, postage

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stamps, posters, reproductions of Indian art, picture postcards and other relevant publicity material. The Missions were also assisted in organising Children's Day painting competitions on 14 November 1974. In addition, the Division received a number of ad hoc requests for material on Indian life/culture, and sent the Missions concerned relevant material. The Division also liaised with the Department of Culture and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in connection with the trips of Indian artists and cultural troupes abroad. Indian Missions were requested to co-operate with these delegations to ensure that their exhibitions/performances abroad were a success.

Print Publicity

The production unit of the Division supplied publicity material to the Missions regularly. There were some reductions in the print order of the Ministry's publications-Foreign Affairs Record (monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (fortnightly) and "Courrier de l'Inde" (French fortnightly)-due to economy measures. Similarly, it was possible to produce only nine pamphlets for distribution abroad. Special articles were sent out for Republic Day and Independence Day. Individual requests for articles on topics of special interest were also met.

About 2,700 books on Indian history, culture and economic development were supplied to the Indian Missions abroad for their libraries and for presentation to local institutions. In addition, Missions received 120 Indian newspapers and journals for their reading rooms and for distribution.

Reference Work

Indian Missions abroad sent up a large number of Press clippings for screening, analysis and future reference. In addition, the World Press Review based on telexes, cables and despatches from Missions on coverage of interest to India, appeared regularly.

In order to function effectively the Division worked in close co-ordination with several Ministries, Government Departments and other agencies, particularly the Ministry of Commerce, the Department of Culture, ICCR and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and all its media units.

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INDIA

USA MALI SRI LANKA VIETNAM BRAZIL NORWAY SLOVAKIA IRAN YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA FIJI TONGA SUDAN MALAYSIA RUSSIA ETHIOPIA PHILIPPINES SPAIN KENYA
AUSTRIA FRANCE JAPAN TUNISIA ALGERIA BANGLADESH SWITZERLAND GUYANA
LEBANON TURKEY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Jan 01, 1974

Cultural Relations

CHAPTER XII

CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations increased its activities in fulfilment of its responsibilities to project the composite image of Indian culture and civilization and to support India's diplomatic efforts through diverse kinds of cultural exchanges and activities.

India now has bilateral cultural agreements with 33 countries under which agreed programmes have, been worked out with most of our partner nations. Under these programmes, four distinguished Indian professors were to take up appointments in uni-

versities in Berlin (GDR), Beirut, Sofia and Zagreb in chain connected with Indian Studies.

On the occasion of our own National Day functions or to participate in the National Day celebrations of friendly countries, cultural delegations were sent to Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Mauritius. A Cultural troupe was sent to Tehran to perform during the Asian Games and another accompanied the Prime Minister's goodwill visit to the country. For the first time two Qazis were sent to Kuala Lumpur to participate in the Quran Reading Competition. Other Indian cultural troupes were assisted by the Council in a variety of ways on their tours abroad.

The Council played host to many important dignitaries who, under different auspices, visited India. During the year under review, President Kenneth Kaunda and Dr. Andre Malraux came to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru International Understanding Awards for 1970 and 1972 respectively. The Azad Memorial Lectures were delivered by Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, the British Nobel Laureate, and Dr. Sayyed Hossein Nasr, Chancellor of the Arya Mehr University, Tehran for 1974 and 1975 respectively. Lectures of many other distinguished personalities were similarly arranged by the Council.

On the other side, Indian distinguished academic personalities were sent abroad—Professor Amalesh Tripathi of Calcutta, for example was sent to London to deliver the last of the series of the Gandhi Memorial Lectures.

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The Council has also assisted in holding seminars and conferences on intellectual and cultural subjects in Delhi. In co-operation with the Max Mueller Bhawan, a seminar was held on India and Germany: Intellectual Responses in Modern Times." In co-operation with the British High Commission, a Librarian's Conference was held to dwell on the problems and policies involved in the setting up and running of modern libraries. On behalf of the United States Information Services, the Council managed two US Book Corners in Gauhati and Kanpur.

The Council continued to supervise over foreign cultural centres established outside Consular towns in India. This included British libraries and the House of Soviet Culture in Trivandrum. The Council also supervised over the Max Mueller Bhawan and Office of Alliance Francaises in India.

The Council assisted in arranging several foreign exhibitions in India. This included :

- (i) An exhibition of Original Prints collected by Museum of Modern Art. New York;
- (ii) An exhibition of wood-sculptures from Mauritius;

- (iii) An exhibition on Senegal;
- (iv) An exhibition of Hungarian folk art;
- (v) An exhibition of numismatic and archeological finds in India and Italy;
- (vi) An exhibition of French period costumes of two centuries;
- (vii) Similarly, the Council arranged for the exhibitions of Indian arts and handicrafts in London and Chile;
- (viii) An exhibition of Reproduction of Indian paintings is still touring South and Central America; and
- (ix) An exhibition of selected modern Indian paintings is still touring Eastern and Western Europe.

In response to the growing interest in the cultural heritage of India, three Cultural Centres have already been established in Suva (Fiji), Georgetown (Guyana) and San Francisco (USA). The Centre in San Francisco has still not started functioning in

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full strength because of the problems of finding suitable accommodation.

The Council is also actively associated with the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius. Two teachers were sent to the School of Music in Kabul.

As a part of its responsibility, the Council looks after foreign students coming to India for studies and training. Orientation programmes were arranged for such students as also for a special 80-member academic delegations of British teachers and 26-member group of Swedish Intellectuals,

As a part of the Cultural programme, Indian books and publications have been sent for libraries and institutions both of a general and specialised nature in many countries.

A bust of Shri Lokmanya Tilak was sent to Fiji, and musical instruments to Mauritius.

As an offshoot of this programme, the Council also offered assistance to the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, and the Australian National University, Canberra, to select books on their behalf to build up their specialised libraries on India.

Following the merger with the Indian Council for Africa, the Council took over the circulation of Africa Quarterly and continued activities regarding the welfare of the African students. A

number of functions were held for African students including, one on launching an appeal for liberation of Rhodesia and South Africa

The 'Nomination Scheme' under which the Ministry has been assisting, for the past several years, self-financing students from developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure admissions to Medical and Engineering Colleges in India, was continued during the year. Under this scheme, seats were reserved by the Ministries of Health and Education in Medical and Engineering Colleges all over India and are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of External Affairs. The categories of foreign students who are covered under the above scheme also include students of Indian origin domiciled in foreign countries.

In 1974, the Ministry arranged admissions, in Medical and Engineering Colleges, of a total of 293 foreign students against

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284 in 1973.-74 of these were admitted to Medical Colleges and 219 to Engineering Colleges. There were 25 students from Africa, 67 from West Asia, 109 from South East Asia, 35 from Sri Lanka, 46 from Nepal and 11 from other countries. Distribution of re-served medical and engineering seats is shown in Appendix V.

Our earlier decision of non-allocation of medical seats for self-financing South African students under our 'Nomination Scheme' due to the South African Government's decision not to recognise the Indian Medical Degrees after Dec 31, 1978, was reviewed during the year, in the light of the representations and difficulties faced by a large number of South African students who look towards India for further medical studies and it was decided to accept applications from South African students though we continue to disapprove strongly of the above unilateral decision of the South African Government.

There is increasing demand from foreign students to avail of training facilities in medical and engineering courses in Indian institutions. Indeed because of the paucity of vacancies available, only a small fraction of such applications even from qualified candidates could be accommodated.

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INDIA

CROATIA GERMANY LEBANON AFGHANISTAN NEPAL SRI LANKA BANGLADESH IRAN
MAURITIUS USA MALAYSIA MALDIVES UNITED KINGDOM SENEGAL ITALY CHILE FIJI
GUYANA FRANCE AUSTRALIA SOUTH AFRICA

Dec 31, 1978

Protocol Matters

CHAPTER XIII

PROTOCOL MATTERS

The Government of Senegal opened a resident Embassy in New Delhi with effect from Oct 12, 1974.

His Excellency Mr. Babacar Diop, the Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal, presented his credentials to the President on 10 December 1974.

The State of Bahrain opened a Consulate in Bombay with effect from 23 April 1974. Mr. Mohamad Hassan Kamaluddin assumed charge as Consul on the same date.

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SENEGAL
INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BAHRAIN

Oct 12, 1974

Passport Visa And Consular Services

CHAPTER XIV

PASSPORT VISA AND CONSULAR SERVICES

During the year 1974, there was a marked increase in the number of applications for new Passports, miscellaneous services, etc., at all the Regional Passport Offices in India. A new Passport Office for the State of Kerala was established on Apr 30, 1974 and it is functioning at present from Madras. As soon as suitable office accommodation becomes available, it will shift to Ernakulam. The total sanctioned strength of the Central Passport and Emigration Organisation at the end of the year was as follows :

Regional Passport Officers	8
Assistant Passport Officers	7

Public Relations Officers	9
Superintendents/protectors of Emigrants	20
Non-gazetted clerical staff	361
Class IV Staff.	108

Consequent on Government of India's decision to establish diplomatic and consular relations with Portugal, restrictions on grant of endorsements for Portugal were removed and all Passport Issuing Authorities and Government of India Missions abroad were authorised to grant such endorsements freely. Was to Portuguese nationals are now being granted freely. The Government, of Portugal announced the grant of similar facilities to Indian nationals.

Following a decision by the Governments of India and Pakistan to restore normal travel facilities between the two countries, passports and endorsements for Pakistan are now being granted freely by all Passport Issuing Authorities. Under the agreement, the old system of issuing India-Pakistan Passports has been dis-

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continued and Indian nationals desiring to visit Pakistan are now required to travel on ordinary international passports. A separate cell was established in the Ministry for processing visa applications from Pakistani nationals.

During the year, the problem of large number of Indian nationals in the United Arab Emirates who were without any travel documents were also successfully tackled. The Government of the UAE agreed to let these persons stay on provided the Government of India gave them travel documents and the persons concerned were able to obtain work permits. A crash programme for screening passport applications of over 8,000 persons was accordingly taken up and with the exception of a few who had no claim to Indian citizenship, passports were issued to all of them.

The Government of India concluded a Visa Abolition Agreement, for a stay of upto 90 days, with the Government of Bulgaria, effective from 5 April 1974. A similar agreement effective from 1 August 1974 was concluded with the Government of Iceland.

Due to a sharp increase in the number of Passport applications in the Regional Passport Offices in Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Chandigarh, senior officers of the Ministry visited these offices and the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the work Study Unit of the Ministry of External Affairs inspected them. Based on their recommendations, steps were taken to increase the establishment of these offices to enable them to cope with the additional work.

The numbers of ordinary, diplomatic and official passports issued, serviced and other miscellaneous services rendered are given below. Figures for 1973 are given in brackets.

- (1) Ordinary passports-3,34,756(2,01,308)
- (2) Diplomatic passports-796 (672)
- (3) Official passports-3556 (3104)
- (4) Ordinary passports serviced.-1,17,809 (1,11,769)
- (5) Diplomatic and official passports serviced-2287 (2331).

The Passport and Visa Division continued to make efforts, through its various Regional Passport Offices, to issue passports

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with the minimum of delay. In spite of a sharp increase in the number of passport applicants, these offices were able to cope with the rush. During the year, only 46 passport applications were rejected. Consistent with the increase in the number of passport applications, the revenues earned by the Passport Offices also increased. Total amount collected in fees in 1974 was Rs. 1,11,01,742.09 as compared with Rs. 78,67,152.00 in 1973.

Consular Section co-ordinates consular activities of Indian Missions abroad.

During the period under survey, 86 destitute Indian nationals were repatriated to India at government expense, and 16 stranded Indians were extended financial assistance. Efforts are being made to recover the government dues with the help of the respective State Governments. Cases of arrest/deportation of 120 Indian nationals abroad have been reported. Besides continuing efforts to secure the extradition of E. Jhirad from the USA, eight fresh cases of extradition of fugitive offenders are being examined in consultation with the Legal and Treaties Division. 143 cases of registration of persons as Indian citizens were processed and 77 complaints of various kinds have been looked into. In addition to handling 26 death cases, 48 cases of estates of deceased Indians are being dealt with. More than 15,030 judicial, commercial and educational documents were authenticated for facilitating their presentation abroad. Steps are under way to conclude a General Agreement with Nepal for examination of witnesses in criminal cases.

A Convention on Consular Relations between India and Czechoslovakia was signed in New Delhi on 3 December 1974. By and large the provisions of the Convention conform to international State practice on the subject as well as the existing Indian practice relating to consular posts in India. According to the Convention the head of the consular post will enjoy full immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State. This immunity will be recognised on the basis of reciprocity. This Convention is similar to the Convention which was concluded last year with the

USSR.

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USA

INDIA PORTUGAL PAKISTAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BULGARIA ICELAND NEPAL NORWAY
SLOVAKIA

Apr 30, 1974

Administration And Organisation

CHAPTER XV

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

In October 1974, Shri Y. B. Chavan took over as Minister of External Affairs from Sardar Swaran Singh, Shri Surendra Pal Singh demitted the office of Minister of State and Shri Bipinpal Das took over as Deputy Minister. Recently Shri G. Parthasarthy was appointed Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Kewal Singh and Shri V. C. Trivedi, continued as Foreign Secretary and Secretary (East) respectively. On transfer of Shri Avtar Singh, Secretary (West), Shri B. K. Sanyal, formerly Additional Secretary (ED) took over as Secretary (ED); Shri J. S. Mehta, took over as Additional Secretary (Administration and Policy Planning). Shri M. A. Rahman, continued as Additional Secretary.

In the changing spectrum of the world scene and diplomatic activity the administrative structure of this Ministry and the Foreign Service need to be continuously strengthened and adjusted to the new priorities. In recognition of these factors, the IFS (Pillai) Committee recommended in 1965 a cadre strength of 550 for the Indian Foreign Service over a period of ten years, The strength of the IFS has now reached 495; which is still short of the, target by 55. 22 officers were on deputation to other Ministries/Departments etc., during 1974-75-two in the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance); two in the Ministry of Commerce; two in the Department of Cabinet Affairs; one in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, one in the Planning Commission; one with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; one of the Senior Instructing Staff of the National Defence College and two among the officer-trainees in the National Defence College; two in the Department of Atomic

Energy; six on deputation with the United Nations Organisations and two on Fellowships in the USA and Great Britain.

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The Ministry is now responsible for the administration of 117 Missions/Posts (including 4 Special Offices in Sikkim, Bhutan, New York and Geneva) with a total strength of 3183 personnel including local staff. The Ministry has 19 Divisions With a total strength of 2137 of officers and staff.

In the previous year steps had been taken to enlarge and strengthen our representation in the Gulf region. In the context of the Energy crisis and the need for strengthening of India's economic co-operation and commercial relations with the area, it is proposed to appoint an Additional Secretary to effectively superintend over this work.

With the developing relations with Tanzania, a Consulate General was opened at Zanzibar under the charge of a resident Consul General. Following political changes and the general improvement in India's relations with the two countries of the Korean peninsula and the prospects of growth in trade with these countries, the Consulates-General at Seoul and Pyong Yang were raised to the Embassy level in December 1973. The first Ambassadors to the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea took up their respective appointments in the year under review.

The expenditure of the Ministry during 1974-75 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7668.00 lacs (excluding Loans to Bangladesh amounting to Rs. 2469 lacs) details of which are given below

(Rs. in lacs.)

Headquarters	319.44
Missions/Posts abroad	1562.00
Other Items	
Contributions to the United Nations and Commonwealth Secretariat	281.95
Central Passport & Emigration Organisations	61.33
Other Miscellaneous items	1377.21
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Subsidies and Aid	
Subsidy to Sikkim	816.55
Subsidy to Bhutan	1577.09

Aid to Nepal	897.81
Aid to other developing Afro-Asian countries	375.00
Aid to Bangladesh	341.26
Special Security & Welfare	58.36

TOTAL	7668.00

The details of sub-headwise expenditure on Headquarters, Missions/Posts abroad and on External Publicity are given in Appendix VI. But even from these figures it will be seen that an expenditure of Rs. 15.62 crores only is a small fraction and in fact works out to 0.42 per cent of the Government's total Civil Disbursements from Revenue.

In the administration of the Ministry, two objectives remained in the forefront. On the one hand it was often the consistent endeavour that there should be no extravagance and on the other that certain minimum standards should be maintained and that India's representatives abroad should be effective and responsive to the political and economic challenges. If the Foreign Service had not been administered with constant regard for economy the costs would have been increasing very considerably whereas they have been substantially contained; India's Missions generally have a small staff and run at low cost compared even to Missions of most developing countries. The staffing patterns are kept under constant review with accent on economy consistent with functional effectiveness. The measures instituted in earlier years in pursuance of the Prime Minister's directives to economise in non-Plan expenditure continued to be operative during the year. The need for expansion had to be largely resisted and the unavoidable compulsions to essential expansion of India's representation was accommodated largely by reallocation of posts and personnel. Notwithstanding upward revision of foreign allowances, pay scales of local staff and rental ceilings, the resultant increase was by and large neutralised by keeping posts in abeyance, and other economy measures such as curtailment of leave passages and limiting contingent expenditure.

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During the year, the Foreign Service inspectors carried out inspection of Missions in 13 stations viz. Kinshasa, Geneva, Madrid, Lagos, Accra, London, Dacca, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Aden, Kuwait and Beirut. They made a number of recommendations regarding staffing patterns, rationalisation of work methods, revision of foreign allowances etc. One of the major recommendations of the Foreign Service Inspectors during the year was in respect of restructuring of the High Commission of India, London, through abolition of its local cadres, by Dec 31, 1974 and employment of its local staff on a contract basis. Correspondingly, a greater proportion of the

posts will in the future be manned by India-based personnel. Winding up of inherited Estacode and Rupee Cadre of the High Commission, London, was aimed at restricting increase in the expenditure on current account and more so on the spiralling pension establishments.

In view of the steep increases in rent every effort is being made to acquire as many buildings abroad as possible. A sum of Rs. 50 lacs per annum in foreign exchange is, therefore, earmarked for acquiring properties abroad. With the acquisition of the Chancery buildings in the Hague, Government now owns Chanceries in 14 countries, residences of the Heads of Missions in 26 countries and staff residences in 11 countries. Plots of land have been purchased in Ottawa and Bangkok for construction of Chancery buildings and residential accommodation for members of the Missions. The construction of the Chancery and the Head of Mission's residence in Thimpu and of officers' quarters in Tokyo is in progress.

The Ministry had earlier established direct Teleprinter/Telex links with 51 Indian Missions/Posts abroad. Similar links were established during the year with 3 more Missions/Posts abroad viz. Baghdad, Bagota and Kinshasa.

With the opening of a Regional Passport Office in Kerala, there are now 8 Regional Passport Offices. There was a continuous increase in the workload of the Regional Passport Offices in India because of liberalisation of passport regulations. Senior officers of this Ministry and the Staff Inspection Units conducted inspections, to assess staff requirements of these offices to improve their functional efficiency, and to find ways and means for clearing accumulated arrears of work. There was a progressive increase in revenue on account of passport fees and

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consular fees etc.; the likely receipts on this amount would be of the order of Rs. 104 lacs, as against the expenditure of Rs. 44 Lacs on these offices. Special efforts were also made to streamline the existing procedures and staff patterns to achieve maximum efficiency even in the face of mounting increase in passport servicing work.

The Welfare Unit in the Ministry looks after the general welfare of all the officials serving at Headquarters and in Missions abroad. For reasons beyond the control of the Ministry, it has not been possible to obtain satisfactory facilities to provide admission of children of Foreign Service personnel in schools, nor to provide accommodation etc., of the officials reposted in India. Nevertheless, steps to explore the feasible improvements are constantly engaging the attention of this Ministry.

Efforts to achieve progressive use of Hindi in the official work of this Ministry, Regional Passport Offices and in Mis-

sions abroad have been fruitful and encouraging. As a positive step in this direction, the Sub-Committee of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti in the Ministry was reconstituted, and an on-the-spot study was undertaken by the visit of the Ministry's Hindi Officer to Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand. In the Ministry's work, letters or notes verbale etc., received in a language other than English, are replied to in Hindi with an unofficial translation provided in English. Hindi is being used in the Letters of Credence, Letters of Recall, Commission of Appointments and other Protocol documents. Almost all International Treaties and Agreements were prepared and signed simultaneously in Hindi also. A Hindi-knowing officer is associated at the negotiation stage of a treaty/agreement to facilitate their drafting in Hindi.

Conscious measures within the framework of the 'Scheme for Propagation of Hindi abroad', partook of the nature of supply of Hindi-teaching aids to some of the Missions. Assistance was provided through special Hindi officers by our Missions in Mauritius and Fiji to prepare curriculum for Hindi teaching and for conducting examinations, and in organising literary and cultural activities. A Hindi newspaper, exchange programme was introduced with Fiji. In Nepal, Fiji, Mauritius and UK, the Ram Charit Manas Chatushsati was celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion. Two Hindi journalists from Fiji visited India on a goodwill tour. A few professors and

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lecturers were also made available by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to teach Hindi in India's Cultural Centres abroad and in foreign Universities. The Ministry assisted the organisers of the Vishwa Hindi Sammelan in inviting delegates from foreign countries and in obtaining material for exhibitions.

During the period under review steps have been taken to expedite the work of recording and weeding of current and old files and to transfer such of them which are more than 25 years old to the National Archives of India. The records lying in our Missions abroad are also being organised properly and non-current ones are being transferred to the Headquarters.

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USA

INDIA BHUTAN SWITZERLAND TANZANIA KOREA BANGLADESH NEPAL CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC ZAIRE GHANA SPAIN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNITED KINGDOM KUWAIT
LEBANON QATAR CANADA JAPAN IRAQ HONG KONG MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
SRI LANKA FIJI MAURITIUS

Dec 31, 1974

Appendix I International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars

APPENDIX I

International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars etc, In which India
Participated in 1974-75

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S.No.	Conferences etc. participated.	Nature of participation.	Foreign Exchange Component of Expenditure.

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1	2	3	4

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A.ABROAD.			
1.	7th Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Rome, (Feb 04, 1974-8 February 1974 and April 1974.).	Official	All expenses met F. A. 0.
2.	Conference on Research on Management in Public Sector Corporation Canada at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (17-22 March 1974).	Do.	Expenditure was borne by IDEC
3.	A Regional Seminar on Public Enterprises was organised in Kuala Lumpur (18-21 March 1974).	Do.	Nil
4.	8th Meeting of Board of Governors of INTELSAT held in Washington (18 March 1974 to 1 April 1974)	Do.	Rs 5,400/-
5.	6th Session of WMO Commission for basic Systems held at Belgrade (18.March,to 5 April 1974).	Do.	Rs. 3,750/-
6.	Meeting of the group of 77 held in Nairobi for the Law of the Sea matters (25 March to 5 April 1974).	Do.	Rs. 11,224.20
7.	Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) Conference & Workshop	Do.	Rs. 6,450.00

held in Jakarta (Indonesia) (25 March to 6 April 1974).

8. ABU Seminar on the Broadcaster in World Population "Year" Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (28-30 March 1974) and also study group meeting in Kuala Lumpur (31 March 1974 to 4 April 1974). Do. Nil.

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APPENDIX I-contd.

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1 2 3 4

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9. Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Official No Expenditure was
Control on Pollution in Mediterra- incurred.
nean Sea (in Rome) (March-April
1974)

10. 2nd European Electro-Optics Con- Do. 360 Swiss Francs
ference held at Montreux, Switzer- (260 Swiss Francs
land (2-5 April 1974). as delegation fee
& 100 Swiss Francs
as cost of the
proceed ings TA/DA
expendi- ture not known.

11. UNDP (SF) Desert Locust Project, Do. AU expenditure met
Joint Survey in South West Afghanis- by FAO.
tan Govt. on Desert Locust, (2 April to
18 June 1974).

12. ICA Regional Seminars (3-23 Do. Nil.
April 1974).

13. 11th Meeting of the Committee on Do. Rs. 7,832/-
International Water Resources Law
of the International Law Association
held at Geneva (4-8 April 1974).

14. IAEA/WHO Working Group Me- Do. Nil.

eting in Vienna to revise the IAEA/
WHO recommendations for radia-
tion sterilization of medical products.
(6-15 April 1974).

15. Plenipotentiary Conference on Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences held at Geneva (7-29 April, 1974).	Do.	Rs. 6,877,18.
16. UN General Assembly Special Session on Raw Materials and Developments. (9 April to 1 May 1974).	Do.	
17. Scientific and Technical Sub-Com- mittee of the Outer Space Committee (15-26 April 1974).	Do.	Rs. 11,250/-
18. Second Session of FAO Committee on Agriculture, Rome (17-30 April 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,185.80
19. Meeting of the Working Party on Customs Enforcement of Customs Co-operation Council held at Brussels (22-26 April 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,742.59

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APPENDIX I--contd.

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1	2	3	4
20. Seminar of Promotion of Handi- crafts in European Markets Organi- sed by ITC at Geneva (22 April to 17 May 1974).		Official	Nil.
21. World Administrative Radio S.F. Conference Maritime Mobile Telecommunications (22 April 1974 to .7 June 1974)		Do.	Rs. 11,536.90
22. 7th Annual meeting of the A.D.B. held in Malaysia (23-28 April 1974).		Do.	Rs. 8,753.00
23. Meeting of the Standing Com- mittee of C.T.C. held in Mont- real (22-29 April 1974)		Do.	Rs. 2,435/-
24. 7th International Conference on		Do.	Rs. 1,500/-

Cartography in Madrid (Spain) (24 April to 8 May 1974).

25. Meeting of Advisory Panel on Agriculture & Rural Development of the World Bank, held at Affairs Washington (29-30 April 1974) Expenditure	Do.	Only Local Costs was met by Deptt. of Economic Rest of the ure was met by ECAFE.
26. Meeting of the Asian Broadcasting Union Study group 10 at Tehran. (2-6 May 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,110.00
27. 16th Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of the ILO held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (2-10 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 1,523.83
28. Meeting of the Deputies of Committee of Twenty held in Washington (4-11 May 1974).	Do.	Expenditure met by IMF
29. IAEA Symposium on the Formation of Uranium Ore Deposit held in Athens (6-10 May 1974).	Do.	Nil.
30. First meeting of the Committee of Experts of Non-aligned countries on the Establishment of the Economic and Social Development Fund held in Kuwait (6-12 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,950.00
31. Meeting of the 13th Session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful uses of outer space at Geneva (6-31 May, 1974).	Do.	Rs. 7,858.10

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1	2	3	4
32. 7th Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres held in Rome (7-15 May 1974).		Official	Rs. 2,708.60

33. Meeting of development Planners organised by the U.N. Research Institute for Social Development at Geneva (13-15 May, 1974).	Do.	-
34. 42nd Executive meeting of the international Commission on large dams held at Athens (Greece) (13-16 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 10,185.10
35. (i) Indian delegation to the Seventh Session of the U. N. Commission on International Trade Law held in New York (13-17 May 1974).	Do.	- Rs. 62,135.55
(ii) Indian delegation to the U.N. Conference on Prescription (Limitation in international Sale of Goods held in New York (20 May to 14 June 1974).	Do.	
35A. Integration of Women in Development with Special reference to Population Factors organised by the ECAFE at Bangkok (13-17 May 1974)	Do.	The expenditure was borne by the ECAFE.
35B. Seminars of UNICEF Executive Board held in New York, (13-24 May 1974)	Do.	Rs. 20,330.11
36. 3rd Session of the Harmonized (Commodity Description and coding) System of the Customs Co-operation Council held at Brussels (13-31 May 1974)	Do.	Rs. 5,906.38
37. IAEA Seminar on the monitoring analysis and harmonization of the methods of recording the results of measurements of radioactive effluent before their release to the environment held in FRG. (14-17 May, 1974).	Do.	Nil
38. 3rd Session Of FAO Committee on Forest Development in Tropics and 2nd Session of FAO Committee on Forestry, Rome (14-31 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 5,704.00

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1	2	3	4
39.	Second meeting of the Governing Council of Asian Centre for Development Administration. (16-17 May 1974).	Official	-
40.	Asian Editors Round Table Conference held in Bangkok (19-23 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 367.00
41.	30th General Meeting of International Federation of Film Archives held at Canada (19-27 May 1974).	Do.	Information not available.
42.	IMCO-Committee on Technical Cooperation 9th Session on 20 May 1974.	Do.	Rs. 5,114.00
43.	ABU Administrative Council meeting Kathmandu (20-22 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 1050.00
44.	IAEA Seminar on Radiological Safety evaluation of population doses and application of Radiological Safety Standards to Man and the Environment held in Portoroz, Yugoslavia. (20-24 May 1974).	Do.	Nil.
45.	International Symposium on the b y problem related to the redefinition Co - of North American Geodetic Net- Sy m- work held at Fredericton, New Brunswick (Canada) (20-25 May 1974.	Do.	Expr. borne the organising mmittee of the posium.
46.	6th Session of the Committee on preferences of UNCTAD held at Geneva (20-31 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 3,080.17
47.	25th Executive Committee Meeting of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held in Bonn (Federal Republic of Germany) (21-24 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,211.43
48.	IMCO-32nd Session of Council (21-24 May 1974).	Do.	

49. Expert Consultation on New Forms me t of Organization and Structure of Agriculture Production, Berlin inte r- (22-31 May 1974). Develop-	Do.	All expenditure by German Foun- dation for national ment.
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50. 17th Congress of the U.P.U. held at Lausanne (Switzerland) (22 May to 5 July 1974).	Do.	Rs. 58,418.60
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1	2	3	4
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51. 26th Session of WHO Executive Committee at Geneva (23 May to 13 June 1974).	Official	Rs. 9,444.00
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52. International Symposium on Lower Cost Housing Problems 1974 Mon- treal (26-29 May 1974).	Do.	
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53. Seminar on Employment Strategy and Planning organised by the ARTEP. ILO (26 May to 15 July 1974.)	Do.	Nil.
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54. Meeting of the F.A.O. Ad-hoc work- ing Party on World Food Security held in Rome (27-31 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 1,795.12
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55. 9th meeting of the Board of Go- vernors of INTELSAT held in Hawaii (29 May 1974 to 7 June 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,695/-
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56. VII Worked Congress FIP, New York (30-31 May 1974).	Do.	Rs. 442.56.
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57. (i) 193rd Session of the Governing Body of ILO held in Geneva (30 May 1974 to 1 June 1974).	Do.	Rs. 1,48,246.90
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(ii) 59th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva (5-26 June 1974).		
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58. UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning New York (1 June 1974).	Do.	Rs.	421.97
59. US Deptt. of Housing and Urban Development Washington (2-3 June 1974).			
60. International Commission for uniform Method of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA) (Non-Govt. Organization) held at Ankara (Turkey) (3-7 June 1974).	Do.	Rs.	1035.84
61. 18th Session of the governing Council of U.N.D.P. held in Manila (3-25 June 1974).	Do.	Rs.	7253.00
62. South Asia Regional travel Commission (SARTC). Annual Conference in Tehran (Iran) (4-6 June 1974).	Do.	Information available.	

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1	2	3	4
63. 2nd Preparatory Committee of the World Food Conference Geneva (4-8 June 1974).		Official	Rs. 4692.00
64. IAEA/FAO research co-ordination meeting on isotope tracer aided studies of foreign chemicals residues in food held in Vienna (4-7 June 1974).		Do.	Nil.
65. Meeting of the Technical Committee of ISO/TC-113 at the Hague (Netherlands) (4-14 June 1974).		Do.	Rs. 9,508.90
66. UNECAPE Conference in Trade Development at Seattle and Spokane (5-20 June 1974).		Do.	Nil.
67. Aid India Consortium meeting held in Paris (6-16 June 1974).		Do.	Rs.23308.00
68. Meeting of the Committee of Twenty held in Washington (7-16		Do.	Rs. 3004

by Plan on S & T Developing Countries Government.		U.K.
at University of Sussex U.K. (16 June to 19 July 1974).		
80. IAEA Second panel of experts to discuss and prepare a report of the capacity of the environment to accept radioactive materials held in Vienna (17-21 June 1974).	Do.	Nil.
81. Feasibility study for setting up 12 Pilot Plants, Burma (17-25 June Ex t. 1974).	Do.	Expr. borne by Ministry of Affairs.
82. Meeting of COSPAR (17 June to I July 1974).	Do.	Rs. 8072.00
83. Seminar on Science and Technology in Developing countries organised by the Science Policy Research Unit of the University of Sussex (U.K.) (17 June to 19 July 1974).	Do.	Nil.
84. Conference of African Planners held at Addis Ababa (19-28 June 1974.)	Do.	Rs. 1485.00
85. Third U. N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas (20 June, 1974 to 29 August 1974).	Do	Rs.3,07,581.00
86. 69th and 70th Sessions of Inter- national Wheat Council and Con- ference of Govts. preceded by the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Market Conditions held on 21 June, 1974. (24 to 26 June 1974).	Do.	Rs. 13,163.19

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2	3	4
87. International Congress on Coastal Engg. held at Copenhagen (Den- mark) (24-28 June 1974).		Official
88. Inter-Comparison of Dobson Ozone Spectrophotometer at the Geophy- sical Observatory Belsk (Poland) (24 June to 7 July 1974).	Do.	Rs. 699/-

89. World Intellectual Property Organization Coordination Committee Geneva (28 June, 1974 to 1 July 1974).	Do	Rs. 705.00
90. (i) Meeting of Commonwealth Countries and Fertilizers.	Do.	Rs. 4,868.66
(ii) First Session of FAO Commission on Fertilizers, Rome (1-5 July 1974).		
91. Conference on Precision Electromagnetic Measurements held in London (1-5 July 1974).	Do.	pound 35.00 registration fee TA/DA expenditure not known.
92. Meeting of Main Committee of the Outer Space (1-12 July 1974).	Do.	Rs. 12,575/-
93. Sixth Session of the Committee on Manufactures of UNCTAD held at Geneva (2-12 July 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2086.93
94. Conference of Commonwealth Sugar Exporting Countries convened by British Govt. (3-5 July 1974).	Do.	
95. IMCO-Legal Committee 23rd Session (3-7 July 1974).	Do.	
96. (i) Golden Jubilee Annual Session of German Association of Large Boiler operators held at Dortmund (FRG) & Aero-dynamic aspects of NOHA Wind Mill, West Germany (3-18 July 1974.)	Do.	Rs. 10,525/-
(ii) Pugwash Conference-France (4-8 July 1974).		
(iii) Schonhall Inventor of HOAH Wind Mill-Geneva (16-17 July 1974).		
97. 57th Session of Economic and Social Council in Geneva (3 July to 2 Aug. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 14,614.00

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1	2	3	4
98. FAO Agriculture Census, WFP		Official	Rs. 945.00

and Fishers Programmes, Rome
(7-9 July 1974).

99. Conference of Overseas Natural by Resources, U. K. (7-13 July 1974). Develop - Lon-	Do.	All Expr. met Overseas ment Admn. don. Rs. 2115.00
100. IAEA Panel to consider waste management in the Uranium and Thorium Mining and Milling Indus- try held in Ottawa (Canada) (8-12 July 74).		
101. Meeting of the Consultants Groups borne of Experts of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control held at Geneva (10-13 July 1974)	Do.	Expenditure by U. N.
101A. XVII International Conference on Social Welfare held in Nairobi (Kenya) (14-20 July 1974)	Do.	Rs. 13,979.89
102. IAEA Symposium on Dynamic Studies with Radio-isotopes in Clinical Medicine and Research held in Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A. (15-19 July 1974)	Do.	Nil.
103. 63rd Session of FAO Council, 4,968. 70 Rome (15-19 July 1974).	Do.	Rs.
104. XIII Plenary Assembly meetings of 6,345. 00 CCIR at Geneva (15-26 July, 1974).	Do.	Rs.
105. 6th International Sunflower Con- 3,619. 41 ference Bucharest (22-24 July 1974).	Do.	Rs.
106. IAEA Symposium on the Sterility Principle for Insect Control at In- nsbruck, Austria (22-26 July 1974).	Do.	Nil.
107. Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Approx. programme 1972-74 USSR (23 July to 7 August 1974).	Do.	Rs. 400/-

108. Meeting of Group Deputies of 4,030. 00 Commonwealth Telecommuni- cation council held in London (24 July 1974 to 2 August 1974)	Do.	Rs.
109. Annual Scientific meeting of the International Medical Society of Paraplegia at Stoke Mandeville, U.K. (25-27 July, 1974). Visit National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital Aylesbury and Spinal Injuries Unit Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, U. K. (28 July to 9 August, 1974).	Do.	pound 109.88

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APPENDIX I---contd.

1	2	3	4
110. Meeting of the Study Directors of the Comparative Study on Input- Output Relationship in Family Planning Programmes Organised by the ECAFE at Bangkok (25-30 July 1974).		Official	
111. 6th Session of the Committee of Shipping of UNCTAD held at Geneva (29 July to 10 August 1974).		Do.	Rs. 7,501.00
112. Regional Training Course on the Analysis of Manpower Data orga- nised by the ECAFE (1 August to 14 September, 1974).		Do.	Nil.
113. Meeting of the Advisory Panel of the World Bank held in Washing- ton (5-6 Aug. 1974).		Do.	-
114. International Symposium on Recent Crustal Movements 1974 and the 7th Meeting of the International Gravity Commission (6 to 31 August 1974 and 7th Sept. 1974).		Do.	Rs. 3567.10
115. Visit Spinal injuries Unit, Ortho- paedische Anstalf der Universitat, Heidelberg, West Germany (10-16 Aug. 1974).		Do.	DM 453.75
116. WHO inter Regional Symposium in Geneva (12-16 Aug. 1974).		Do.	Nil.
117. ABU Shiraz Film Festival Youth		Do.	Rs. 2,363.00

held in Tehran (15-23 Aug. 1974).

118. 2nd international Congress of Engineering Geology held at Sao Paulo (Brazil) (18-24 Aug. 1974). Do. Expr. not available.

119. International Symposium on Terrestrial Electromagnetic Distance Measurements and Atmospheric Effects on Angular Measurements held in Stockholm (Sweden) (19-24 Aug. 1974). Do. Rs. 1984/-

120. ESCAP-Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among COORDOM (19-24 Aug. 1974). Do. Rs. 1137.00

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
121.	World Population Conference held at Bucharest (Romania) under the auspices of the World Health Organization, of the United Nations (19-30 Aug. 1974).	Official	No statement of expenditure received.
122.	Conference on Mass Consumption at Penang (Malaysia) (20-24 Aug. 1974).	DO.	Nil.
123.	14th Session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD held at Geneva (20 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1974.)	Do.	Rs. 6,180.00
124.	IV International Congress of Air International Primatological Society, Japan (21-24 August 1974). for expenses	Do.	Rs. 8256/- fare & Yen --Rs. 1257.62 other
125.	Study tour & Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health in large	Do.	Nil.

scale Public Works in USSR (21 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1974).

126. IAEA Symposium on Physical & Biological effects on the environment of Cooling Systems and thermal Discharges at Nuclear Power Stations held in Oslo, Norway (26-30 Aug. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
127. First Regional Seminar on Field Workshop, Bangkok (26-30 Aug. 1974).	Do.	
128. ECAFE/SIDA Seminar on "Mobilisation of Private Savings" held at Bangkok (26 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1974).	Do.	Only Local
129. 9th Session of the Coordinating Council and 7th Conference of the International Hydrological Decade at France (29 Aug., to 14 Sept, 1974).	Do.	Rs. 11,924/-
130 Meeting of Ad-hoc group to examine cable development plans for South East Asia area held in London (27-31 August 1974)	Do.	Rs. (Estimated)
131. 10th Congress of Inter-American Sanctioned Planning Society held in Panama City (31 August to 10 Sept. 1974).	Do.	pound 25 (was for C.P.).

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
132. International Conference of the U.N. International Federation of Training & Development of Oslo and the Follow-up discussions with the Conference Organisers including discussions at I.L.O. Headquarters in Geneva for a period of two weeks in August-September 1974.		Official	
133. International Symposium of the international Society for Photo-		Do.	Rs. 1262.00

grammetry, Commission III, held at Stuttgart (West Germany) (2-6 Sept. 1974).		
(a) 62nd Meeting of the Federation Dentaire International and		pound 157.75
(b) Meeting of the International Conference on Military Dentistry at London, U. K. (7-14 Sept. 1974).		
134. Session of WHO Regional Committee for S. E. Asia (Denpasar) Bali kn own. (3-9 Sept. 1974).	Do.	Exchange Component is not
135. Regional Seminar on Plant level feeding services for workers and their families in Tashkent (3-14 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Nil.
136. International Conference on "Perspectives in Spectroscopy, held in Canada (4-7 Sept. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
136A U. N. Seminar on National Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development and to Eliminate Discrimination on Grounds of Sex held in Ottawa Canada (4-17 September 1974)	Do.	Nil.
137. 10th Commonwealth Forestry Conference U.K. (4-28 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Rs. 4,714.00
138. IV International Symposium on 894 .14 animal, Plant, and Micro-bial exchange . Toxians in Tokyo (Japan) (8-13 Sept., 1974).	Do.	pound 13 & Yen. in foreign
139. Joint ILO-WHO-IAEA International symposium on Radiation protection in Mining & Milling of Uranium & Thorium held in France (9-11 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Nil.

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1	2	3	4
140. Non-Proliferation Treaty Preview		Official	Rs. 2330.00

Conference at Divonne (9-11 Sept., 1974).

141. Meeting of Non-Aligned Co-ordinators Belgrade (9-13 Sept. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 1,860.00
142. 2nd meeting of the Working Party on Customs Enforcement of the Customs Co-operation Council held at Brussels (9-13 September 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,942.50
143. Meeting of Standing Committee of Commonwealth Telecommunication Council held in Sydney (Australia) (9-13 September 1974)	Do.	Rs. 1,020.00
144. World Conference on "Toward a plan action for mankind : Needs & resources method of provision" held under the auspices of the institute de la vie, Paris (9-14 Sept. 1974).	Do	
145. Second International Seminar on "Change in Agriculture" held at University of Reading England (9-19 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Nil.
146. I.F.R.B. Seminar-Frequency in Management and use of Radio delegation Spectrum-Geneva (9-20 September 1974)	Do.	No Expenditure as the was on UNDP/ ITU Fellowship
147. 18th Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Grains and the Special Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Grains. Rome (12-21 Sept, 1974).	Do.	Rs. 3,060.47
148. UNESCO working Group Meeting Bangkok (16-20 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Expenses met by UNESCO.
149. Study Session on National Accounting Work in Developing Countries, Paris (16-20 Sept., 1974).	Do.	Expenses met organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
150. International Pet. Economics Seminars, 8,000	Do.	Swiss France

nar held at Geneva (16-27 Sept, 1974).

151. 12th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo (17-22 Sept., 1974). Do. Rs. 23,197.36

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1	2	3	4
152.	10th Conference of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association held in Malta (17-27 Sept, 1974).	Official	Rs. 6,440.00
153.	Seventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees & Professional Workers of ILO Geneva. (17-27 Sept. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
154.	Jury of XXVI Session of the Italia Prize, Florence (Italy) (18-30 Sept. 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,647.00
155.	43rd Annual Conference of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) held at Cannes (France) (19-25 Sept. 1974).	Do.	-
156.	Annual meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in Ottawa and IMF/IBED meeting held in Washington (20 Sept. to 9 October, 1974).	Do.	Rs, 7232
157.	3rd Preparatory Committee Meeting of World Food Conference, Rome (23 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 10,102.25
158.	ICAO's General Assembly Session held in Montreal (24 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Not available.
159.	11th General Assembly of ABU held in Tokyo (29 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 6,169.00
160.	85th/86th Session of the Permanent Technical Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council held at Brussels (30 September 1974 to 18 October 1974)	Do.	Rs. 7,527.40
161.	(i) IMCO-Committee on Technical Co-operation-10th Session on 30 Sept. 1974).	Do.	

(ii) IMCO-33rd Session of Council (1-2 Oct. 1974). Rs. 11,025.00

(iii) IMCO-5th Extraordinary Session of Assembly (16-18 October 1974).

162. IAEA Symposium on information systems connection & compatibility held in Bulgaria (30 Sept. to 3 Oct., 1974). Do. Nil.

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1	2	3	4
163.	Indian delegation to the Meeting of the UNCITRAL Working Group on International Legislation on Shipping-7th Session held in Geneva (30 Sept to 11 October 1974).	Official	Rs. 6,045.45
164.	ILO Asian Regional Seminar on Social Security, National Planning Manila (30 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
165.	Second Meeting of the Series of the met Permanent Panel on Coconut Productions & Productivity of the Asian Council Community, Manila (1-5 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Expenditure by UNDP.
166.	Seminar on Surveying and Land Economy in Colombo (Sri Lanka) organised by the Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy, London (1-6 October, 1974).	Do.	Nil.
167.	Preparatory Meeting for Civil Aviation of ILO held in Geneva (3-10 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
168.	Dag Hammarskjold Foundation Seminar held in UPPSALA (Sweden) (6-20 Oct. 1974).	Do.	1,251.50 Std.
169.	FAO Inter-Governmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres Rome (7-10 October 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,732.24
170.	Biennial Congress of CLUSA at San-Francisco (7-11 Oct. 1974).	Do.	US\$/52.31
171.	Meeting of the Third Working Group on Papaver Broctoatum	Do.	Expenditure borne by U. N.

under U. N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control held at Beltsville, in U. S. A. (7-11 October 1974)

172. Annual meeting of the Consultative Council for postal studies held at Berne (Switzerland) (7-12 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,997.35
173. Regional Seminar for Asia on Agricultural Credit for Small Farmers Bangkok (7-18 Oct. 1974).	Do	All expenditure met by FAO.
174 18th Session of United Nations Statistical Commission, Geneva (7-18 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 5,600/-

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1	2	3	4
175. 1st Session of the Regional (Region as 1 and 5) Administrative Radio Conference for LF/MF Broadcasting held under the aegis of international Tele-Communications Union at Geneva (7-25 October 1974).		official	Rs. 12,808.00
176. Seminar on S & T Djakarta/Singapore (8-16 Oct. 1974).	Do.		Rs. 366.89 (Exp. borne by UNESCO).
177. Conference on international Off-Shore Technology Organised by the Financial Times Petroleum Times and Fair Play International Shipping weekly at London (9-10 Oct. 1974).	Do.		pound 236/-
178. Business workshop organised by the international Off-Shore Suppliers Information Centre at London on (10-11 Oct. 1974).	Do.		pound 161/-
179. 33rd Session of International office of Documentation on Military Medicine at San Marino Italy (10-13 October 1974).	Do.		Lire 32620
180. Construction in Seismic Regions and in Regions with Difficult ground Conditions organised in Romania (12-22 October 1974).	Do.		Nil.
181. 49th session of FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and IGC	Do.		Rs. 6,553.55

meeting Rome (14-31 October
1974).

182. 9th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries & 14th Session of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the international Indian Ocean Fisheries Survey & Development Progress Rome (15-25 Oct. 1974). Do. Rs. 4,129.00

182A. The Commonwealth Engineer office's Meeting held at BATH, UK (16-17 October 1974) Do. Nil.

183. Second General Assembly of the International Rural Housing Association, Caracas, Venezuela (a non-governmental Organisation) held in San-Juan (Peurto-Rico) (20-24 October 1974). Do. Nil.

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1	2	3	4
184.	IAEA Symposium on Thermodynamics of Nuclear Materials held in Vienna (21-25 October 1974).	Official	Nil.
185.	Round Table meeting of the Asian Reinsurance and Co-operation held in Bangkok (21 to 26 October 1974)	Do.	Nil.
186.	IMCO-International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea (21 Oct., 74 to 1 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 8,527.00
187.	ICA Seminar on Consumer Co-operative held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) (23-25 October 1974).	Do.	Nil.
188.	UNESCO Regional Seminar on not Book Distribution methods in Asia held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) (23-29 Oct. 1974).	Do.	Information available.
189.	Plan Committee meeting for Asia and Occania held in Tokyo (23-30 October 1974)	Do.	Rs. 2,312.00 (Estimated)
190.	UNESCO Regional meeting on the seismicity and seismotechnonics of	Do.	Nil.

South & Central Asia at Tehran
(27-31 October 1974).

191. Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2nd General Conference of UNIDO in Bangkok (27 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1974).	Do.	-
192. ILO/Japan Seminar on Industrial Safety & Health held in Tokyo (27 Oct, to 29 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
193. 2nd Meeting of the National Coordinators for the Asian Telecommunications-Network in Kabul (28-31 October 1974)	Do.	Rs. 1,880.00 (Estimated)
194. IAEA-Panel Meeting to consider the Radiological surveillance for Air-borne Contraminants in the working environment held in Vienna (28 Oct., to 1 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Nil.
195. IAEA Panel on quality assurance Programme for nuclear Power projects held in Vienna (28 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2149.00

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2	3	4
196. Asian Experts Meeting on the Social Elements of Managerial Responsibilities Bangkok (28 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1974).	Official	Nil.
197. Second Planning Meeting on Menex at Singapore (28 October to 1 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2883.00
198. Regional Export Workshop on the Organization of Peasants in Asia Bangkok (28 October to 2 Nov. 74).	Do.	All expenses met by Frienrisch-Ebert-Stiftung. Bangkok.
199. Working Group on Manpower & Labour Studies organised by ECA FE/ILO (28 Oct. 74 to 4 Nov. 1974).	Do.	
200. Solid Waste disposal Bangkok (29 October to 7 Nov., 1974).	Do.	Exchange component is not known.
201. 16th Session of the Indo-Pacific	Do.	Rs. 4,196.53

Fisheries council. Djakarta (30 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1974).

202. First Asian Regional. Training & Development Conference held in Manila under the auspices of U.N. (in October-November 1974).	Do.	-
203. 12th meeting of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Councils held in Lagos (1-7 November 1974)	Do.	Rs. 4,648.00 (Estimated)
204. IAEA Panel on Quality assurance and Control in Nuclear Fuel Manufacture held in Vienna (4-7 Nov. 1974.)	Do.	Nil.
205. International Bauxite Association held in Georgetown (Guyana) (4-10 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 6,100.00
206. 18th Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee and 10th Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region (4-15 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,708.00
207. ILO Asian Regional Seminar on Management of Family Planning Programme Singapore (5-9 Nov., 1974).	Do.	Nil.
208. Meeting of the ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources held at Bangkok (Thailand) 5-11 Nov., 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2,716.00

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1	2	3	4
209. World Food Conference (5-16 Nov. 1974).		Official	Rs. 45,394.00
210. 194th Session of the Governing Body of ILO Geneva held in Geneva (11-15 Nov. 1974).		Do.	Nil.
211. IMCO-Legal Committee-24th Session. (11-15 November 1974).		Do.,	No Expenditure.
212. ABU Seminar on Broadcasting in the National Interest Singapore (I 1 -15 Nov, 1974).		Do.	Rs. 163.00
213. Intergovernmental working party of Telecommunication		Do.	Rs. 2,000.00 (Estimated)

Experts under ECAFE held	in		
Bangkok (12-18 November 1974).			
214. International Lead and Zinc. Study Group's 18th Session held in Geneva (13-19 November 1974).		Do.	Nil.
215. Joint IAEA/FAO Symposium on Isotope Ratios as Pollutant Source and behaviour indicators held in Vienna (18-22 Nov 1974).		Do.	Nil.
216. IAEA-Reserach Co-ordination meeting on the Physical & Biological effects on the environment of cooling systems & Thermal Discharges at Nuclear Power Stations, (18-22 Nov., 74).		Do.	Nil.
217. IAEA Regional Study Group Meeting on Radiological & Environmental Protection held in Bandung Indonesia (18-22 Nov 1974).		Do.	Nil.
218. IMCO-Marine Environment Protection Committee 2nd Session (18-22 Nov. 1974).		Do.	No Expenditure.
219. Meeting of the Working Group on Aerodrome Meteorological Observing System of WMO Commission for instruments and Methods of Observation at Geneva (18-22 Nov. 1974).		Do.	Nil.
220. WHO/IAEA Seminar on training in Nuclear Medicines held in Vienna (18-29 November, 1974).		Do.	Nil.
221. 64th Session of FAO Council, Rome (18-29 Nov. 1974).		Do.	Rs. 12,576.70

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
222. ILO Workshop on Administrative arrangement for the exercise of responsibilities of Labour Deptt. with regard to Women Workers, Tokyo (18-29 Nov. 1974).		Official Nil.	
223. Meeting on the "Collaetion and Evaluation of Water & Waste Data" at Geneva under the W.H.O. (19-25 Nov., 1974).		Do.	Only Local Costs.

224. Ist Session of the Committee on Statistics, Djakarta (21-27 Nov., 1974).	Do.	Entire Expn. of Rs. 7,990/- met by the Govt. of India.
225. Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting held in Singapore (24 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1974).	DO.	Rs. 27000.00
226. 71st Session of International Wheat Council held in London (25-28 Nov. 1974).	Do.	N.A.
227. IAEA Panel of experts held in Vienna on a Trg. Course syllabus of Nuclear Power Projects Engineering (25-29 November 1974).	Do.	Nil.
228. IAEA Panel on Plutonium Utilization in Thermal Power Reactors held in Vienna (25-29 Nov.1974).	Do.	Nil.
229. IMCO-Sub-Committee on Standards of Trg. & Watchkeeping-5th Session (25-29 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Rs. 2510.00
230. Seminar on "Foreign Investment & Tax Admn." held-at Manila under UNDP (25 Nov. 74 to 7 Dec.1974).	Do.	The Expenditure involved was met by the ECAFE our liability was restricted to payment of local costs only.
231. ILO Second Tripartite Technical Meeting of Hotels, Restaurants & Similar Establishments held in Geneva (26 Nov, 74 to 6 Dec., 1974).	Do.	Nil.
232. Meeting convened by Director General Food and Agricultural Organisation at Rome (29-30 Nov. 1974).	Do.	N.A.
233. IMCO Conference on Liability of Passenger & their luggage (2-13 December, 1974).	Do.	Rs. 3569.00

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
234. 3rd meeting of the Asian Centre for Development Administration (3-4 December 1974).		Official	
235. Seminar on Population Problems related to Food & Agricultural		Do.	Nil.

Development in Asia and the Far East at Bangkok (9-13 December 1974).

236. West South East Asia Regional AFS informal Meeting (10-13 Dec. 1974) Do. Not available.

236-A. Conference on Social Welfare aspects of Family Planning convened by ESCAP (12-22 Dec. 1974). Do. Nil

237. ESCAP Transport and Communications Committee-23rd session (16-23 Dec. 1974) Do. Rs. 6828/-

238. Second Session of W M O/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones at Colombo 18-23 Dec. 1974. Do. Rs, 2500/- (Estimated)

239. 24th Session of the U. N. Commission for Social Development in New York (6-24 January 1975) Do.

240. U. No Commission on Human Rights. Geneva (3 Feb 1975 to 21 March 1975) Do. Rs. 47,990/-

241. 6th Session of the U. N. Group of Experts on Geographical Names held in New York from 1 March 1975. Do. Rs. 12,760/-

242. 9th Arab Pet. Congress held in Dubai (10-16 March 1975) Do.

243. 22nd Session of Transport & Communication Committee of ECAFE, Bangkok. Do. Rs. 1,987/-

244. Fifth Session of the ECAFE Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee, Bangkok. Do. Rs. 5,275/-

245. Railway Group Meetings-Trans-Asian Railway Bangkok. Do. To be borne by ECAFE.

246. 23rd Session of the Transport & Communications Committee of ESCAP, Bangkok. Do. Rs. 2486/-

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
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247. Third International Parliamentary, Official No expenditure was

Conference on Environment incurred.
Nairobi

248. Conference of Government experts on prohibition of certain weapons at Lucerne (Switzerland) Do. Rs. 2,286.41

B. IN INDIA

1. Session of ASCA held at New Delhi (8-10 April, 1974) Do. Nil

2. Asian Regional Workshop for Youth Workers in Rural Communities sponsored by ECAFE and hosted by Government of India in Collaboration with Vishwa Yuvak Kendra and the Punjab Agricultural University (11-24 April, 1974) Do. Nil

3. ILO National Symposium of Labour and population policies New Delhi (15-18 April 1974) Do. Nil

4. First Planning meeting of the Second World Congress of Water Resources convened by the Indian National Committee for International Water Resources Association in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 25 April 1974. Do. Nil

5. Symposium on 'Surveying and Surveying Education in India and other Commonwealth Countries' held in New Delhi organised by the Institution of Surveyors (India) in collaboration with Survey of India and CASLE (Commonwealth) Association of Surveying and Land Economy, London. (25-28 Sept. 1974). Do. Nil

6. Inter-regional seminar-cum-workshop on the integrated use of folk media in family Planning Communication Programme, held in New Delhi under UNESCO Project founded by the U. N. Fund for population activities (7-16 October 1974). Do. Not available.

7. 'XXVI International Congress of Physiological Sciences' held in New Delhi (*20-26 October 1974). Do. Nil

*Organised by the International Union of Physiological Sciences.

1	2	3	4
8.	UNLDO/India Manufacturing Development Clinic on Agricultural implements and Machines was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi (21-30 October 1974).	Official Nil	
9.	ILO National Regional Seminar on National and International Labour Standards (28 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Nil
10.	Indo-German Seminar held at Trombay (18-23 November 1974).	Do.	Nil
11.	World Congress on Asthma Bronchitis and Conditions Allied held in New Delhi, (9-15 November 1974).	Do.	Nil
12.	International Symposium on 'Digital Communications' held at Allahabad organised by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Naini and the Motilal Nehru Regional in Engg. College. Allahabad and Co-sponsored by I. E. E. E. (USA), IEE (UK) IERE (UK) (15-17 November, 1974).	Do.	Nil
13.	Seminar on Packaging Technology held at Bombay organised by the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombayin association with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).	Do.	Nil
14.	ILO National Seminar on Minimum Wages at Madras (19-20 November 1974).	Do.	Nil
15.	58th Session of the International Dairy Federation was held at Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi (24-29 November 1974)	Do.	-
16.	FAO/UNDP/Expert Consultation on the use of improved agricultural technology by farmers in the Rainfed areas of monsoon Asia held at Hyderabad (25-30 Nov. 1974).	Do.	Nil
17.	ILO National Seminar on Minimum Wages at Calcutta (2-3 December 1974).	Do.	Nil
18.	XIX Session of the Intenational Dairy Congress was held in India at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi (2-6	Do.	Nil

December 1974)

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
19.	WHO Seminar on Planning of Environmental Health Services, New Delhi (5-13 Dec. 1974)	Official	Foreign Exchange component is not known.
20.	Symposium on Ionizing Radiation Sterilization of Medical Products and Biological Tissues held at Trombay (9-13 December 1974)	Do.	
21.	First Asian Regional Congress on Radiation Protection held at Trombay (15-20 December 1974).	Do.	Nil
22.	Fifth International Film Festival of India held in New Delhi under Federation of International Film Producers Association (Paris) (30 Dec. 74 to 12 Jan. 1975)	Do.	Not available.
23.	Seminars on Infant Mortality in relation to the level of fertility held under the auspices of the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography, France, (CICRED) 21-27 January 1975.	Do.	Nil However Rs. 35000/-
24.	Hosting of FAO World Consultation Wood Based Panel Products held in India at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi (6-16th Feb. 1975)	Do.	US \$ 86.000/
25.	Roving Seminar on the Implementation of Modular Co-ordination and component building in Asia & the Far East, Sponsored by the United Nations & the Govt. of Denmark- Organised by National Building Organisation, New Delhi.	Do.	Nil

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INDIA

ITALY MALAYSIA YUGOSLAVIA KENYA INDONESIA USA SWITZERLAND AUSTRIA
BELGIUM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SPAIN IRAN GREECE KUWAIT CANADA NEPAL
LATVIA GERMANY TURKEY PHILIPPINES FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM FINLAND SRI
LANKA BURMA ETHIOPIA VENEZUELA DENMARK POLAND RUSSIA ROMANIA BRAZIL
SWEDEN OMAN JAPAN NORWAY PANAMA UZBEKISTAN AUSTRALIA MALTA BULGARIA
SAN MARINO AFGHANISTAN REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE GUYANA

Feb 04, 1974

Appendix II International Organizations

APPENDIX II

International Organizations of which India became a member/ceased to be a member

Sl. No.	Name of International Organization of which India became a member	Ceased to be a member
1.	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and Far East and the South-West Pacific under the aegis of FAO.	American Society of Testing and Material.
2.	PIRA (Research Association for the paper and board, printing and packaging Industries) England.	Associate Member of International Water Resources Association.
3.	The Indian Ambassador in Thailand has signed the Instrument on behalf of the Government of India for joining the Asian Rice Trade Fund on Jun 29, 1973. The Instrument of Accession has been deposited with the ESCAP on 29 November 1974.	

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INDIA
USA THAILAND

Jun 29, 1973

Appendix III Treaties/Conventions Agreements Concluded or Renewed by India

APPENDIX III

Treaties/Conventions Agreements Concluded or Renewed by India

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h

other Countries in 1974*

(*This list is not exhaustive)

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Sl. No. marks.	Title of Convention/ Treaty/Agreement	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Acceptance/ Confirmation.	Date on which entered into force.
1	2	3	4	5

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MULTILATERAL

Convention on Biological Weapons

1. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

Signed at London
Moscow &
Washington

Jan 15, 1973

15-7-74

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

Loan No. 1011 IN

2. Loan Agreement (Chambal Command-Area Development Project-Rajasthan) between India and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

19-6-74

Loan No. 1011 IN

3. Project Agreement (Chambal Command Area Development Project-Rajasthan) between the State of Rajasthan and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

19-6-74

the Government of Australia
for the establishment of
Indo-Australian Cattle Breed-
ing Project, Barapetta. (Assam)
and Deep Frozen Semen Cen-
tre, Gauhati (Assam).

5-7-74 - 5-7-74

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APPENDIX III---contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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BANGLADESH

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 10. Cultural Co-operation Agree-
ment between the Government
of the Republic of India and the
Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh | 30-12-72 | 7-5-74 |
| 11. Agreement between the Govern-
ment of the Republic of India
and the Government of the
People's Republic of Bangla-
desh relating to Letter Post. | 27-11-74 | 27-11-74 |
| 12. Agreement relating to the Ex-
change of Insured Letters and
Boxes between the Government
of India and the Government of
People's Republic of Bangladesh. | 27-11-74 | 27-11-74 |

BELGIUM

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| 13. Agreement between the Govern-
ment 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 for 275
(two hundred and seventy five).
million Belgian Francs | 2-8-74 | 2-8-74 |
| 14. Exchange of Letters between
the Government of the Republic
of India and the Government
of the Kingdom of Belgium re-
garding the Implementation of
Article 4 of the Financial Assis-
tance Agreement dated 2
August 1974 | 2-8-74 | |
| 15. Exchange of Letters between the | | |

Loan Agreement dated 29
March 1974 29-3-74 -

34. Arbitration Agreement with
reference to Article IV, para-
graph (7) of the above mentioned
Guarantee Agreement dated
29 March 1974 29-3-74

35. Loan Agreement between the
Industrial Credit and Invest-
ment Corporation of India Ltd.
and KREDITANSTALT FUR
WIEDERAUFBAU for DM
5,000,000 (Five million) . 31-3-74

36. Arbitration Agreement with
reference to Article XI, para-
graph (6) of the above mentioned
Loan Agreement dated 31
March 1974 31-3-73 -

37. Guarantee Agreement with,
reference to the above mentioned
Loan Agreement dated 31
March 1974 31-3-74 -

38. Arbitration Agreement with re-
ference to Article IV, para-
graph (7) of the above mentioned
Guarantee Agreement dated
31 March 1974 31-3-74

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APPENDIX III--contd.

1 2 3 4 5 6

39. Exchange of Notes between the
Government of India and the
Government of the Federal
Republic of Germany regarding
the extension of Indo-German
Agreement dealing with the
Institute for the Training of
Foremen at Bangalore . 7-6-74 7-6-74

40. Exchange of Letters between
the Government of Federal
Republic of Germany for the
supply of 5,000 tonnes of ferti-
lizer for the Indo-German
Agricultural Development
Project, Mandi (Himachal
Pradesh). 18-6-74 18-6-74

41. Agreement between the Govern-

66. Protocol of the first meeting of the indo-Hungarian joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation 1-11-74

ICELAND

67. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Iceland for the abolition of Visas for a stay upto 90 (ninety) days 25-6-74 1-8-74

INDONESIA

68. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries.), 8.8.74 17.12.74 17.12.74

IRAN

69. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of Iran regarding the expansion of economic co-operation between the two countries 2-5-74

JAPAN

70. Loan Agreement between the President of India and the Japanese Banks concerning Japanese assistance for India's deep sea oil exploration project . 30-1-74 -

71. Rescheduling Agreement between the President of India and the Export-import Bank of Japan 30-1-74 -

72. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Japan concerning Japanese financial assistance in the form of debt relief measure for assisting the Government of India in her foreign exchange requirements 30-1-74

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APPENDIX III---contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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SWEDEN

85.	Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden for executing Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours in India with the Co-operation of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).	18.1.74	18.1.74
86.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding debt relief agreement	11-3-74	11-3-74
87.	Development Co-operation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden	5-6-74	1-7-74
88.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding supplementary development aid	15-7-74	15-7-74
89.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding supply of 640 tonnes of offset paper to the Department of Family Planning at a Calculated C and F value of about three million Swedish Kr. to be used within the Indian Family Planning Programme .	23-9-74	23-9-74
90.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding transfer of the balances of development Credits granted to India in 1966 and 1968	30-10-74	30-10-74

UNITED KINGDOM

91.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for twenty-five million pounds (pounds 25,000,000) regarding Maintenance Loan, 1974 .	1-2-74	
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92. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding debt Refinancing Loan, 1974 1-2-74

93. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for amending the Maintenance Loan 1974 (dt. 1-2-1974) 27-3-74

94. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding Mixed Project Loan, 1974 for (18,000,000) eighteen million pounds sterling 27-3-74

95. Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom regarding interest free Maintenance Loan, 1974 No. 2 for 30,000,000 (Thirty Million pounds sterling) . 12-9-74

96. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the availability of Loan for the full range of Maintenance imports, components, commodities, etc., necessary to the economic development of India 12-9-74

97. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding interest free Loan pounds 9,400,000 (Nine million four hundred thousand pounds sterling) for the purpose of reimbursing the Government of India for payments made to the Government of the United Kingdom during the period from 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975. 23.12.74

 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

98. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America regarding changes for incorporation in the Rupee* Agreement of 18-2-74 .

16-5-74

99. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America regarding the Consolidation and Rescheduling of Certain Debts owed to the United States Government and its agencies for the period 5 Oct. 1973 to 31 March 1974 .

7-6-74

7-6-74

100. Amending Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United States (regarding the 19 Dec 1973 Agreement dealing with Record of Understanding Regarding Debt Relief to India) and (7 June 1974 Agreement dealing with the consolidation and rescheduling of certain debts owed to United States Government and its Agencies)

7-6-74

 Joint Communiqués

101. Gabon

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on October 15, 1974 at the Conclusion of a State Visit to India by the President of the Republic of Gabon

(His Excellency Mr. Albert Bernard Bongo, Head of the Government, Founder and Secretary-General of the Gabon Democratic Party).

102. Iran

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on 4 October 1974 on the conclusion of the State Visit of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the Shahanshah of Iran and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Shahbanou of Iran.

103. Pakistan

Joint Communiqué issued in New Delhi on 9 April 1974 after the official talks between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan.

*(Public Law 480 and other Funds)

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APPENDIX III--contd.

104. Joint Communique issued in Islamabad on 14 September 1974 after the official talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan.

105. Senegal

Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on 26 May 1974 at the conclusion of a State Visit to India by the President of the Republic of Senegal

- gal (His Excellency Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor).

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INDIA
USA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA SWITZERLAND AUSTRALIA BANGLADESH BELGIUM
BHUTAN BULGARIA CANADA NORWAY SLOVAKIA DENMARK GERMANY FIJI FRANCE
HUNGARY ICELAND INDONESIA IRAN JAPAN MONGOLIA NEPAL PAKISTAN KOREA
SRI LANKA SWEDEN GABON SENEGAL

Jan 15, 1973

Appendix IV ITEC PROGRAMME

Jan 01, 1974

APPENDIX IV

ITEC PROGRAMME

A. Deputation of Indian Experts abroad

Name of the Country	Total Number
Afghanistan	101
Cyprus	1
Ethiopia	5
Fiji	1
PDRY	20
Indonesia	3
Kenya	3

Iran	3
Iraq	23
Libya	12
Malaysia	7
Maldives	16
Mauritius	38
Malta	1
Morocco	3
Oman	8
Senegal	2
Somalia	22
UAE	4
Sri Lanka	21
Tanzania	26
Upper Volta	2
Zambia	1
Burma	6

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	GRAND TOTAL
	339

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APPENDIX IV-contd.

B. Number of Foreign Trainees in India

Name of the Country	Total Number
Afghanistan	10
Angola	25
Burma	1
Combodia	1

Cuba	1
Cyprus	1
DRVN	21
Ethiopia	2
Iran	2
Iraq	9
Laos	5
Malaysia	7
Maldives	19
Mauritius	3
PDRY	1
Senegal	1
Oman	1
Somalia	1
Sudan	11
Zambia	10
Tanzania	10
Egypt	4

	GRAND TOTAL
	146

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INDIA
 AFGHANISTAN CYPRUS USA ETHIOPIA FIJI INDONESIA KENYA IRAN IRAQ LIBYA
 MALAYSIA MALDIVES MAURITIUS MALTA MOROCCO OMAN SENEGAL MALI SOMALIA
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES SRI LANKA TANZANIA ZAMBIA BURMA ANGOLA CUBA LAOS
 SUDAN EGYPT

Jan 01, 1974

Jan 01, 1974

APPENDIX V

DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVED MEDICAL AND
ENGINEERING SEATS DURING 1974-75

	Medical	Engineer- ing	Total
(A) Country			
(i) Africa	10	15	25
(ii) West Asia	6	61	67
(iii) South East Asia	45	64	109
(iv) Other Countries	13	79	92
TOTAL	74	219	293

*Distribution of other countries

1. Sri Lanka	4	31	35
2. Nepal	5	41	46
3. Other Countries	4	7	11
Total	13	79	92

(B) Countrywise distribution of Medical Seats

Name of Country	Medical seats allotted	
(I) AFRICA		
1. Kenya		4
2. Malawi		1
3. South Africa		-
4. Tanzania		5
5. Uganda		-
6. Zambia		-
TOTAL (Africa)		10

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APPENDIX V-contd.

(II) WEST ASIA

7. Afghanistan		
8. Aden		
9. Iran	5	
10. Iraq	1	
11. Jordan		
12. Kuwait		
13. U. A. R.		

	TOTAL (West Asia)	6

(III)	SOUTH EAST ASIA	
14.	Burma .	1
15.	Fiji Islands	4
16.	Malaysia	23
17.	Mauritius	13
18.	Singapore	
19.	Thailand	4

	TOTAL (South East Asia)	45
(IV)	OTHER COUNTRIES	
20.	Bahrain	
21.	Sri Lanka	4
22.	Guyana	3
23.	Nepal	5
24.	Trinidad & Tobago	
25.	Hungary	
26.	Bangladesh	1

	TOTAL (Other Countries)	13

	GRAND TOTAL	74

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APPENDIX V-contd.

(c) Countrywise distribution of Engineering Seats

Name of the Country	Engineering Scats, allotted	

(I)	AFRICA	
1.	Angola	1
2.	Kenya	6
3.	Nigeria	1
4.	South Africa	1
5.	Tanzania	5
6.	Uganda	1

	TOTAL (Africa)	15
(II)	WEST ASIA	
7.	Afghanistan	1
8.	Iran	30
9.	Iraq	14
10.	Jordan	14
11.	Lebanon	1
12.	Kuwait	1

	TOTAL (West Asia)	61

(III) SOUTH EAST ASIA

13. Fiji Island	2
14. Malaysia	40
15. Mauritius	15
16. Thailand	7

Total (South East Asia)	64

(IV) OTHER COUNTRIES

17. Sri Lanka	31
18. Guyana	1
19. Nepal, and Bhutan	41
20. Bangladesh	2
21. U.K.	3
22. Hongkong	1

Total (Other Countries)	79

GRAND TOTAL	219

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SRI LANKA
NEPAL KENYA MALAWI SOUTH AFRICA TANZANIA UGANDA ZAMBIA AFGHANISTAN
IRAN IRAQ JORDAN KUWAIT BURMA FIJI MALAYSIA MAURITIUS USA REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE THAILAND BAHRAIN GUYANA HUNGARY BANGLADESH ANGOLA NIGER
NIGERIA LEBANON BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM

Jan 01, 1974

Appendix VI EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/

Jan 01, 1974

APPENDIX VI

EXPENDITURE ON HEADQUARTERS AND MISSIONS/
POSTS abroad during 1974-75

The expenditure during 1974-75 on Headquarters of this Ministry is of the order of Rs. 319.44 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 150.03 lakhs is towards Establishment Charges, a sum of Rs. 26.27 lakhs for Dearness Allowance, a sum of Rs. 105.51 lakhs for publicity, cables, diplomatic bags services etc., a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs for travelling expenses and a sum of Rs. 0.13 lakhs for Departmental Canteen.

The expenditure on Missions/Posts abroad including special Missions in Thimpu and Gangtok is Rs. 1562.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 781.50 lakhs. is spent on Establishment Charges including Foreign and other compensatory allowances, sum of Rs. 85.00 lakhs on passages for transfers

and local tours, Rs. 37.00 lakhs for Publicity Contingencies, Rs. 518.50 lakhs on official and residential accommodation, P & T charges and other office contingencies and Rs. 140.00 lakhs on loss by exchange. The average expenditure per Mission comes to Rs. 13.35 lakhs.

The expenditure mentioned above (viz, Rs. 1881.44 lakhs as per details below) on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad includes expenditure on External Publicity programme/activities., The break-up of this expenditure is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Headquarters	
(i) Salaries (Officers 28, staff 98)	10.55
(ii) Travelling Expenses	2.00
(iii) Publicity Contingencies Charges	34.00

46	
.55	
(b) Missions/Posts abroad	
(i) Salaries (Officers 53, staff 266)	43.59
(ii) Foreign Allowance, Compensatory allowance	27.65
(iii) Passages and Travelling Expenses	2.07
(iv) Publicity Contingencies	37.00
(v) Other Charges including renting of residential accommodation and other office contingencies	17.86

	128.17
TOTAL : EXTERNAL PUBLICITY	174.72

The expenditure on External Publicity as detailed above comes to the 9.28% of the expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad.

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APPENDIX VI-contd.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Establish- ment Charges	Travelling Expenses	Office Expences	Other Charges	Total

I. SECRETARIAT :

(a) Headquarters	165.75	35.50	71.64	-	272.89
(b) External Publicity Division	10.55	2.00	34.00	-	46.55

	176.30	37.50	105.64	-	319.44

II OVERSEAS

Establishment

(a) Missions/Posts abroad	710.26	82.93	500.64	140.00	1433.83
(b) Publicity Wings	71.24	2.07	54.86	-	128.17

	781.50	85.00	555.50	140.00*	1562.00

GRAND TOTAL	957.80	122.50	661.14	140.00	1881.44

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*Provision for loss by exchange.

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Jan 01, 1974

Appendix VII LIST OF INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS

Jan 01, 1974

APPENDIX VII

LIST OF INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS OPENED IN 1974-75

S. No. Country Location Remarks

TANZANIA USA PAKISTAN MALI

Feb 24, 1975