

1975-76

Contents

Jan 01, 1975

REPORT
1975-76

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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INDIA
USA

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Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1975 witnessed favourable trends in the progress towards detente, decolonisation, the strengthening of the solidarity of the non-aligned countries and efforts by the developing and developed countries to grapple with the problems involved in the creation of a new international economic order. These favourable developments were, however, accompanied by the continuing world-wide rivalry of the super powers which constantly hampered the process of detente and world cooperation.

The Helsinki Declaration on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed by 35 countries reflected the desire of both the United States and the Soviet Union to strengthen the process of detente by seeking the cooperation of other European countries for strengthening peace and security in Europe. The recent breakthrough in SALT and the announcement that a treaty on limitation of strategic arms would soon be concluded was an

indication that the detente was slowly graduating from mere crisis management to an unwritten code for maintaining world peace and security. In South-East Asia the triumph of nationalist forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia brought to an end outside military interference in the affairs of these countries. The decision of the Ministerial Council of the SEATO to phase out the Organization over the next two years reflected an understanding by the member states of its diminishing role towards promoting peace and security in South-East Asia. The withdrawal by Portugal from her remaining African territories marked another step towards the end of western colonial rule in Africa. The Paris Ministerial Conference on International Economic Cooperation in December 1975 attended by representatives of the developing and industrialised countries displayed the concern and resolve of the international community to tackle problems

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relating to finance, resources and development. The non-aligned conference at Lima stressed the need for solidarity among the non-aligned countries and for a just anti equitable international economic order.

Despite these positive developments, there still remained a number of unresolved problems and factors that constituted a threat to the world economic and political stability. China viewed the detente between the United States and the Soviet Union with distrust and suspicion. Further, the prevailing spirit of detente and the realisation on the part of the Soviet Union and the United States to avoid confrontation, did not make these two major powers abandon their rivalry and efforts to extend their sphere of influence in different parts of the world. Their interest in the developments in Portugal and Angola demonstrated that, despite their adherence to the spirit of detente, they would strive to extend their influence in areas where there was instability. This was further demonstrated by the continuing super-power rivalry in sensitive areas like the Indian Ocean causing concern to the littoral States. The continuing energy crisis and the gap between the rich and the poor focussed attention on the need among the developed and the developing nations of the world to find a consensus for cooperation to solve the economic problems that confronted and affected all of them. The unresolved West Asian problem continued to constitute a threat to peace. Although some progress was made through Israel's bilateral agreements with Egypt and Syria towards the maintenance of peace, a lasting solution had still to be found for bringing about a final settlement. The civil conflict in Lebanon has created concern for peace, harmony and good neighbourly relations. The stalemate in Cyprus posed a danger to the unity and integrity of that country and a threat to peace.

India viewed the changing international situation with hope as well as concern. She welcomed the Helsinki Conference as

initiating a new era of cooperation and co-existence and hoped

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that such spirit of cooperation among nations would extend to other parts of the world where conflict and tension still threatened peace and security. The triumph of the liberation forces in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and the withdrawal of United States forces provided the peoples of these countries an opportunity to work for the reconstruction and development of their homelands after years of war. While heralding the emergence of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Angola as independent states, India deplored the civil strife in Angola and hoped that Angola would be able to resolve her problems without foreign interference and a solution found safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the newly independent state. In West Asia, Israel's agreements with Egypt and Syria were a good beginning, but a final agreement of the problem in the region could only be realised if Israel withdrew from all occupied Arab territories and recognition was given to the fair and just aspirations of the Palestinian people. India expressed concern over the activities of the global powers to extend their sphere of influence and reiterated in various international forums that the Indian Ocean area should be left as a zone of peace free from great power rivalry. Along with other non-aligned countries, which are also developing countries like her, India continued to strive for a more rational distribution of the world's resources on the basis of equality and justice. At the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Jamaica and the conference of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries in Lima, India stressed the need for cooperation among the Commonwealth countries and solidarity among the non-aligned countries to further the cause of economic and political cooperation and the evolution of a new international economic order based on equality and justice. India took keen and active interest in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation attended by the representatives of the developed as well as the developing countries. It was India's hope that the deliberations of the Commission set up by the Conference would help towards solving economic and financial issues to the mutual satisfaction of all nations.

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Within the broad, framework of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, India developed friendly relations with her neighbours as well as with other countries in different parts of the world. There was, however, no change in relations with China. China continued to misrepresent developments within India and make critical comments on India's internal affairs. Pakistan's attempts to misrepresent India's policies through propaganda internally and externally constituted a setback to the normalisation of relations with that country as provided for under the Simla Agreement. The official level talks held with Pakistan in May 1975 on matters relating to

civil aviation did not result in any agreement. The successful conclusion of trade talks in January 1976, however, marked a small beginning and showed that there was scope for developing relations based on mutual benefit as a step towards promotion of trust and understanding. India continued to maintain a positive approach to the idea of normalisation of relations with Pakistan in order to help in bringing about stability and peace in the sub-continent.

As regards her other neighbours, India's policy aimed at developing close friendship on the basis of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation. The visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Afghanistan demonstrated the friendly ties between the two countries based on identity of views and growing economic cooperation. Talks during the visit of the Nepalese Foreign Minister in August 1975 and that of India's Minister of External Affairs to Nepal in January 1976 showed the desire of the two countries to further cooperation on the basis of realism, understanding and mutual benefit. The visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Bhutan reflected India's desire to strengthen friendly ties and help that country in her development. Exchanges took place with Sri Lanka to further economic cooperation with that country for mutual benefit as also to demarcate the maritime boundary between the two countries.

India persisted in maintaining friendly relations with Bangladesh, though the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in

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August 1975 and the consequent instability in that country, came as a great shock and caused great anguish and concern. India regarded these developments as an internal affair of Bangladesh and strictly adhered to the principle of non-interference and friendship. However, it is a matter of regret that baseless allegations have, of late, been appearing in the Bangladesh press about India's alleged attempts at interference. It is all the more regrettable that these items should appear after the agreement reached recently in Delhi with the high-level Bangladesh delegation on refraining from hostile propaganda. India hopes that the situation in Bangladesh would stabilise and the relations between the two countries would develop on the basis of secularism, non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. India is of the view that normal and friendly relations among the countries of the sub-continent without any outside pressure and influence are necessary for the progress of their people and peace and stability in the region.

India continued to work for closer cooperation with the countries of South-East and East Asia. She welcomed the triumph of the nationalist forces in the states of Indo-China and the process towards reunification of South and North Vietnam. She also accorded diplomatic recognition to the Provisional

Revolutionary Government of Vietnam as well as the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in April 1975 and offered to help these countries in the task of reconstruction and development. The visit of the Indian President to Indonesia in May signified India's desire to develop closer ties with that country. The visit of the Indonesian Foreign Minister to India in August highlighted the similarity of views of the two countries on important international problems. They also supported the objectives of ASEAN for regional economic cooperation to promote conditions of peace and stability. In East Asia steps were taken to expand economic cooperation with Japan. Various fields were identified in which such cooperation could take place to mutual advantage. India reiterated

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Support for the reunification of Korea through direct bilateral discussions without any outside intervention during the visit to India of the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Talks during the visit of the Foreign Minister of Mongolia reflected India's growing friendship and cooperation with that country.

In West Asia, India continued her efforts to strengthen bilateral relations with all the countries of the region. Besides the strong support for the Arab cause and the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians, the keynote of India's approach to West Asia was economic cooperation. The Minister of External Affairs, during his visit to Egypt and Syria in May-June 1975, laid stress on India's support for the Arab people and on the need for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. The Minister also expressed the possibilities of further economic cooperation with these countries. India welcomed the reopening of the Suez Canal in June as a step that would benefit international trade and economics of the countries in Asia and Africa. The visit of the Syrian Foreign Minister to India in November, during which an agreement for cultural cooperation was signed, reflected the developing ties with that country. The visit of Prime Minister's Special Envoy to a number of West Asian countries and countries of North Africa showed India's desire to have friendly relations with all the countries of the region.

India's efforts to develop closer ties with the states of the Gulf were highlighted by the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Iran and the United Arab Emirates in November 1975. Both these countries shared India's belief that the Indian Ocean should remain as a zone of peace free from great power rivalry and the security of which should be the responsibility of the littoral states. Agreements were reached for further economic cooperation between India and these states.

India's desire to have friendly relations with the countries of Africa was demonstrated when the Vice-President visited

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Tanzania in May and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs visited a number of countries in East Africa in June. During the visit they discussed India's bilateral relations with the leaders of the countries concerned and different fields of economic co-operation between India and these countries. The visit of the President of Tanzania to India in January 1976 provided another opportunity to the Indian leaders to discuss African problems and matters of mutual interest. Both India and Tanzania expressed their support for the Organisation of African Unity, for the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle to achieve majority rule, condemned apartheid in South Africa and made known their resolve to work for the total elimination of racialism and apartheid in any form. When the United Nations Council for Namibia visited India in April-May, India condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and expressed her full support for the national liberation movements in territories still under colonial domination. India welcomed the emergence of Mozambique as a free nation in June 1975 and expressed the hope of developing close cooperation with that country. The visit of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs to a number of West African countries in October highlighted India's interest in exploring the possibilities of developing closer economic cooperation with these countries. The understanding reached regarding payment of compensation for the assets of Indian settlers who had left Uganda paved the way for the restoration of friendly relations with that country. A formal agreement on the payment of compensation was signed during the visit of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs to Kampala in January 1976. The solution of this once seemingly intractable problem has further strengthened the belief, that given patience and understanding, developing countries can find mutually satisfactory solutions to their problems.

India's relations with the Soviet Union continued to develop, in various fields on the basis of the solid foundations laid by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1971. These relations found sustenance from

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the common endeavour of both countries to work for the reduction in international tension, develop friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their social systems and hastening the end of colonialism and racialism. Possibilities of cooperation in various fields, such as industries, steel, petroleum and chemicals, were explored and reviewed from time to time through high-level contacts and discussions. As a result of official talks held with the Soviet Union in November it is hoped that the two countries would be able to double their volume of trade within the next 5 years through utilisation of new fields of cooperation.

Relations on bilateral basis were further fostered with the

countries of Eastern Europe on the basis of equality, understanding and mutual benefit. The visit of the President of India to Hungary and Yugoslavia in October and the visit of the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia to India in November and the visit of the Hungarian Foreign Minister to India in February 1976 focussed attention on the developing friendship with these countries. The common association with the non-aligned movement gave an identity of purpose and added depth to India's close economic and political ties with Yugoslavia. This was further highlighted during the visit of the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia to India. The signing of a Consular Convention with the German Democratic Republic, during the visit of the Foreign Minister of that country to India in December, indicated the growing cooperation between the two countries. A protocol was signed with Romania to promote cooperation in the field of agriculture, food industry and water management.

India maintained friendly relations with the countries of Western Europe. Substantial financial aid was received on bilateral basis from Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany for development purposes. Britain emerged first among the countries providing bilateral aid to India. France also extended substantial credits to India and the visit of the France Prime Minister to India in January 1976 helped to further strengthen economic ties with that country. The Federal Republic of Germany gave economic aid to the extent of D.M. 365 million

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during 1975-76. India hoped that the Indo-EEC Joint Commission established last year would intensify its work and concerted efforts would be made by the European Community to expand and diversify relations with India keeping in view her problems and interests as a developing country.

India continued to work for friendly relations with the United States based on a sense of realism and cooperation. It was regretted that there was lack of understanding in the United States of the meaning and direction of the dynamic developments in India. Differences between the two countries on the question of supply of arms to Pakistan and the setting up of naval base at Diego Garcia also persisted. It was, however, felt that these need not come in the way of normalisation and efforts were maintained towards cooperation on the basis of the Indo-US Joint Commission set up last year. At the second meeting of the Commission held in the United States in October, it was agreed to establish a Joint Business Council and encourage joint ventures between Indian and United States firms in third countries. At the first meeting of the Indo-US Joint Business Council held at New Delhi in February 1976, avenues were explored for expanding trade between the two countries. It was felt that as the present day world had become inter-dependent, the key to the future lay in the management of that inter-dependence. These discussions held out the prospect of greater economic coopera-

tion with the United States in various fields.

The visit of the Peruvian Foreign Minister, the President of Mexico and that of the President of Guyana to India in July indicated favourable response of these countries towards developing closer ties with India. India took active steps to promote technical and economic collaboration with the countries of the region through the setting up of joint ventures in various fields.

In sum, during the year under report, India showed active interest in the need for a new international economic order based on equality and justice and the necessity for cooperation among

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the developing countries and unity among the non-aligned countries to meet the economic and political challenges confronting the world community. This cooperation was essential not only for greater self-reliance among the developing nations but also to enable them to withstand pressures by major powers to bring them under their sphere of influence to enhance their own interests in different parts of the world. It was India's conviction that only through self-reliance, cooperation and development among the developing countries it would be possible to contribute towards peace and stability and help in the emergence of a new economic order based on cooperation and friendship among all the nations of the world.

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FINLAND

CAMBODIA LAOS VIETNAM PORTUGAL FRANCE USA PERU CHINA ANGOLA INDIA EGYPT
ISRAEL SYRIA LEBANON CYPRUS GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU MOZAMBIQUE JAMAICA
PAKISTAN MALI AFGHANISTAN NEPAL BHUTAN SRI LANKA BANGLADESH INDONESIA
JAPAN KOREA MONGOLIA IRAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TANZANIA NAMIBIA ZIMBABWE
SOUTH AFRICA UGANDA HUNGARY YUGOSLAVIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA OMAN ROMANIA
GERMANY GUYANA MEXICO

Jan 01, 1975

India's Neighbours

CHAPTER I

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

The bonds of traditional friendship which have been the hallmark of Indo-Afghan relations were further strengthened by the visit of the Minister of External Affairs, at the invitation of the Afghan Government, from Oct 28, 1975 to 1 November 1975. During his visit, the Minister called on the President of Afghanistan and held discussions with the Ministers of Planning, Agriculture and Irrigation and Mines and Industry. He also attended the fourth session of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The Joint Commission reached agreement on all issues involved and took appropriate decisions.

The two sides exchanged views on important international issues, in particular, problems and developments in the region. They reviewed the development of the non-aligned movement and its role in strengthening world peace and security and promoting international cooperation. The two countries, both being founder members of the non-aligned movement, reaffirmed the need for preserving the spirit and fundamental principles of non-alignment to enable them to continue to play their genuine role in international affairs.

The Afghan leaders also shared India's concern about the stockpile of sophisticated military weapons in Pakistan which would add to her already considerable military strength.

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Bangladesh

India continued to work for friendly ties with Bangladesh on the basis of mutual cooperation. A major breakthrough was achieved on the Farakka question following discussions between India's Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and former Bangladesh Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power in Dacca from 16 to 18 April. With a view to running the feeder canal of Farakka barrage during the 1975 lean period, it was agreed by both sides that between 21 April and 31 May 1975 India would withdraw between 11,000 cusecs to 16,000 cusecs of water ensuring the continuance of the remaining flow for Bangladesh. It was also decided to set up a joint team of experts to observe, at appropriate places in both countries the effects of the agreed withdrawal.

The Home Ministers of India and Bangladesh met between 21 and 23 April, and discussed issues such as anti-smuggling measures, border incidents, guidelines for border forces and influx of Bangladesh nationals into India.

At the talks held at the Foreign Ministers level in New Delhi from 29 March to 2 April, differences on the delimitation of the maritime boundary were narrowed down to a point where both sides felt confident of reaching a mutually acceptable settle-

ment before long. Unfortunately, owing to developments in Bangladesh after 15-August, further talks could not be held.

A 5-Member Indian Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G. S. Dhillon, visited Dacca between 22 and 23 June on its way to Hanoi.

The restoration and opening of the Hardinge Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh, with the assistance of Indian Railways, on 11 July, was another example of Indo-Bangladesh cooperation.

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India was deeply concerned at the political developments in Bangladesh during and after August 1975. There was great shock and grief at the brutal murder of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his family as well as of a number of other prominent leaders of the country. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was an outstanding personality who had played a great role in the freedom movement of Bangladesh.

The developments in Bangladesh caused concern in India about the safety of Indian nationals. India was equally worried about the uncontrolled anti-Indian propaganda, sometimes even in the official media in Bangladesh. India, however, continued to regard the developments in Bangladesh as an internal affair of that country. Despite serious provocations, like the planting of a live grenade in the residence of the High Commissioner and the armed attack on the High Commissioner himself on 26 November 1975 in which he narrowly escaped serious injury, India continued to maintain an attitude of calm and restraint.

The developments in Bangladesh, did not affect India's policy of trying to maintain close friendship and cooperation and good neighbourly relations with Bangladesh. India was vitally interested in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Bangladesh as her immediate neighbour. She was convinced that so long as Bangladesh pursued an independent foreign policy and adhered to the principles and policies of secularism, it should be possible to develop relationship of friendship and cooperation based on mutual understanding between the two countries. The Prime Minister of India welcomed the message of President Moshtaque Ahmed, who succeeded Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, stating that his Government desired to continue existing bilateral treaties and agreements and to strengthen relations with India. The Prime Minister said that India attached fundamental importance to peace, harmony and cooperation with all her neighbours and it was her firm resolve to continue efforts to promote friendship and work for lasting peace in the sub-continent. Recalling close and friendly relations between the

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two countries within the framework of common objectives, the Prime Minister expressed confidence in the two countries working together for progress and prosperity in the region.

The thick fog of distrust, suspicion and hostility towards India, which had been largely created by certain forces within and outside Bangladesh, began to show signs of clearing after the visit to New Delhi of a high-level delegation led by Mr. Justice A. Sattar between 5-8 December and the meeting between the Chiefs of the Border Security Forces of the two countries from 2-4 December. At these meetings, an understanding was reached on measures to maintain peace and tranquility on the border. It was agreed that officers at different levels of the two forces would meet more frequently to settle problems relating to border incidents, smuggling and trans-border crimes. India reaffirmed her desire for a peaceful border and to see a stable, strong and prosperous Bangladesh. Each side indicated the steps it considered necessary to create a proper climate for better understanding, friendship and cooperation.

Bhutan

Indo-Bhutan relations continued to be strengthened further in the spirit of mutual confidence, warmth and traditional friendship.

The Minister of External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Bhutan from 17 to 19 July 1975. During this visit, he held discussions with the King of Bhutan, members of the Royal Family, the Council of Ministers and other dignitaries on various issues of common interest.

His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the King of Bhutan, accompanied by his sister, Her Royal Highness Ashi D. W. Wangchuck, paid an unofficial visit to India from 10 to 16 September 1975. He held discussions with the Prime Minister and other senior Ministers of the Government of India on bilateral and international issues. These high-level exchange of visits further

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strengthened the bonds of friendship, understanding and goodwill existing between the two countries.

India continued to provide assistance to Bhutan for her economic development. For the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan, India agreed to provide Rs. 11.10 crores to Bhutan during the year 1975-76. India's contribution to the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan of Bhutan (1971-76) would be about Rs. 46 crores. The Fourth Five-Year Plan of Bhutan (1976-81) was under examination. Efforts were being continued to identify projects on which the two countries could cooperate, in addition to the Chukha Hydro-electric Project and the Pagli Cement Project on which agreements had been

signed earlier. The Chukba Project Authority came into being when its first meeting was held in Thimpu on 27 September 1975. With this, the work of the project went into full swing. During his visit to Bhutan in November 1975, Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of energy, inspected the site and the works going on at the Chukha Project. The completion of this project, with India's assistance, will provide the most important power base for the development of Bhutan's economy and industry.

As in the past, cooperation between the two countries in various developmental fields continued to be implemented by visits and surveys by Indian teams of experts and specialists to Bhutan, in the fields of forestry resources, minerals, telecommunications, hydel survey, town planning etc. Students and trainees from Bhutan continued to receive educational and training facilities in India in various fields, including science, technology, medicines, public administration, tourism, hotel management, forestry, post and telecommunications etc.

Burma

India's relations with Burma continued to be friendly and cordial.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Rangoon on 7 October 1975, as the Special Envoy of

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the Prime Minister. While in Rangoon he visited the tomb of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar whose death centenary was celebrated on a national scale in 1975.

A 40-member dance and music troupe from the Burmese National Theatre visited India under the Cultural Activities Programme, from 9 to 25 October 1975 and gave performances at Madras, Bangalore and New Delhi.

The Burmese Deputy Minister for Education, U. Myint Aung, visited India from 10 to 15 November 1975.

Burma participated in the International Seminar on the 'Ramayana Tradition in Asia' held in New Delhi from 8 to 12 December 1975, as part of the Quincentenary Celebration of Ramcharitmanas.

Maldives

Relations between India and the Republic of Maldives were strengthened by growing cooperation between the two countries in economic, educational and technical fields.

Mr. Ali Maniku, now Vice-President of Maldives, visited India in March 1975, as a Special Representative, to discuss

bilateral and economic cooperation.

IAC commenced a direct air service between Trivandrum and Male.

Nepal

India's relations with Nepal, one of her closest neighbours, continued to be cordial and friendly. Significant contributions were made to strengthening this friendship by the visits to India of His Majesty the King of Nepal, and the Nepalese Foreign Minister, and to Nepal of Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs. Shri Radha Prasad Ghimire, the Nepalese Minister for Education and Communications also visited India at the invitation of the Education Minister as well as Minister for Communications.

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The Foreign Minister, Shri Krishna Raj Aryal, visited New Delhi from 13 to 17 August 1975, and held extensive discussions with the Minister of External Affairs and other leaders. His discussions encompassed a wide range of subjects concerning bilateral relations, including political and economic questions, as well as international issues of mutual concern. He was assured that India would make her contribution to Nepal's Fifth Five-Year Plan and would, as always, give friendly considerations to Nepal's problems of trade and transit. The importance of Indo-Nepalese cooperation for harnessing the rivers, which are shared by the two countries, was particularly stressed. The stop-over visit of His Majesty the King on 30 September and 1 October 1975, though brief, was extremely significant as it provided an opportunity for the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries at the highest level. Shri Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, during his visit to Nepal in January 1976, discussed areas of possible cooperation and development of agriculture and water resources to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

On the question of trade and transit, the two countries remained in touch with each other. The two meetings of the Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee, in March and October 1975, reviewed various problems that came up during the implementation of the Treaty of Trade and Transit, 1971 and found mutually beneficial and acceptable solutions. Particular emphasis was laid during discussions on the ways and means to stop smuggling as well as deflection of trade.

The trade between the two countries was brought on the same footing as India's trade with her other close friendly neighbours like Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangladesh, etc. Essential commodities like iron, steel, cement and coal are now being sold to Nepal at the same price as to other friendly neighbouring countries.

Two schemes-Kosi and Gandak projects-had already been implemented to utilise the waters of these two rivers. It was

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decided to constitute a joint group of experts from the two countries to discuss how best the waters of the other common rivers could be shared by the two countries to the benefit of both. The Government of Nepal were anxious to implement the Karnali Hydel Project and the Government of India were committed to buy all the surplus power generated there.

Since 1951-52, India is cooperating with Nepal in her economic development and till the end of March 1975, India had provided Rs. 113.6 crores for this purpose. To complete the various projects in hand and also for the construction of some new ones, in the current financial year Rs. 9 crores were budgeted. The major projects currently under implementation are central sector of the Mahendra Raj Marg, bridge on the river Kamla, telephone exchanges at Biratnagar, Janakpur and Jhapa, etc. Two major projects---Chhatra Canal and Trisuli Hydel project---were handed over to His Majesty's Government of Nepal during the year. The survey work on the Dulaghat-Dhankuta road was in progress and the Government of India made a commitment to provide financial and technical assistance for the construction of this major mountain highway.

Pakistan

During 1975, India, on her part, continued to follow a positive approach for settling differences peacefully and for developing harmonious relations with Pakistan in order to establish durable peace in the subcontinent. However, the progress towards normalising relations was rather slow and halting as, unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan since May 1975, launched a campaign of baseless propaganda and denigration of India, which vitiated the atmosphere. After India had announced her candidature in April for election to the UN Security Council, Pakistan also decided to enter the fray and contest the election against India. The official media in Pakistan as well as Pakistan missions abroad, began to spread false rumours that India might resort to a military adventure against Pakistan to divert attention

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from the internal situation. After the violent overthrow of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's Government in Bangladesh, on 15 August, Pakistan's publicity media added a fresh dimension to their campaign against India by falsely alleging that India was likely to intervene in Bangladesh. The Government of India invited the Attention of Pakistan to this hostile and malicious propaganda campaign which was in violation of the Simla Agreement and was proving to be a hindrance in the way of normalisation. However, Pakistan's official media and press continued

this campaign.

The conclusion drawn in India by this incessant propaganda campaign by Pakistan's official media was that Pakistan was not only misrepresenting India to her own people but was also trying to arouse false misgivings about India amongst the people in countries neighbouring India. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan and it was pointed out that this was contrary to the fundamental concept of working for harmonious relations and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent, envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

While this negative campaign against India continued, unabated, the Government of Pakistan kept propagating the view amongst third countries that she was keenly interested in implementing the Simla Agreement and was making every effort to normalise relations with India. Against this background, it was not surprising that the Foreign Secretary-level meeting between India and Pakistan, held in New Delhi from 15-20 May failed to lead to any tangible results. The talks on the resumption of airlinks and overflights were inconclusive.

Another issue discussed at the Foreign Secretaries meeting, at India's initiative, related to the construction of the hydro-electric power project on the river Chenab at Salal in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960. India had suggested bilateral talks on the subject in order to clear certain doubts raised in Pakistan about the design of this project. The Foreign Secretaries' meeting in May resulted in an

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understanding that the experts of the two sides would meet and endeavour to resolve the matter within two months after the furnishing of additional information relevant to the design of the project by India within one month. It was also agreed that the two Commissioners for Indus Waters would keep their respective Governments informed of the progress so that in case difficulties arose, fresh Government instructions could be given for their resolution. Information asked for by Pakistan, relevant to the design criteria of the project, was furnished to Pakistan within the prescribed time limit; thereafter four meetings took place between the experts of the two sides including an inspection of the project site. However, despite the fact that there was good progress in resolving the matter through these bilateral talks, Pakistan Government decided that the matter had to be taken to a neutral expert.

The Government of Pakistan seemed to have some reservations on the extent to which agreements signed in pursuance of Simla Agreement were to be implemented. In contrast to India's liberal attitude on encouraging travel between the two countries, Pakistan's attitude was restrictive. In the matter of trade, following the agreements signed with Pakistan for resump-

tion of trade in January 1975, India fulfilled her contract for the purchase of 200,000 bales of cotton worth about Rs. 25 crores in foreign exchange. India also shared the freight for transporting this cotton from Karachi to Bombay on a 50-50 basis with Pakistani shipping. A visit by a team of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan was arranged to various commercial and industrial centres in India of interest to Pakistan. This visit established that there were good prospects for mutually beneficial trade between the two countries. However, Pakistan failed to sign any contracts for purchase of goods from India in 1975. In January 1976, following the visit of an Indian S.T.C. delegation to Pakistan, contracts were signed for the purchase of 5,000 tons of pig iron and 250 tons of bidi leaves worth about Rs. 70 lakhs. This denoted a rather small beginning but it was hoped that mutually beneficial two-way trade between India and Pakistan

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would pick up, if Pakistan finalised contracts for the purchase of other commodities from India, identified during the talks.

During the year Pakistan continued her efforts to unilaterally alter the situation regarding the territory of Jammu and Kashmir under her illegal occupation. Despite protests from the Government of India, Pakistan went ahead and set up a Council for Pakistan Occupied Kashmir in August 1975, under which the Government of Pakistan, for the first time, institutionalised its control over Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. The Government of India pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that its action in setting up this Council was in violation of the Simla Agreement as it constituted a material and unilateral alteration in the situation in the Pakistan occupied territories of Jammu and Kashmir. In an exchange of notes, the Government of India made it clear that the setting up of the Council was a major constitutional change envisaged under the 'interim constitution' imposed on the occupied territories and could not be considered as a mere administrative arrangement.

Contrary to its commitment in terms of the Simla Agreement to settle the Kashmir issue through peaceful means bilaterally, the Government of Pakistan made attempts to revive international interest in the defunct UN resolutions. A reference to this effect was included in the joint communiques issued in Pakistan on the conclusion of the visits of the Heads of State of Turkey and Cambodia. It may be observed that Simla Agreement did not contain any reference to the UN resolutions as these had been defunct and inoperative for a long time due to the fundamental change in the situation and circumstances in Kashmir. Pakistan was, therefore, trying to mislead third countries by one-sided and incorrect interpretation of the wording of the Simla Agreement.

Sri Lanka

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

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Mr. W. T. Jayasinghe, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Sri Lanka, visited India, from 11 to 17 November 1975, for talks on maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal-the boundary in the Palk Bay was settled earlier in June 1974. A second round of talks took place when Foreign Secretary Shri Kewal Singh visited Sri Lanka from 14 to 17 January 1976. He was received by Prime Minister Mrs. S. Bandarnaike.

At the invitation of Shri K. Raghuramiah, Minister of Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. P. B.G. Keuneman, Minister of Housing and Construction of Sri Lanka, visited India from 27 November to 8 December 1975.

The Chief of the Air Staff of India visited Sri Lanka from 4 to 10 December 1975, at the invitation of Air Vice Marshal P. H. Mendis, Commander-in-Chief of the Sri Lanka Air Force.

The Inspector-General of Police of Sri Lanka, Mr. D.S.E.P.R. Senanayake, visited India from 23 to 30 October 1975.

A party of 34 officers from the National Defence College visited Colombo from 27 to 31 October, 1975.

The implementation of the 1964 Agreement on persons of Indian origin made satisfactory progress. In 1975, 18,448 accountable persons were repatriated to India. Till the end of 1975, 157,470 accountable persons were repatriated and 89,993 granted Sri Lanka citizenship out of 525,000 & 300,000 respectively agreed to under the 1964 Agreement.

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INDIA

AFGHANISTAN USA LATVIA PAKISTAN BANGLADESH VIETNAM PERU BHUTAN UNITED KINGDOM BURMA MALDIVES NEPAL SRI LANKA MALI CAMBODIA TURKEY

Oct 28, 1975

South East Asia

CHAPTER II

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Australia

Indo-Australian relations continued to develop satisfactorily.

The seventh round of Indo-Australian officials' talks was held in New Delhi in April 1975. These talks afforded an opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on regional and international matters and on bilateral relations. A programme for co-operation between the two Governments in the cultural and educational fields was reviewed and endorsed.

Dr. J. F. Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer of Australia, paid an official visit to India in May 1975. He had meetings with the President, Prime Minister, Defence Minister, Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies, Chairman-Policy Planning Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Australia's Minister of Science and Consumer Affairs, Honourable Clyed Robert Cameron, visited India in June 1975. He discussed various aspects of Indo-Australian cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

A scientific delegation from India visited Australia in June 1975 to hold discussions with their Australian counterparts under the Indo-Australian Agreement on Science and Technology. A two-year programme was worked out jointly by the Indian Department of Science and Technology and Australian Department of Consumer Affairs.

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New Zealand

India's relations with New Zealand continued to be friendly and cordial. Progress was maintained in cooperation in various fields.

Papua New Guinea

The Indian High Commissioner in Canberra represented India at the Independence celebrations of Papua New Guinea on Sep 16, 1975. Messages of greetings were sent by the President and the Prime, Minister to the Government of Papua New Guinea.

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 Honourable Ratu William Toganivalu, Minister for Fijian Affairs and Rural Development, visited India in March 1975 and had meetings with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Raj Bahadur, visited Fiji in November 1975.

The Government of India gifted some medicines to the Government of Fiji to combat dengue epidemic which had broken out in Fiji. The Government of India also made available the services of an Entomologist to the Fiji Government for the same purpose.

Tonga

India's relations with Tonga continued to be friendly and cordial.

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At the invitation of the Government of Tonga, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Shri Raj Bahadur, paid a visit to Tonga in November 1975 to attend the centenary celebrations of the granting of the Constitution of Tonga.

The Government of India presented some scientific instruments to the Government of Tonga.

At the invitation of the President of India, His Majesty the King of Tonga, accompanied by the Queen paid a state visit to India from 18 to 21 February 1976. The King received the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D) honoris causa from the University of Delhi.

Nauru

India's relations with Nauru continued to develop satisfactorily. The High Commissioner of India in Fiji was concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Nauru.

The Philippines

India's relations with the Philippines continued to develop satisfactorily.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, visited the Philippines, in February 1975, to attend the Conference of Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation. He had meeting with the Secretary (Minister) of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Government of the Philippines and discussed, food and agricultural problems of the two countries.

Shri B. George Verghese, Editor of the Hindustan Times, was awarded the 1975 Ramon Magsaysay Award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Indonesia

The President paid a state visit to Indonesia from 26 to 31 May 1975 and had fruitful discussions with President Soeharto. The warm and cordial reception accorded to him reflected the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

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Dr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, visited New Delhi from 27 July to 1 August 1975 for the 6th round of annual bilateral talks at Ministerial level. His discussions with the Minister of External Affairs revealed a similarity of views and close understanding on important international questions. The two Ministers reviewed the progress in relations between India and Indonesia and exchanged views on measures for the further development and consolidation of these relations.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Djakarta from 12 to 14 October 1975, as the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister.

Gen. Surono, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Indonesian armed forces was in India from 11 to 16 March 1975, and Admiral R. S. Subiyakto, Chief of Indonesian Navy, from 3 to 9 July 1975. Admiral S. N. Kohli, Chief of the Naval Staff, visited Indonesia from 22 to 28 November, 1975 and Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra, Chief of the Air Staff from 7 to 13 November 1975.

Malaysia

Traditionally friendly relations with Malaysia were further strengthened during the year.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Kuala Lumpur on 11 October 1975, as Prime Minister's Special Envoy.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation represented India at the funeral of the late Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak on 16 January 1976, and called on Prime Minister Datuk Hussein on 17 January.

The joint ventures in Malaysia registered satisfactory progress during the year.

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India was represented at the International Quran Reading

Competition. held in Kuala Lumpur, from 24 to 27 September, 1975.

Singapore

The friendly relations with Singapore were further strengthened during the year.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, visited Singapore from 14 to 16 October 1975, as Prime Minister's Special Envoy.

A 7-member delegation, led by Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies, visited Singapore from 29 to 30 October 1975 and held discussions with the Singapore Department of Trade and Economic Development Board.

Admiral S. N. Kohli, Chief of the Naval Staff, visited Singapore from 28 to 30 November, 1975.

Thailand

Relations with Thailand continued to be cordial.

An 8-member delegation led by Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies, visited Bangkok on 21 October 1975.

A delegation from the Thai Defence Energy Department, led by Lt. Gen. Samran Khirote, visited India from 10 to 13 April 1975 and had discussions with officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and that of the Ministry of Defence.

A delegation from the Thai National Defence College visited India from 1 to 5 May 1975.

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AUSTRALIA

USA INDIA NEW ZEALAND GUINEA PAPUA NEW GUINEA FIJI TONGA NAURU PHILIPPINES
INDONESIA MALI MALAYSIA UNITED KINGDOM REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND

Sep 16, 1975

CHAPTER III

EAST ASIA

China

Chinese media continued hostile propaganda against India during the year. The Chinese government issued a statement on Apr 29, 1975, calling the Sikkimese attainment of statehood within the Indian Union "illegal annexation". Since this was an internal matter of no concern to any other Government, the Government of India issued a short statement on 1 May 1975, pointing out China's interference in India's internal affairs, China continued to claim that India had "hegemonistic and expansionist ambitions" towards her neighbours and aspired to become a "sub-super-power" with the support of the Soviet Union. Despite all these Chinese distortions, Indian desisted from any kind of a propaganda campaign.

The Indian Government followed a Consistent policy of seeking to normalise relations with China. A Chinese Table-Tennis team came to India in February 1975, at the invitation of the Indian Table Tennis Federation to take pan in the world Table Tennis Championships. Similarly, the Indian Government agreed to the Chinese request to instal a general telex link at its Embassy in New Delhi on a reciprocal basis. India also supported China's candidature in international organisations like the Asian Development Bank.

On 20 October, about 40 Chinese soldiers crossed the Indian border in the eastern sector and ambushed and killed 4 of India's soldiers, in Indian territory. The Government of India lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, against this incident.

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her message addressed to the Vice Premier of China, expressed deep condolences on ber behalf and on behalf of the Government of India on the death of Mr. Chou En-lai in January 1976.

Japan

Contacts and exchanges at various levels marked the growing relations between India and Japan.

On 28 March 1975, notes were exchanged in Tokyo between Governments of India and Japan providing for a Japanese loan of Yen 11 billion (about Rs. 29.8 crores) for the proposed Panipat Fertilizers Project in Haryana. On 12 September 1975, notes were exchanged in Tokyo between Governments of India and Japan for the 15th Yen credit amounting to Yen 30.16 billion (about Rs. 74 crores).

Shri Vishvnath Pratap Singh, Deputy Minister of Commerce, led a commercial delegation to Tokyo in June 1975.

A 3-member delegation, led by Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Cooperation in the Government of Maharashtra, visited Japan in June 1975, to explore the possibility of exporting long staple cotton from India.

Shri A. P. Sharma, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, headed a 7-member delegation of the Central Silk Board of India to Japan, in October 1975, for exploring the possibility of collaboration with Japan in the development of sericulture industry in India.

Shri A. K. M. Ishaque, Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning, led a delegation to Japan, from 18 to 22 November 1975, to study the family planning programme and its related problems.

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The 8th meeting of India-Japan Business Corporation Committee was held in Nagoya (Japan) on 2 and 3 October, 1975. The Indian side was led by Shri Harish Mahendra, President of FICCI and the Japanese side was led by Mr. S. Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The 7th Joint Meeting of India and Japan Committee for Studies in Economic Development in India and Japan was held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 October 1975. The 7-member Indian delegation was led by Shri B. R. Bhagat, MP, and the Japanese side was led by Mr. Saburo Okita, President, Overseas Economic Corporation Fund.

The 10th India-Japan Consultative Meeting was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November 1975. The Indian delegation was led by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Japanese delegation was led by H.E. Mr. K. Arita, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. The meeting was held in a most frank and friendly atmosphere and greatly contributed to a better understanding of the policies and positions of the two Governments. During his stay in Japan, the leader of the Indian delegation called on Mr. K. Mivazawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan.

A 25-member Dance Ensemble participated in the Asian Folk Music and Dance Festival held in Tokyo in November 1975 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).

On the occasion of the untimely death of Mr. E. Sato, former Prime Minister of Japan and Nobel Laureate, the Prime

Minister sent a message of condolence to the Japanese Prime Minister. The Ambassador of India attended the funeral on 16 June 1975.

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Friendly relations between India and the DPRK continued to grow apace. A number of important dignitaries visited India from the DPRK and the Indian side, too, sent delegations to the DPRK.

A trade mission from the Ministry of Commerce visited the DPRK in February 1975 and signed the Indo-DPRK Trade Protocol for 1975.

A 4-member delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, led by H.E. Mr. Jon Myong Su, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, visited India from 4 to 7 March 1975. During the course of the visit, the delegation called on the Minister of External Affairs.

H.E. Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and President of the Parliamentary Group of the DPRK, led a 5-Member Parliamentary delegation to India from 20 to 25 March 1975. During the visit, the leader of the delegation called on the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, the Hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and visited the two Houses of Indian Parliament in session.

H.E. Mr. Ho Dam, the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK, led a 7-member delegation on a visit to India from 30 July to 2 August 1975. H.E. Mr. Ho Dam called on the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Commerce Minister of India. He carried a personal letter from the President of the DPRK to the Prime Minister. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere between the visiting dignitary and the Minister of External Affairs.

A commercial exhibition of the DPRK was organised in New Delhi in September 1975. This was inaugurated by Smt. Abida Begum, wife of the President, and also visited by Shri V. P. Singh, the Deputy Commerce Minister.

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Republic of Korea

The existing friendly relations with the Republic of Korea continued to grow apace and a number of visits by important dignitaries were exchanged.

His Excellency, Mr. Dong Jo Kim, Foreign Minister of the

ROK, paid a goodwill visit from 20 to 23 April 1975, on an invitation from the Government of India. H.E. Mr. Kim was received by the President, the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Minister of Defence and Minister of Commerce. He held useful discussions on a wide range of subjects of mutual interest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with the Minister of External Affairs.

A commercial delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea, led by Mr. Kim Sun Kil, Assistant Minister in the ROK Ministry of Commerce and Industry, visited New Delhi from 23 to 27 November 1975. He held talks to review the working of the Agreement on Trade Promotion and Economic and Technical Cooperation, concluded on 12 August 1974, between the Government of ROK and the Government of India.

In the field of trade, an Indian Trade Exhibition was held in Seoul from 25 April to 9 May 1975. The Exhibition was opened by the Deputy Prime Minister of the ROK. This Exhibition attracted a large number of visitors and helped to project India's trade growth and potential.

In the field of cultural exchanges, India sent a 25-member group of Little Ballet Troupe, Gwalior, to participate in the Asia Pacific Folk Festival held in Seoul in September 1975 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the independence of the ROK.

Shri Balachander, an eminent exponent of classical Carnatic music, attended the Fourth Symposium on Arts held in Seoul in October 1975. This symposium was hosted by the National Academy of Arts, Korea.

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Mongolia

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

A Mongolian Parliamentary delegation, led by Ts Gotov, Secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural, visited India (27-2-1975 to 6-3-1975). Subsequently, the Mongolian Foreign Minister, Mr. Lodongyn Rinchin, paid an official and friendly visit to India (17-22 November 1975). The Foreign Ministers of the two countries held talks on bilateral relations and major international issues of mutual interest. A joint communique, issued on 24 November 1975, bore witness to the utmost cordiality and complete mutual understanding in the exchange of views between the two countries and also Mongolian People's Republic's high appreciation for the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the Republic of India, for strengthening international peace, non-alignment, cooperation and stability in Asia and the world.

In the field of trade, efforts were continued to identify items which could be traded between the two countries under the Trade and Payments Agreement.

Cultural exchanges between the two countries progressed steadily under the Indo-Mongolia Cultural Agreement. The annual programme for 1975-76 was signed on 17 May 1975, providing for exchanges in the fields of culture, art, science, medicine and education.

Cambodia

Although the Government of India had not extended de jure recognition to the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia (GRUNK) until 1 April 1975, it had all along maintained contacts with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and other representatives of GRUNK and had lent support to their representation in international forums vis-a-vis the claims of representatives of the Lon Nol regime, to which India had in fact never

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extended de jure recognition. Mr. Sarin Chhak, Foreign Minister, of the GRUNK, visited India from 28 March to 1 April 1975, and on the day he left India conveyed her recognition of the new Government.

Laos

The Government of India was satisfied with the progressive stabilisation of the internal situation in Laos. India provided some emergency assistance to Laos in the form of sewing machines, medicines, bicycles and irrigation pumps. India agreed to enhance her non-repayable grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs as contribution to the Nam Nagum Hydro-electric Project Phase II.

Republic of South Vietnam

India welcomed the end of the war in Vietnam and accorded diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government, on 30 April 1975, within hours of the surrender of the Thieu regime. Even before the assumption of control by the PRG, India had been maintaining friendly contacts with its representatives, and within the framework of the policy of developing 'more direct relations' and 'formal contacts', had agreed to the opening of a PRG General Delegation Office in New Delhi but events moved with such rapidity that before the office was set up, the Thieu regime had surrendered. Simultaneously with the recognition, the Indian Consulate General in Saigon was raised to the status of an Embassy. The Indian Ambassador at Hanoi was concurrently accredited to the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The Provisional Revolutionary Government set up an Embassy in New Delhi in May and their Ambassador

arrived in November 1975.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

India supported and welcomed the admission of the DRVN as a full member of the non-aligned group during the Lima

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meeting of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers (South Vietnam had earlier become a member). India also supported the admission of the DRVN and the RSVN into the United Nations.

On invitation, an Indian Parliamentary delegation, led by the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, paid a visit to Hanoi from 23 June to 1 July 1975. India was also invited to participate in the celebrations of the 30th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Vietnam on 2 September 1975. A delegation headed by Shri G. Parthasarthy, Chairman, Policy Planning Committee, who was designated as a Special Representative of the Prime Minister with the rank of Minister, visited the DRVN from 1 to 3 September 1975 for this occasion and had discussions with the DRVN leaders, including Premier Pham Van Dong.

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CHINA

INDIA MALI USA JAPAN KOREA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MONGOLIA CAMBODIA
UNITED KINGDOM LAOS LATVIA VIETNAM PERU

Apr 29, 1975

West Asia and North Africa

CHAPTER IV

West Asia and North Africa

India's bilateral relations with the countries of this area remained friendly and continued to improve during the year. The Government of India continued its support to the Arab cause in various international forums. The Government believes that a solution to the West Asian problem must be based on the withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied by force and that there could be no just and lasting peace until the legitimate, national rights of the Palestinian people were restored. India welcomed the Sinai agreement between Egypt and Israel to the

extent it helped to reduce tension in the Area and did not impair unity of the Arab States.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed paid official visits to Egypt (2-7 December) and Sudan (7-11 December). The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited Egypt (27-30 May), Syria (30 May to 1 June), Iran (1-5 November) and United Arab Emirates (5-7 November). The Prime Minister's Special Envoy, Shri Mohammad Yunus, visited Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Arab Republic of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bahrain, Iran, Afghanistan and Kuwait in October/November, 1975. He was warmly received and had discussions with leaders of these countries on important matters of mutual interest. He also had discussions with Ministers and other senior officials on the organisation of Wakf affairs in many of these countries, Besides, a number of other visits were also exchanged which not only re-affirmed India's traditional friendship with the Arab world but also exhibited a similarity of views on regional and international issues, thus providing a framework for greater collaboration in different fields.

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There was a greater awareness in the region of the problems facing a friendly country like India as a result of the increase in crude oil and fertilizer prices as also of the potential for greater economic, commercial and technical cooperation and exchanges.

Iran

The close and friendly relations existing between Iran and India were further strengthened during the year.

Dr. Mohd. Ali Toussi, Deputy Minister in-charge of Science and General Education, Iran, visited India from May 06, 1975 to 9 May 1975 and had discussions with Indian officials including those from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the University Grants Commission.

The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Iran led a manpower delegation to India in the month of May 1975 as a result of which several hundred Indian doctors left for Iran during the year under review.

In April, Shri P. N. Haksar, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, visited Iran for 5 days and had high level discussions with the Iranian officials. Shri Haksar also had an audience with the Shahanshah.

At the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr. Khalatbary, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, paid a 5-day official visit to Iran from 1-5 November 1975. He was also received by the Shahanshah. In addition, Shri Chavan also had meetings with Prime Minister Hoveyda, Minister of the Interior,

Jamshed Amouzegar, Minister of Economy and Finance, Hushang Ansary and Dr. Eghbal, Chairman of National Iranian Off Company. The talks covered bilateral, regional and international problems of mutual interest. Shri Chavan also attended the 5th Meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Trade, Economic and Technical Collaboration. A significant outcome of

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this visit was the finalisation of \$ 630 million agreement for the exploitation of Kudremukh Iron-Ore project, which is a landmark in the development of Indo-Iranian relations.

Other visits to Iran included the visits of India's Chiefs of the Air and the Naval Staff.

Egypt

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed paid A state visit to Egypt from 2 to 7 December 1975. The two Presidents had a wide ranging exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of common interest, with special reference to the situation in West Asia.

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, paid an official visit to Egypt from 27 to 30 May 1975. He was received by President Sadat. Shri Chavan held wide ranging discussions with Mr. Ismail Fahmy, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Egypt, on bilateral and international problems with special reference to the situation in West Asia. He also called on the Speaker of the People's Assembly, the Prime Minister and Minister of Information. Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals also transited through Cairo during 1975.

Dr. Abdul Halim al-Mahmoud, the Grand Sheikh of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, paid a three week visit to India and visited places of educational, cultural and Islamic religious interest in Lucknow, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, Bombay and Srinagar. While in Delhi he was received by the President and the Prime Minister. (Some other Muslim dignitaries from a number of countries including the Egyptian Minister of Wakfs, Dr. Sheikh Mohd. Hussein Al-Zahabi who had attended a Conference in Lucknow were later treated as guests of Government and shown places of educational and cultural interest in Delhi, Aligarh, Deoband and Agra).

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Syria

At the invitation of Mr. Abdul Halim. Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, paid an official visit to

Syria from 30 May to 1 June 1975. He was also received by President Assad. The two Foreign Ministers held wide ranging talks on bilateral and international issues with special emphasis on significant developments in West Asia.

Mr. Khaddam accompanied by his wife paid a return visit to India from 10 to 14 November 1975. He was received by the President. Mr. Khaddam had detailed discussions with the Minister of External Affairs particularly on the important developments in West Asia and on other matters of mutual interest. A Cultural Agreement between the two Governments was signed during the visit and the scope for greater economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was also discussed.

Iraq

The Congress President, Shri D. K. Barooah, accompanied by Smt. Purabi Mukherjee, General Secretary of AICC, reinvitation of the Assistant Secretary General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party from 29 March to 5 April 1975. At the conclusion of the visit, a protocol was signed envisaging closer contacts between the two Parties. A 3-Member delegation headed by Smt. Purabi Mukherjee, General Secretary of AICC represented India at a big rally in Baghdad organised by the Iraqi All-Party Front on 25 August, 1975 "to express Iraq's solidarity with friendly India, her people and her patriotic struggle". Admiral S. N. Kohli, Chief of the Naval Staff visited Iraq in October, 1975. The Iraqi Chief of the Air Staff. Major General Niema Al-Dulaimi visited Indian in the second half of October 1975. A number of other official visits were also exchanged during the year.

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Saudi Arabia

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed accompanied by Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Minister of State for Railways, visited Saudi Arabia on 26 March 1975 and attended the funeral ceremonies of late King Faisal. The President was received by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd the same day and exchanged view on subjects of mutual interest.

The Saudi Minister of Communications, Mr. Mohammed Umer Tewfiq, visited India in April 1975 at the invitation of Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of Information and Broadcasting. During his 4-day stay, Mr. Tewfiq called on the President and had meetings with the Minister of Communications, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, as well as with his host, Shri I. K. Gujral and discussed matters of mutual interest.

Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, visited Saudi Arabia from 18 to 21 July 1975, returning the visit paid by the Saudi Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources,

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani in February 1975. Shri Malaviya was received in an audience both by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

U.A.E.

At the invitation of the UAE Foreign Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs, paid an official visit to the United Arab Emirates from 5 to 7 November 1975. Shri Chavan was received by his Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahayan, President of the UAE and also by His Highness Shaikh Rashid bin Saeed al-Maktoum, Vice-President of the UAE. The visit strengthened the growing ties between the two countries. The two Ministers had wide ranging discussions covering the international situation, regional developments and bilateral relations particularly in the economic field.

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During the visit, the Minister of External Affairs also led the Indian side to the First meeting of Indo-United Arab Emirates Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the fields of trade, industry, petroleum and related matters and agreed to take further steps to increase economic co-operation between the two countries.

Algeria

The Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, visited Algeria in July, 1975. He was received by the Algerian Head of State, President Boumediene.

Mauritania

Shri A. C. George, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, visited Mauritania from 7 to 9 November, 1975. He was received by President Moktar Ould Daddah.

Tunisia

Mr. Mohd. Sayah, the Tunisian Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. Abdel Karim Balkheria, Director, Neo, Destour Party and Editor of 'la Presse' visited India in April, 1975 in connection with the celebrations organised by the Bohra Community in Bombay. During his visit to Delhi, he called on the President of India and the Minister of External Affairs.

Sudan

Indo-Sudanese relations were strengthened when the President of India paid a state visit to Sudan from 7 to 11 December, 1975.

A 5-member Indian defence delegation visited Sudan in May,

1975. The delegation was received by President Nimeri. A high level Sudanese defence delegation paid a return visit to India in September, 1975.

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India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Shri Bipinpal Das, was in Sudan from 13 to 14 June 1975. India also donated relief supplies in the shape of medicines, tea and textiles to the flood affected people of Southern Sudan.

An Indian trade and commerce delegation led by Shri P. A. Nazareth, Director, Foreign Trade, visited Sudan in October 1975 and signed a trade and commerce agreement for 1975-76

Morocco

Mr. Ahmed Laraki, the Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, visited India in March 1975. During his call on the Chairman, Policy Planning, Shri G. Parthasarathy, he explained his Government's position on the question of Spanish Sahara.

Libya

Indo-Libyan relations in the commercial, economic and technical fields continued to expand. A number of delegations both official and unofficial were exchanged. In the year under reference, Libya recruited a large number of Indian doctors and nurses. As a follow-up to the visit of the Libyan Minister of Petroleum, Mr. Ezzeddine al-Mabrouk in May 1975, a petro-chemical agreement was signed.

The Indian Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri K. D. Malaviya, visited Libya in November 1975. In the field of oil exploration new ground was broken in that Engineers India Ltd., a public sector consultancy firm, and the Libyan National Oil Corporation decided to set up a Joint consultancy firm.

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INDIA

USA ISRAEL EGYPT SUDAN IRAN SYRIA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ALGERIA TUNISIA
BAHRAIN IRAQ LIBYA SAUDI ARABIA AFGHANISTAN KUWAIT UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA
MAURITANIA MOROCCO

May 06, 1975

Africa (South of the Sahara)

CHAPTER V

AFRICA

(South of the Sahara)

India's relations with independent African countries were further enriched during the year in political, economic and cultural fields. India's commitment to the emancipation of the people of Africa from colonialism, racialism and apartheid was demonstrated in various international forums and she made a positive response to requests for economic cooperation and support by friendly countries and African Liberation Movements.

The Government of India maintained its full boycott of the racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and denounced South Africa's vicious policy of apartheid and her illegal occupation of Namibia. The United Nations Commission for Namibia, led by its President, Ambassador Rupiah B. Banda of Zambia, visited India from Apr 29, 1975 to 3 May 1975, to express appreciation of the United Nations for the help India had been giving for the cause of freedom of Namibia. Following discussions with the Commission, the Government of India substantially increased the extent of educational and training facilities for persons from Namibia. In response to the call of the U.N. General Assembly India observed the 26th of August as Namibia Day and the Vice-President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti, released a special postage stamp to commemorate the occasion. In response to a call from the U.N. a Solidarity Day for political prisoners in South Africa was celebrated on 16 October all over the country.

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Mr. John Malecela, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, visited India in March 1975, as the head of an OAU Liberation Committee delegation, to thank India for the consistent and principled support given to various African Liberation Movements.

The Government of India watched with keen interest the negotiations which took place in August 1975 between the African National Council and Ian Smith, the head of the illegal Rhodesian regime. It was in full sympathy with the objective of establishing a government based on majority rule in Zimbabwe.

In the wake of the dissolution of the Portuguese empire in Africa the Government of India welcomed the independence of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Angola. With Mozambique diplomatic relations were established immediately and India's Ambassador was one of the first to be accredited to the country. On the invitation of the Mozambique Gov-

ernment, India also sent a delegation composed of Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism and Shri K. R. Narayanan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, to participate in the Independence Day celebrations. India looks forward to exploring the possibilities of economic and technical cooperation with Mozambique and other ex-Portuguese colonies.

In a statement issued on 13 November, the Government of India welcomed the attainment of independence by Angola and paid tribute to the heroic efforts and sacrifices made by the Angolan liberation movements in the struggle for national liberation. It also expressed its desire for close and friendly cooperation with the independent state of Angola in the common task of rapid economic development and building of a peaceful world. While the OAU and the Angolan leaders and movements were addressing themselves to the task of consolidating the independence and territorial integrity of Angola, the world learnt of the intervention of South Africa through her armed forces and the occupation of southern part of the country. The Government of India, in a statement issued on 19 December, expressed

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its shock at the aggression committed by the racist regime of South Africa against newly independent Angola. It reaffirmed its pledge to support the heroic people of Angola in their struggle for defending their newly won independence and territorial integrity. It hoped that the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity would bear fruit in bringing about an end to bloodshed in the country and preventing racist and outside intervention in its affairs. The Government of India extended recognition to the MPLA Government of Angola in February 1976 as the MPLA alone seemed committed to preserve Angola's independence and integrity. The Prime Minister in her message to President Dr. Agostinho Neto of Angola pledged India's full support and cooperation to Angola in her task of national reconstruction.

After the scheduled constitutional talks between Britain and the leaders of Seychelles, the territory is to become a sovereign independent state in June 1976. Its Chief Minister, H.E. Mr. James Mancham, visited India, at the invitation of the Government of India, and held extensive talks with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan. The Government of India expressed its support for Seychelles and pledged its cooperation in any field considered beneficial for the development of Seychelles. Mr. Mancham agreed with the Indian leaders that the Indian Ocean must be preserved as a zone of peace.

The problem of compensation to Indian nationals, who were obliged to leave Uganda in 1972, was taken up in inter-governmental discussions during the year. In response to an invitation from President Amin of Uganda, an official delegation led by Shri J.S. Mehta, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,

proceeded to Uganda and held discussions with the Ugandan officials from 25 October to 19 November 1975. All claims from Indian nationals which had been filed with the Indian High Commission were scrutinised jointly with an official Ugandan delegation in the spirit of the Ugandan laws and decrees. As a result,

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an understanding on the principles and quantum of compensation was reached between the two delegations. Certain items in the claims were left over for consideration through diplomatic and other channels. The understanding reached can be looked upon as an example of how two developing countries belonging to the non-aligned fraternity can resolve their bilateral problems through friendly discussions.

In keeping with India's desire to develop closer understanding with African countries, India's Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Shri Bipinpal Das, undertook a goodwill visit to Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia in June 1975. During the tour, apart from Government leaders, he also met leaders of African Liberation Movements and assured them of India's continued support. The Deputy Minister undertook a further tour of West Africa in October during which he visited Zaire, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal. The leaders of all the countries he visited, agreed that the Indian Ocean should be maintained as a zone of peace and that military bases conceived in the context of the big power rivalries should be removed from the Indian Ocean. The leaders of the countries concerned expressed their appreciation for the training facilities provided by the Government of India for personnel of their countries and the work done by the Indian experts in these countries.

Shri A. C. George, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, visited Niger, Mali and Mauritania ; Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of Energy, visited Dahomey, Togo, Sierra Leone and Gambia and Shri I. K. Gujaral, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, visited Cameroun, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon respectively in October 1975. They carried messages from the Prime Minister to the leaders of these countries. These visits were highly appreciated. At the invitation of the Mauritian Government, Shri Karan Singh, Minister of Health, paid a four-day visit to Mauritius.

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The Government of India responded with utmost alacrity to a request received from the Government of Mauritius for help in the repair of damage caused by an unprecedentedly severe cyclone which hit the island. A defence contingent was promptly sent to Mauritius and deployed in the island from February 1975 to June 1975. They were able to successfully undertake the repairs of the public utilities and the Government of Mauritius expressed its great appreciation for the help offered by the Government of India.

Relations with Tanzania continued to grow in strength. At the invitation of the First Vice-President of Tanzania, His Excellency Mr. Aboud Jumbe, the Vice-President of India, Shri B. D. Jatti, paid a state visit to Tanzania in May 1975. He had warm and friendly conversations with leaders of Tanzania including the President, His Excellency Julius Nyerere. Shri B. D. Jatti was warmly received wherever he went. The TANU party rally acclaimed him and the Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and paid tribute to the memories of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The visit proved highly beneficial and reaffirmed the faith of India and Tanzania in the role of non-aligned countries for building a peaceful world and an equitable world order.

The first meeting of Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission at ministerial level took place in January 1976. The entire gamut of multi-stranded cooperation was reviewed and further important projects of closer economic cooperation between the two countries surveyed at the meeting.

India welcomed the second visit of President Julius Nyerere in January 1976, when he came to receive the Nehru Award for International Understanding conferred on him for the year 1973. President Nyerere's oration, after receiving the Nehru Award, was acclaimed for its thoughtful and incisive analysis of the need for equality and unity in an inter-dependent world. The visit also provided an opportunity for a wide-ranging exchange of views on

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problems concerning Africa and the non-aligned group of nations. During this visit, he was also able to visit Bangalore and Bombay and see something of the industrial and economic development in India.

With Zambia, relations were further strengthened. The Secretary-General of UNIP of Zambia, H.E. Mr. Grey Zulu, accompanied by Mrs. Zulu and Mr. Z. Kalulu, Mr. F. Liboma, Members of the Central Committee of the UNIP and Mr. J. C. Mapoma, Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism, and Mr. G. B. Silwizya, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, paid an official visit to India in September 1975. Mr. Grey Zulu paid tribute to the role of India in Africa and the world. In his discussions with Indian leaders the close understanding between India and Zambia was reaffirmed.

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INDIA

USA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA ZAMBIA MALDIVES TANZANIA ZIMBABWE ANGOLA CAPE VERDE MOZAMBIQUE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE SEYCHELLES UGANDA KENYA MAURITIUS GHANA NIGER NIGERIA ZAIRE GUINEA SENEGAL MALI MAURITANIA CHAD CONGO GABON

Apr 29, 1975

Europe

CHAPTER VI

EUROPE

Western Europe

The most significant political event of the year in Western Europe was undoubtedly the third and final stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which concluded, with the signature of the Final Act by 35 Heads of State and Government in Helsinki, on Aug 01, 1975. While the final document was not an international peace treaty, and not legally binding, it represented a political and moral commitment of considerable significance. An important commitment was that of inviolability of frontiers, but the possibility of a change of frontiers by peaceful means and by mutual agreement was specifically included. The Final Act adopted contained four main sections known as "baskets". These were (1) Questions relating to Security in Europe, (2) Cooperation in the field of economics, of science and technology and of the environment, (3) Cooperation in humanitarian and other fields and (4) Follow up to the Conference. The last section provided for the holding of a meeting, at the level of representatives appointed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, to be held in Belgrade in 1977, to exchange views on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act.

India welcomed the Final Act of the CSCE as a landmark in the progress towards relaxation of tensions and consolidation of peace in Europe and expressed the hope that the spirit of detente shown at Helsinki would be extended to other areas of the world where tensions still prevailed.

India's relations with the countries of Western Europe in general continued to be cordial and to be characterised by close

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cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

The United Kingdom

The annual Indo-British bilateral talks were held in New

Delhi on 6 and 7 March 1975. The British delegation was led by Mr. K. M. Wilford, Deputy Under Secretary in the British Foreign Office, and the Indian delegation by Shri V. C. Trivedi, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. Besides a general review of international developments, bilateral issues such as trade, aid and economic cooperation as well as scientific and technological collaboration were discussed.

The British Government announced during the year that all British aid to countries such as India, with a per capita income of less than US \$ 200 a year, would henceforth be in the form of outright grants instead of loans. For 1975-76, the British Government pledged aid of about (pound) 100 million taking Britain to the top of the list of bilateral aid givers to India.

A number of members of the British Parliament came to India at the invitation of the Government. These included Messrs Greville Janner and Sidney Bidwell. Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and Baroness Lee of Ashbridge (Miss Jennie Lee.) visited India in January 1976.

Letters of exchange were signed by the British Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. Peter Shore, and India's Commerce Minister, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, on 6 January 1976 for the constitution of an Indo-British Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation and Trade. This would promote the development of economic relations and industrial cooperation and technical collaboration between the two countries,

Federal Republic of Germany

A 25-point development policy was drawn up by the F.R.G. Government, in June 1975, with emphasis on continued and

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greater aid for agriculture and employment oriented and population control projects. F.R.G. aid to India in 1975-76 amounted to DM 365 million. Mr. Egon Bahr, Minister of Economic Cooperation, came to India in January 1976 as guest of the Government of India.

In July 1975, Mr. Hans Jurgen Wischnewski, Minister of State in the F.R.G. Foreign Office, visited India, accompanied by a delegation of senior officials, to exchange views on the reconvening of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation. The Minister of External Affairs, on his way to attend the Lima Conference of non-aligned Foreign Ministers, had a cordial exchange of views with Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, Minister Of Foreign Affairs of the F.R.G., during a stop-over in Frankfurt on 22 August 1975. An all-party Parliamentary delegation from the F.R.G. led by Dr. Richard Jaeger, Vice-President of the Bundestag, visited India from 14 to 22 November 1975, as guests of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Dr. Alfons Goppel, the Chief

Minister of Bavaria, accompanied by Mrs. Goppel, came to India from 15 to 23 November 1975, as guests of the Government of India. Dr. Todenhoefer, Member of Parliament, was another distinguished visitor from the Federal Republic of Germany.

France

A 5-member delegation of the Finance Commission of the French Senate visited Delhi from 17 to 19 March 1975, to study economic, financial and political relations between France and India. Mr. Segard, Minister of Foreign Trade, visited India from 15 to 20 December 1975 to discuss Indo-French economic and commercial relations and to prepare for the visit of the French Prime Minister, Mr. Jacques Chirac.

The visit of the French Prime Minister in January 1976 helped to further strengthen relations between India and France. The two countries agreed to raise to the Ministerial level the

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Indo-French Committee on Technical and Economic Cooperation and to use this framework to expand cooperation in economic exchanges, industries and technology to their mutual benefit.

Portugal

Consequent on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal on 31 December 1974, Indo-Portuguese relations developed satisfactorily during 1975. On 19 May 1975 an exchange of letters between the Minister of External Affairs and the Foreign Minister of Portugal made the relevant portions of the Portugal-Vatican Concordat of 1886, as well as the other relevant agreements between Portugal and the Vatican, inapplicable to India. Thus, the last vestiges of Portuguese patronage in appointments to high ecclesiastical posts in the Catholic Church in India were removed. Both the countries opened missions in the other's Capital and India's ambassador in Lisbon is already in place.

Cyprus

The year did not see any significant progress towards the solution of the Cyprus problem despite four rounds of inter-communal talks. In the meantime, the Constitution of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", the formation of which had been announced by Mr. Denktash in February 1975, was reportedly approved by a referendum in the Turkish Cypriot area in June 1975. This had a negative effect on the talks. Despite resolutions at the United Nations the prospects of settlement do not look bright. India would like the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and non-aligned status of Cyprus respected and preserved and firmly believes that the U. N. resolutions, which

have been unanimously adopted, provide the best means of reaching a settlement. India very much hopes that the inter-communal talks will be resumed and a settlement will emerge in the interests of the peoples of Cyprus and of peace and stability in the region.

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Scandinavian Countries

In 1975-76 Sweden became the first country in the world to achieve the target of 1 per cent of her GNP as foreign aid commitment, this being the U.N. target for the Development Decade. This involved a 25 per cent increase in Swedish aid commitments which reached the total of Swedish Kroner 2.86 billion for 1975. In May 1975, a fresh Indo-Swedish Aid Agreement was signed providing for about Rs. 114 crores of Swedish aid to India for the period 1975-78. Swedish aid is generally announced over a three year period, which is advantageous in that India is thus enabled to plan for the optimum utilisation of the resources made available. In 1977-78, the entire assistance is to become a grant.

The Foreign Policy Committee of the Swedish Parliament visited India from 9 to 14 September 1975. It was led by Mrs. Cecilia Nettlebrandt of Liberal Party and included representatives of the Liberal, Centre, Conservative and Social Democratic Parties. This visit enabled an influential Swedish Parliamentary body to gain first hand acquaintance with the recent developments in India as well as the economic and technical progress made in the country.

In February 1975, the Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Jermu Laine, visited India for a meeting of the Indo-Finnish Joint Commission. Various projects for cooperation were drawn up during his visit, mainly in the wood, copper and shipbuilding industries.

The former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, visited Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark at the invitation of the Parliaments of the respective countries. His visit provided an opportunity to acquaint the Parliamentarians of these countries with the recent developments in India. The Speaker and a high level delegation from India led by Shri Om Mehta attended the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in London in September 1975.

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THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

The Soviet Union

The relations of friendship, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation between India and the Soviet Union were fur-

ther developed, diversified and strengthened during the year. The Soviet Union continued to regard the steady development of friendship and all-sided cooperation as meeting the fundamental interests of the peoples of both the countries and as facilitating further deepening of the process of international detente and strengthening of peace in Asia and the world.

In their various pronouncements, Soviet leaders reaffirmed the significant role of India in the non-aligned movement and their recognition of the importance of non-aligned movement in contributing to world peace and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe expressed full understanding of India's consistent efforts at achieving durable peace and good neighbourly relations on the Indian sub-continent as well as India's contribution to the strengthening of world peace and to the struggle for the removal of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racialism.

India welcomed the significant contribution made by the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries in bringing about the successful conclusion at the Summit level of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation at Helsinki and expressed the hope that the spirit of detente, to be lasting and effective, would extend to all parts of the world.

The regular annual Bilateral Consultations between the Foreign Offices of the two countries in November 1975 in Moscow, provided a welcome opportunity for fruitful and extensive high-level discussions and exchange of views on bilateral matters as well as current international problems of mutual interest. A Soviet Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. S. B. Nivazbekov, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the

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USSR, visited India from 10 to 17 April 1975, at the invitation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha- Exchange of delegations at various levels in specific areas of cooperation continued its before.

The Soviet Union's agreement to accept the repayment of the 2-million tonne wheat loan of 1973 through the export of the commodities within the framework of Indo-Soviet rupee payment trade, was an important development indicative of the Soviet Union's interest in helping India strengthening her economy. As in the previous year, the Soviet Union continued to supply substantial quantities of kerosene, diesel oil, fertilisers and other vitally-needed commodities to India under the trade plan. In connection with the negotiations for the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement for the next five-year period from 1976-80, the Commerce Minister, Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, visited Moscow in November 1975. The new long-term trade agreement is expected to provide for further increase and diversification of bilateral

trade exchanges. The Soviet Union has already emerged as India's largest trading partner.

The second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Study Group on co-operation in the field of planning, which was set up in November, 1973, was held in New Delhi in March 1975. The discussions covered, among other subjects, the possibilities of production co-operation, between the two countries.

India's first artificial satellite, Aryabhata, wholly designed and manufactured in India, was launched from the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975, with the help of Soviet rocket-carrier, under an agreement signed in May 1972 between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Space Research Organisation. Another agreement on the launching of the second Indian scientific satellite, with the help of a Soviet rocket-carrier, in 1977-78 was signed on 22 April 1975. In November 1975, an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the ISRO on a cooperative programme of space research, through observations of artificial satellites and space probes, was worked out.

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There were new strides in Indo-Soviet cooperation in science and technology during the year. An agreement on collaboration in scientific research and scientific exchanges, including exchange of delegations between USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Science Academy, to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the field of Basic Sciences, was signed on 18 February 1975. On 19 September 1975, a protocol was signed proposing the establishment of a 12-channel troposcatter telecommunication link between Dushanbe in the Soviet Union and Srinagar in India, which would provide a vastly improved and reliable communication service between the two countries.

The Soviet Union, in November 1975, made a gift of 250 Karakul sheep to India. This was the first time that the Soviet Union, which has the largest number of this breed of sheep in the world, gave another country these rare species of sheep. In January 1976, the two countries signed a two-year protocol, for the period 1976-77, on scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and animal sciences. The protocol envisaged cooperation between the scientific institutions of the two countries, exchange of visits by scientists and specialists, holding of joint symposia and exchange of seed samples and plant materials.

The Soviet Union rendered very valuable and prompt help in the Chasnala coal mine disaster in December 1975. Soviet pumps and experts were immediately flown out to India to help the Indian side in the dewatering operations.

Bulgaria

Indo-Bulgarian relations continued to develop in all spheres

in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

There were a number of high-level visits exchanged between India and Bulgaria. Mr. Nacho Papazov, Chairman of the Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education of the Government of Bulgaria, visited India from 17 to 27 January 1975. Mr. Milko Tarabanov, First Deputy Chairman of the

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National Assembly of Bulgaria, visited India from 7-16 April 1975. The Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Liuben Petrov, visited India from 7 to 10 January 1976 for official-level consultations between the Foreign Offices of the two countries. These talks provided a welcome opportunity to take stock of the growing all-round bilateral cooperation and its future prospects. Views were also exchanged on major international problems of interest to both the countries.

From India, Shri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister and co-Chairman of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission, visited Bulgaria in June 1975, to lead the Indian delegation to the second meeting of the Joint Commission. A protocol for economic and technical cooperation in the fields of agriculture, food processing industry, machine-building and heavy industry was signed. According to the protocol, Bulgaria would assist India in setting up two agro-industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar. In October 1975, Shri T. A. Pai, the Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, visited Bulgaria to attend the Round Table Conference on the "Experience of Bulgaria in the field of industrialisation", organised by UNIDO and the Bulgarian Government.

The Indo-Bulgarian Trade Plan for 1976, envisaging a two-way trade of Rs. 95.1 crores, was signed in New Delhi on 3 December 1975.

Czechoslovakia

Traditional ties of friendship and understanding, which characterise Indo-Czechoslovak relations, received a further stimulus with the visit of the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ing. Bohuslav Chnoupek, from 30 November to 4 December 1975. The talks between the Minister of External Affairs and the visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, that covered bilateral relations and international issues of current interests, were useful and revealed an identity of views between the two countries on various issues. The steady growth of bilateral cooperation, particularly in recent years, was reviewed, on the basis of the guidelines set during the discussions.

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There were, in addition, a number of other Ministerial visits during the course of the year. The Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, visited Prague from 15 to 24 Sep-

tember 1975, leading the Indian delegation to the 6th session of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation. The protocol signed at the conclusion of the visit envisaged measures for promoting trade, economic and industrial cooperation, including cooperation in third countries as well as cooperation in the field of electronics, science and technology. The protocol also provided for the finalisation of negotiations for concluding a bilateral shipping agreement during 1976. The Slovak Minister of Education, Prof. Stefan Chochol, visited India in October 1975, and a protocol on mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas of the educational institutions of the two countries was signed on 17 October 1975. At the invitation of the Defence Minister, the Czechoslovak Minister of Defence, Army Gen. Ing. Martin Dzur, visited India from 10 to 15 November 1975.

Czechoslovakia is an important trading partner of India among the East European countries, next only to the Soviet Union and Poland. A trade delegation led by Mr. J. Jakubee, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of Czechoslovakia, came to India in late November 1975 and a trade protocol for 1976, envisaging a trade turnover of Rs. 165 crores, was signed on 28 November 1975.

German Democratic Republic

Relations between India and the German Democratic Republic were further strengthened by the visit to India of the GDR Foreign Minister, Mr. Oskar Fischer, from 11-15 December 1975. Mr. Fischer had talks with Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Minister of External Affairs, and Shri T. A. Pai, the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies, who is also the co-chairman of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. During his visit, a Consular Convention was signed between the two countries. The two Foreign Ministers agreed to

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further strengthen and diversify bilateral cooperation. They also discussed major international issues and the talks revealed a close similarity of views on many important problems confronting the world. Earlier, in May 1975, the first official-level consultations between the Foreign Offices of the two countries were held in Berlin.

The GDR Minister for National Defence, General Heinz Hoffman, visited India from 4 to 10 January 1976 at the invitation of the Indian Defence Minister. This was the first visit of the Defence Minister of the GDR to India. During his stay in New Delhi, he had a useful round of talks with the Defence Minister. A delegation of the Inter-Parliamentary Group of the GDR, led by Mr. Herbert Fechner, Member of the GDR Parliament, had visited India in March 1975.

In June 1975, Shri T. A. Pai, Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies and Co-Chairman of the Indo-GDR Joint Economic Commission, visited Berlin to lead the Indian delegation to the first meeting of the Joint Commission, which was established in December 1974. An agreement on Scientific Exchange and Co-operation in Fundamental Research as well as a Supplementary Protocol on Scientific and Technical Cooperation were signed.

The Indo-GDR Trade Plan for 1976, finalised in Berlin in November 1975, envisaged a total two-way trade turnover of Rs. 106 crores.

Hungary

Exchange of high-level visits which have been an important feature of relations with Hungary continued during the year. They provided opportunities for wide-ranging and extensive discussions covering general and specific aspects of bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest. The views of both the countries on all the important questions discussed were identical or similar. The two countries also continued to cooperate at the United Nations and other international forums.

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The President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, paid an official visit to Hungary from 26 to 30 September 1975, at the invitation of Mr. Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of Hungary. He was accorded a very warm reception and his talks with Mr. Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, President Pal Losonczi and Mr. Gyrgy Lazar, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, were fruitful.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Frigyes Puja, visited India from 5 to 7 February 1976 at the invitation of the Government of India. His visit provided an opportunity for a review of bilateral relations in their various aspects as well as exchange of views on current international issues.

From the Indian side, the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Shri Jagjivan Ram, paid an official visit to Hungary from 9 to 14 September 1975. During the visit, two protocols envisaging cooperation in agriculture and food processing, and water resources development and management were signed. The Minister for Communications, Shri S.D. Sharma, visited Hungary from 3 to 4 October 1975 and had talks on prospects of further cooperation in the field of telecommunications.

Trade and economic relations between India and Hungary continued to develop steadily. A trade plan was negotiated on 29 November 1975 for 1976 envisaging a two way trade turnover

of Rs. 61 crores. In the same month, a Hungarian industrial exhibition was also held in New Delhi. In preparation for the second session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission, which is now expected to meet in April 1976, both sides continued to explore prospects of cooperation in the field of telecommunications, agriculture, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and science and technology.

Poland

There was steady growth of all-round Indo-Polish cooperation during the year.

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Trade and economic relations are an important feature of Indo-Polish relations. Poland is, next to the Soviet Union, India's largest trading partner among the European socialist countries. Trade between the two countries has been expanding at a fast pace and has doubled over the last three years. The 1976 Trade Plan signed in New Delhi on 29 November 1975 envisaged a trade turnover of Rs. 260 crores, which was a substantial increase over the previous year's level. The Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, visited Poland from 16 to 18 November 1975 and discussed the possibilities of further expansion and diversification of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

As in previous years, India participated in the Poznan International Consumer Goods Trade Fair held in September 1975.

The Polish Defence Minister, General Jaruzelski, paid a visit to India in March 1975. From the Indian side, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, led a delegation to Poland from 29 September to 4 October 1975 which further promoted the contacts between the Indian and Polish Parliaments. Apart from meetings with Polish parliamentarians, the Speaker had useful meetings with Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Party, Mr. Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of State, and other Ministers.

Poland extended very timely and valuable assistance in connection with the Chasnala coal mine disaster in December 1975. She promptly airlifted pumps and experts to the site of the disaster.

Romania

Friendly relations between India and Romania continued to develop, particularly in the economic field.

The Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Cornel Pacoste, visited India from 7 to 11 June 1975 for holding official-level

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consultations with the Ministry of External Affairs. The Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister expressed appreciation for the measures taken by India for the normalisation of relations with neighbouring countries. Both sides also showed a keen desire to further expand their economic, technical and scientific cooperation. An agreement for cooperation in the field of agriculture, irrigation and water-management was signed during the visit.

In December 1975, the Minister-Secretary of State for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Mr. Nicolae M. Nicolae, visited India from 8 to 15 December 1975 and concluded a new long-term Trade and Payments Agreement covering the period 1976-80 and a Trade Protocol for 1976 providing for a turn over of Rs. 124 crores. This represented a 10 per cent increase over the 1975 Trade Plan. The importance of diversifying the trade pattern in order to ensure sustained growth in the coming years was emphasised during the talks. An agreement was reached on a long-term programme for the purchase of oil-field equipment from Romania between 1976 and 1980. Both sides also agreed to identify areas in which joint ventures might be launched in third countries.

Yugoslavia

India's traditionally friendly relations with Yugoslavia were further strengthened with the exchange of high-level visits between the two countries. The Vice-President of the Yugoslav State Presidency, Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic, visited India in March 1975. Bilateral consultations between the two sides were held in Belgrade in August 1975 when the Secretary, Shri V. C. Trivedi, visited Belgrade.

The President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 30 September to 4 October 1975 at the invitation of President Tito. The President received a warm and spontaneous welcome everywhere in Yugoslavia. The Presidents of India and Yugoslavia had talks on a wide variety of subjects covering bilateral matters as well as international issues

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of mutual interest in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The talks revealed an identity of views of the two sides on all important matters.

The Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr. Dzemal Bijedic, paid an official visit to India from 14 to 16 October 1975. The visit provided a further opportunity for extensive discussions between the Indian and Yugoslav leaders on bilateral and international questions in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and friendship. The two sides noted with satisfaction the favourable growth of bilateral relations between the two countries and

expressed their readiness to further promote and strengthen them.

India and Yugoslavia maintained regular contacts and closely cooperated with each other at the non-aligned conferences in Havana and Lima in 1975.

Indo-Yugoslav trade and economic relations continued to develop. The 9th meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation was held in New Delhi in February 1975. The Indian and Yugoslav delegations were led respectively by Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, and Dr. A. Vratusa, Deputy Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. The Commerce Minister visited Yugoslavia in September 1975 for talks with Dr. Vratusa and the Foreign Trade Minister, with a view to further intensifying bilateral economic cooperation and increasing trade between the two countries. India participated in the Zagreb Autumn International Fair held in September 1975 as well as the associated conference on the transfer of technology.

An agreement between India and Yugoslavia on cooperation in the field of science and technology was also signed in February 1975. Under the Agreement, a protocol was signed in New Delhi in November 1975 between the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation and the Department of Technology, Government of India which laid down a concrete working programme for 1976-77.

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FINLAND

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA USA GERMANY FRANCE PERU PORTUGAL CYPRUS SWEDEN DENMARK
NORWAY UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TAJIKISTAN BULGARIA
SLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC POLAND HUNGARY OMAN ROMANIA MALI LATVIA CUBA
CROATIA

Aug 01, 1975

The Americas

CHAPTER VII

THE AMERICAS

The United States of America

The Indo-American dialogue and exchanges towards a mature

and constructive relationship and better understanding continued in 1975. It was generally felt that, in spite of their different perspectives, priorities and problems, there was no conflict of national interests between the two countries and indeed there was, much that they could do together to strengthen peace, stability and cooperation. The process of building up an institutional framework for bilateral exchanges in various fields also continued and some significant steps, were taken in that direction.

In October 1975, the Minister of External Affairs met the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture as well as Congressional leaders and prominent public figures. Among other visitors to the United States during the year was the Minister of Finance who attended the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington. Several official delegations visited the United States for negotiations regarding export of fertilizers, textiles, jute goods, and other items. A trade delegation of private businessmen also visited the United States. Among the important American visitors to India were the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William Simons, Senator George McGovern, Representative Charles Diggs and several other official and public figures. A delegation of American businessmen also toured India.

The highlight of the year was the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Washington to attend the annual meeting of the

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Indo-U.S. Joint Commission and to bold discussions with the U.S. Secretary of State. During these discussions, as well as in subsequent talks with President Ford and other American leaders, the Minister reviewed the international situation and delineated India's policy of promoting peace and stability in the sub-continent and her efforts to build up a cooperative relationship with neighbours on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. India's policy of non-alignment, her support to the efforts to create a new international economic order and her role in bringing about a constructive approach to the international economic, financial, energy, food and related problems was also spelt out. The attention of the United States was also drawn to the dangers of an arms race in the sub-continent and the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. With regard to bilateral relations, the Minister of External Affairs reaffirmed the desire of India to have good relations with the United States on the basis of mutual equality, respect and understanding. Both President Ford and Secretary Kissinger expressed their interest in India's economic development, strength and viability and reiterated their support for the process of normalisation on the sub-continent. While recognising India's role for peace and in the non-aligned movement, they reiterated their interest in working together to find solutions to common problems facing mankind. As regards bilateral questions, the American leaders expressed willingness to continue to

work in specific areas of cooperation under the aegis of the Joint Commission. It was also recognised that the Commission provided an important forum for mutually beneficial cooperation, free from the stress of day-to-day fluctuations. Both sides felt that they should continue to make conscious efforts to promote better understanding and cooperation between the two countries. President Ford affirmed his intention to pay a goodwill visit to India at a mutually convenient date.

The visit of the Minister of external Affairs was also the occasion of a productive meeting of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission. Both sides recognised the significance of this new institutional framework and agreed that the three sub-Commissions,

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which had met earlier in the year, had done useful work in laying down guidelines for an action-oriented and time-bound programme for increased cooperation in the economic and cultural scientific and technological fields. This was bound to yield tangible results in the coming months and years. It was also agreed that the forum of the Joint Commission would be useful in creating an atmosphere where productive relations could be developed between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Joint Commission inter alia endorsed plans for a wide ranging programmes:--

- (i) To increase bilateral trade.
- (ii) To stimulate trade through trade missions, exhibitions etc.
- (iii) To set up a Joint Business Council which could bring together business leaders of both sides including, as appropriate, officials of the public sector in India.
- (iv) To encourage joint ventures between Indian and U.S. firms in third countries.
- (v) To continue mutually beneficial consultations on agricultural inputs, and
- (vi) To conduct talks on a Treaty to avoid double taxation between the U.S.A. and India.

In spite of the improvement in Indo-American relations during the last three years, some problems still remain which could affect this trend in the future. India conveyed to the U.S. Government her strong feelings on the lifting of embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan. It was the view of the Indian Government that deliveries of sophisticated American arms to Pakistan could affect the process of normalisation under the Simla Agreement and encourage an arms race in the area. India's concern on the naval base at Diego Garcia was also frequently conveyed to

the U.S. Government. The construction of this base at a time

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when efforts were being made to strengthen detente could only intensify great power military rivalries and come in the way of relaxation of tension in the area. It was India's view that in formulating her policies towards Asia the U.S. should keep in mind her concern about peace and stability in the area.

Canada

Relations between India and Canada remained cordial and friendly. While reaffirming a desire to further strengthen these relations, both sides also continued the search for resolving Indo-Canadian differences on nuclear matters. Canadian development assistance remained suspended, except for some projects in the field of agriculture, food and fertilizers.

There were several high-level discussions between Indian and Canadian leaders during the year. In May the Prime Ministers of India and Canada met during the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Kingston, Jamaica. In September, the Minister of External Affairs held useful discussions with his Canadian counterpart in New York. A Canadian Parliamentary delegation visited India in October to attend the 21st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi. At the non-official level also there was a lively exchange of visitors and many Canadian academicians, scholars and public figures visited India.

There were several Indo-Canadian discussions on nuclear matters during the year. A Canadian technical team visited India in April for talks with officials of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bombay. At the diplomatic level, the Foreign Secretary discussed some of these problems with Mr. Ivan Head, Special Assistant to the Canadian Prime Minister and Mr. Michael Deputy, Assistant Under Secretary of State in Kingston and later in New York. In November an Indian delegation visited Ottawa for the same purpose. These exchanges were useful in promoting better understanding and appreciations of each other's position. Both sides felt that efforts should be intensified to overcome the remaining points of disagreement with a view to resolving this

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problem and to restore Indo-Canadian relations to their former level.

South and Central America

India's relations with the Latin American and the Caribbean nations, which have always been good, were further strengthened at the bilateral and multilateral levels. In their desire to break away from their traditional preoccupations these nations have in recent years been moving towards greater identification with the

third world, especially on economic issues, such as multilateral assistance to developing countries, better terms of trade, sovereignty over natural resources and law of the sea etc. There has also been an increasing participation in the non-aligned movement. India therefore made systematic efforts to strengthen the points of contact and collaboration with these countries both bilaterally and in international organisations. In many ways, the year 1975 was a year of rediscovery and renewal of dialogue in Indo-Latin American relations.

The Prime Minister visited the Caribbean in April 1975 to attend the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Kingston. During the visit she had useful discussions with Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana and other Heads of Government present at the Conference. After the Conference, the Minister of External Affairs visited Mexico City to preside over a Conference of the Heads of Indian Missions in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially convened to consider ways and means of strengthening India's relations with Latin America. Several proposals for strengthening political, commercial, economic and cultural ties with these countries emerged at the Conference. Besides, specific suggestions for the region as a whole as well as for individual countries, the Heads of Mission recommended a total effort involving businessmen, media representatives, intelligensia, economists and political leaders on both sides to build bridges of friendship and understanding. These recommendations are now at various stages of implementation. While

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in Mexico City, the Minister of External Affairs also called on the President of Mexico and held discussions with other leaders.

The Minister of External Affairs attended the Bureau and Ministerial level meetings of the non-aligned nations held at Havana and Lima in March and August respectively. These occasions were also used to hold discussions with the leaders of Cuba and Peru on matters of bilateral interest and consider ways and means of strengthening cooperation in the economic, commercial, cultural, technological and other fields. The Minister also paid an official visit to Guyana in March which further strengthened relations between the two countries. In brief halts at Kingston and Port of Spain he met the Ministers of Finance of Jamaica and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago respectively. In Lima, he held wide ranging discussions with the President of Peru as well as other ministers on various aspects of bilateral relations. During a short stopover in Bogota he called on the President of Colombia to exchange views on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest. These discussions helped to create a better understanding in this area about India's policies, programmes and national priorities. Other visitors from India included Shri T. A. Pai, Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies, and Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Shri Bipinpal Das, who attended the Surinamese independence

celebrations at Paramaribo.

There were several important visitors from Latin America and the Caribbean to India during the year. President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, accompanied by Madam Echevarria, visited India in July 1975 and was received with great warmth and cordiality. This visit was a landmark in Indo-Mexican relations, being the first high-level visit between the countries in over a decade.

The President of Guyana, Mr. Arthur Chung, accompanied, by his wife, paid a State visit to India for 10 days from Jul 15, 1975. The President was accompanied by Mr. Desmond Hoyte, the Guyanese Economic Development Minister, who held several meetings with different Minister of the Government of India.

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President Chung's visit served to further strengthen Indo-Guyanese relations which had been growing closer in recent years.

Amongst other important visitors from this region to India during the year were Gen. Miguel Angel de la Flor Valle, Foreign Minister of Peru, Dr. Ricardo Castaneda Cornejo, Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations from El Salvador, Sen. Dudley Thompson, the Jamaican Minister of State for Foreign Relations, Tane-rado de Almeida Nevas, former Prime Minister of Brazil.

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USA

INDIA MALI PAKISTAN CANADA JAMAICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC GUYANA MEXICO
CUBA PERU SPAIN COLOMBIA SURINAME EL SALVADOR BRAZIL

Jul 15, 1975

United Nations And International Conferences

CHAPTER VIII

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The year 1975 witnessed a continuation of active efforts at the United Nations and other international forums to deal with the economic crisis confronting, in particular, the developing countries due to world monetary instability and shortages and the high price, of fuel, food, fertilisers, other raw materials and in-

dustrial commodities. The seventh special session of the U.N. General Assembly, held in New York during the first fortnight of September 1975, was the second special session to be held within a year devoted exclusively to the problems of development and international economic cooperation.

Two important meetings of the non-aligned countries were held during the year—the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the non-aligned countries at the Foreign Ministers level in March 1975 at Havana and the meeting of Foreign Ministers of all non-aligned countries in August 1975, at Lima. The Lima Declaration and the Programme of Action was a pace setter for the discussions at the seventh special session and the decision taken therein. These Conferences of the non-aligned countries highlighted the need to strengthen non-aligned unity and solidarity and to safeguard the non-aligned movement against attempts to weaken, divide or dilute it. There was growing realisation of the need to promote cooperation among the non-aligned countries with a view to promote collective self-reliance.

The 30th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, from September to December 1975, was lively and major international political and economic issues of concern to the developing countries figured in its debates and resolutions. India played an active role in the deliberations.

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In pursuance to the call given by the Algiers Summit of non-aligned countries (1973) the U. N. General Assembly had endorsed the proposal to hold a special session of the Assembly in 1975. to be devoted exclusively to development and economic cooperation. The seventh special session was thus held in New York from Sep 01, 1975 to 16 September. 1975. It benefitted from the discussions held a year before at the sixth special session on Raw Materials and Development and carried further the recommendations of the sixth session for the establishment of a new international economic order. In addition to the ground already covered at the sixth special session, the seventh special session was noteworthy for highlighting the importance of cooperation among developing countries and the need for re-structuring of the U. N. system particularly in, the economic and social sectors. The Session unanimously adopted a comprehensive resolution on various aspects of international economic cooperation. Some reservations were expressed on certain paragraphs by the US, EEC, Japan etc. The adoption of this final document by consensus, notwithstanding reservations by important developed countries, represented a welcome step forward in the direction of greater cooperation at the international level for promoting the economic development of the developing countries of the world, including those most seriously affected. It was hoped that the cooperative spirit which made this consensus possible would endure and the early implementation of the measures agreed upon would facilitate the adoption

of more concrete agreements for action in relevant international forums.

In 1970, the UN General Assembly had adopted an International Development Strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade laying down goals for international economic cooperation to facilitate the development process in developing countries during the seventies. The 30th session of the General Assembly carried out the mid-term review and appraisal of the performance of the International Development Strategy. The General Assembly adopted a resolution which noted, inter

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alia, that the developed countries had, by and large, implemented the policy measures of the Strategy, and indeed there had been some retrogression. The Resolution urged member states to implement, as early as possible, the policy measures unanimously agreed upon at the seventh special session of the General Assembly, with special measures in favour of the most seriously affected, least developed, landlocked and island developing countries.

The Second General Conference of UNIDO was held at Lima during March 1975. The Conference adopted a Declaration and a plan of action on industrialisation, which defined the means by which the international community as a whole might take action in the field of industrial development within the framework of international economic cooperation for the establishment of the new international economic order. The Lima Conference also recommended the conversion of UNIDO into a specialised agency in the field of industrial development and cooperation.

At the 30th U.N. General Assembly session, Cape Verde, Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Surinam were admitted as new members. This raised the U.N. Membership to 144. Earlier, attempts to admit the two Vietnams were vetoed in the Security Council. The General Assembly subsequently adopted a resolution, with an overwhelming majority, requesting the Security Council to reconsider immediately and favourably the application of the two Vietnams for membership. India co-sponsored this resolution. It may be mentioned that South Korea's application for membership could not be considered since it was not included in the agenda of the Security Council.

The 30th U.N. General Assembly session considered a number of important issues. It adopted a resolution requesting the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations and invited all states, in particular the great powers, and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to cooperate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in the discharge of its functions.

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It will be recalled that the Resolution on the Indian Ocean adopted in 1974 had called upon the Littoral and Hinterland States to enter into consultations with a view to convening a Conference on the Indian Ocean. In pursuance of this resolution, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee addressed letters to Littoral and Hinterland States seeking their view on the following six points: (1) purpose of a conference on the Indian Ocean, (2) Date and duration, (3) Venue, (4) Provisional Agenda, (5) Participation and (6) Level of Participation. The reply of India on these points was as follows : -

(i) Purpose of conference.-The primary purpose of the conference should be to provide the opportunity of a constructive dialogue between the Littoral and Hill-terland States on the one hand and the great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean on the other;

(ii) Date and duration.-There should be adequate time for thorough preparations. Duration of one to two weeks would be most appropriate;

(iii) Venue.--Colombo would be a most suitable venue;

(iv) Provisional agenda.--The agenda should include a general assessment of the extent of great power military and naval presence, elaboration of measures for achieving its reduction with a view to its eventual elimination as well as for the elimination of all foreign military bases conceived in the context of great power rivalry, and appropriate follow-up action and machinery;

(v) Participation and its level.-Participation should be not only of Littoral and Hinterland States but of the great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean. This should be at an appropriately senior level.

A series of meetings of the Littoral and Hinterland States and of the Ad Hoc Committee were held during the year to consider

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the replies from the various governments. In these meetings, India stressed the need to have the great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean associated in the consultations even at the preparatory stages, since it was felt that without their participation, no meaningful results would be achieved. India believed that a process of constructive dialogue between the Littoral and Hinterland States on the one hand and the great powers on the other, should be set in motion to discuss and determine meaningful steps for the implementation of the "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace."

The General Assembly adopted a Resolution in relation to the "The Situation in the Middle-East", by an overwhelming majority of 84 votes in favour, 17 against and 27 abstentions. India co-sponsored the resolution. The resolution condemned the continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the U.N. and requested all states to desist from supplying Israel with any military or economic aid as long as it continued to occupy Arab territories and deny inalienable national rights to the Palestinian people. It further requested the Security Council to take all necessary measures for the speedy implementation of all relevant resolutions aiming at the establishment of just and lasting peace in the region through a comprehensive settlement worked out with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

Two resolutions were adopted on the "Question of Palestine" both of which India co-sponsored. The first resolution called on the General Assembly to establish a Committee "to consider and recommend a programme of implementation including a timetable designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights and to take into account the powers conferred by the Charter on the principal organ of the UN". Twenty countries including India were nominated to serve on the Special Committee on Palestine. The second resolution extended PLO participation on an equal footing with other parties to all parleys and conferences and not merely at the Geneva Conference. Both resolutions were approved by the General Assembly with overwhelming majorities.

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Rightly fearing its exclusion, South Africa did not participate in the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session. Seven resolutions condemning the racist policies of South Africa were adopted. India co-sponsored six resolutions. India also introduced in the Special Political Committee a resolution entitled "Apartheid in Sports" which called upon all governments, sports bodies and other organizations to refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or racially selected sports teams from South Africa, and to exert all their influence to secure the full implementation of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination.

The General Assembly approved a controversial resolution, declaring that Zionism was a form of racism and racial discrimination, by 72 votes in favour, 35 against and 32 abstentions. India voted in favour of the resolution. In his statement, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations verified that in its impact on the people in the Middle East suffering from the consequences of Zionist occupation and oppression, Zionism was certainly a form of racial discrimination.

India participated actively in the deliberations of the General Assembly on items pertaining to colonialism and apartheid in accordance with her well-known stand in such matters. India continued to be a member of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation (Committee of 24), the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Council for Namibia.

A Mission of the UN Council of Namibia visited India from 29 April to 3 May 1975. The Mission was led by the President of the Council, His Excellency Ambassador R. B. Banda from Zambia and included representatives from Colombia, India, Indonesia, Romania, Turkey and SWAPO. During their visit, the Mission called on the Vice-President, Shri B. D. Jatti, and held discussions with senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. Both sides re-affirmed their conviction that policies of colonialism, racialism and apartheid were flagrant violations of fundamental

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human rights. The Government of India re-affirmed its full support of positive and concrete measures taken by the U.N. to achieve the withdrawal of the illegal administration in Namibia and the transfer of power to the people. The Mission was also assured of India's continuing and active support to the Council in all its activities. In this context, the Government of India agreed to provide training facilities to 150 personnel from Namibia and to send experts, professors and lecturers to serve in the Institute proposed to be set up in Lusaka for the people of Namibia. This would be in addition to continued economic and material support being given by India to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, the UN Fund for Namibia and the OAU Fund against colonialism and apartheid. A special postage stamp was also issued on 26 August 1975 to mark the Namibia Day celebrations in India.

The dispute over the "Spanish Sahara" also engaged the attention of the General Assembly. Earlier, the International Court of Justice, in its advisory capacity, had opined that though the nomadic tribes inhabiting the Spanish Sahara at the time of its colonisation had "Legal ties of allegiance" with Morocco and Mauritania, these were not of such a nature as to establish sovereignty of either of these countries, and that the principle of self-determination was unaffected. The U.N. also sent a visiting mission to the territory which found a section of opinion in favour of independence and another in favour of integration with her two neighbours. Two conflicting resolutions on the Spanish Sahara were adopted by the UN General Assembly. One (supported by Algeria) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and requested the administering power to take necessary measures for the exercise of that right under UN supervision. India voted in favour of this resolution which was adopted by 88 votes in favour, none against and 41 abstentions.

The other resolution (supported by Morocco) also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people to self-determination, took note of the tripartite agreement between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania and requested the "interim administration" to ensure the

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exercise of this right through "free consultations" organised with UN assistance. India abstained on this resolution which was adopted by 56 votes in favour, 42 against and 34 abstentions.

Efforts to solve the problem of "Portuguese Timor" also engaged the attention of the General Assembly. A resolution supporting the position of Portugal was adopted by the General Assembly with 70 votes in favour, 10 against and 43 abstentions. The resolution strongly deplored the military intervention of Indonesia and called upon her to withdraw her armed forces without delay. It further called upon the Administering power to continue to make every effort to find a peaceful solution. drew the attention of the Security Council to the problem of Timor, and called upon it to take all effective steps to protect the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor. India voted against this resolution.

For the first time in 1975, the General Assembly adopted two mutually conflicting resolutions on the Korean question sponsored by the supporters of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea respectively. It will be recalled that, up to the 29th Session, only the resolution supporting the position of the Republic of Korea had been adopted. The first resolution (Pro-DPRK) sponsored by 41 socialist and non-aligned countries, considered it necessary to dissolve the "UN Command" and to withdraw all foreign forces under the UN flag in South Korea, called upon the "real parties" to the Armistice Agreement to replace it with a Peace Agreement, and urged North and South Korea to observe the principles of the North-South joint statement. The second resolution (pro-ROK) sponsored by 28 countries, including the US and her allies and a few non-aligned countries, expressed the hope that all parties directly concerned would enter into negotiations on new arrangements designed to replace the Armistice Agreement and urged them, as a first step, to embark on talks so that the UN command might be dissolved concurrently with arrangements for maintaining the Armistice arrangements. The first resolution was adopted by 51 votes in favour, 38 against and 50 abstentions. The second resolution was adopted by 59 votes in

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favour, 51 against and 29 abstentions. India abstained from voting on both the substantive resolutions in accordance with her principled stand on the question.

During the year under review India was re-elected to the F.A.O. Council, the I.M.C.O. Council, the U.N.D.P. Governing

Council, the World Food Council, the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. India was also elected to the Commission on Trans-National Corporations.

India withdrew her candidature for election to the Asian seat of the Security Council after seven consecutive ballots resulted in a deadlock and revealed that neither India nor Pakistan was in a position to obtain the requisite 2/3rd majority. This was done in response to appeals from friendly countries for breaking the deadlock and as a manifestation of India's spirit for accommodation and concern for Afro-Asian solidarity. Pakistan expressed "sincere appreciation for the spirit of accommodation animating the Indian decision" and regarded "India's decision as not only clearing the way for the election of Pakistan but also strengthening the unity of the Asian Group." The third candidate for the Asian seat, Philippines, withdrew her candidature after the fifth ballot. The voting in the successive ballots clearly revealed a consistent hardcore support for India, ranging between 54 to 64 votes.

A resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1972 had proclaimed the Year 1975 as the International Women's Year. A draft programme for consideration by member states regarding the celebration of the Year was also prepared by the U.N. Secretariat. The central theme was equality, development and peace. India joined other countries in observing the year 1975 as International Women's Year. A National Committee, consisting of 38 eminent women, was set up with the Prime Minister as its Chairman to formulate programmes for the year 1975 and to review their implementation periodically.

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The focal point of the International observance of the year was the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico city from 19 June to 2 July 1975. More than a hundred countries sent representatives to this Conference to discuss concerns and priorities relating to Women. The Indian delegation was led by Smt. Prabha Rao, Minister for Education in the Government of Maharashtra. The Conference adopted a World Plan of Action and the Mexico Declaration.

The 30th General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it, inter alia, endorsed action-proposals contained in the Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, and proclaimed the period 1976-1985 as the U.N. Decade for Women and Development. It also urged examination and national action on the various recommendations contained in the World Plan of Action and called for the establishment of an International Institute on Research and Training for the advancement of Women.

India continued her active participation in the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD). The CCD held two sessions in Geneva in 1975; the first from 4 March to 10 April and the second from 24 June to 28 August. During this period, the Committee held 33 plenary meetings with verbatim records and, 19 informal meetings without records. In addition to the above meetings, members of the Committee met frequently for informal multilateral consultations on disarmament questions of common interest.

The CCD continued its work in accordance with its general agenda, which covered a broad range of disarmament questions. The 29th session of the UN General Assembly had also entrusted the CCD with special responsibility in regard to certain issues. Important among them were : (i) Prohibition of environmental warfare; (ii) Arms control implications of Peaceful Nuclear Explosions (PNEs); and (iii) Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects.

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Following agreement between themselves, the USSR and the USA tabled at the CCD, on 21 August 1975, identical draft conventions on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. The agreed Soviet-United States text could not, however, be further negotiated as the identical draft conventions were presented almost towards the end of the Committee's session. On the question of arms control implications of PNEs, in the context of a comprehensive test ban, detailed discussions took place and a section of CCD's report the UNGA was devoted to that subject. India expressed the view that the question of arms control implications of PNEs was a political one and that it could be considered usefully only after a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon testing had been achieved. In pursuance of the UN General Assembly resolution 3261-F (XXIX) the CCD invited the Governments of 21 countries including India to designate experts to prepare a comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects. The Ad Hoc Group of experts submitted to the CCD its study on 18 August 1975. The CCD in turn transmitted it to the UN General Assembly, together with comments made by members of the Committee. The study dealt with the question exhaustively and while no precise rules were established it indicated general principles and guidelines which should be taken into account when the creation of such zones was contemplated. India took an active part in the preparation of the study.

The first Review Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was held in Geneva from 5--30 May 1975. India did not participate in the Conference, as she is not a party to that treaty.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted 27 resolutions on items relating to disarmament, outer space and atomic energy, out of which 9 had been either sponsored or co-sponsored by India. Eleven out of them were adopted without a vote. India voted in favour of 14, abstained on one and voted against one (on peaceful nuclear explosions). Of particular interest

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to India were the resolutions on the question of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and peaceful nuclear explosions.

Pakistan, as she had done last year, tabled a resolution calling for further efforts regarding the establishment of a nuclear-free-zone in South Asia. India sponsored a resolution, according to which the General Assembly "decides to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it has been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned". On the basis of a suggestion made by Mexico and supported by Nigeria and Sri Lanka, both the Indian and Pakistani resolutions were adopted without a vote. The Indian delegation, however, stated that India would have voted against the Pakistani resolution if it had been put to a vote.

India voted against the resolution, co-sponsored among others by Japan and Canada, on the question of peaceful nuclear explosions. The resolution was unacceptable, because it sought to perpetuate the discriminatory approach of the NPT in respect of peaceful nuclear explosions and implied that such explosions by non-nuclear weapon state would lead to proliferation of nuclear weapons. India has repeatedly made it clear that she would not accept any international controls over her peaceful nuclear activities, which were either discriminatory or not universal in character.

The Ministry continued to coordinate with and assist the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space in respect of the international aspects of their activities. As in previous years, India was represented on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a globally most advanced country in the field of utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

In the continuing process of consultations among non-aligned countries, a series of meetings were held in New York by the

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Coordinating Committee (or Bureau) of non-aligned countries set up by the Algiers Summit Conference in 1973. In pursuance

of these meetings, a meeting of the Bureau at Foreign Ministers' level was held in Havana in March 1975.

A number of subjects, both political and economic, were discussed at the Havana meeting. The main political issues debated were : detente, West Asia, decolonization, Indo-China, Indian Ocean and Cyprus. The Final Declaration adopted at the end of the meeting reaffirmed its adherence to the stand taken at various earlier conferences by non-aligned countries on these issues. The Bureau adopted a separate resolution on the question of Palestine, affirming the need for all non-aligned countries to contribute effectively, positively and directly to all efforts undertaken with a view to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Palestine in compliance with U.N. resolutions on the subject and in conformity with the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

On the economic side, one of the most important issues before the meeting was the acute problem facing the countries most seriously affected by the international economic crisis. In the economic portion of the Final Declaration, the Bureau inter-alia reiterated its conviction that the solution of world economic problems called for the involvement of the whole world in co-operation based on equality and respect for the interests of all countries on the basis of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the establishment of the new international economic order and stressed the need to implement the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which constitutes a significant step towards the establishment of a new era in international economic relations.

A Conference of Foreign Ministers of nonaligned countries was held in Lima (Peru) from 25 to 30 August 1975. The Conference adopted a declaration entitled "Lima Programme of Mutual Assistance and Solidarity". The economic section of the Declaration included a strategy to strengthen the unity and

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solidarity of non-aligned countries in their search for the establishment of the new international economic order. It contained a Plan of Action in two Parts: "Cooperation among Developing Countries" and "cooperation with Developed Countries". The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions on specific political issues and economic questions. The Conference was attended by 82 member countries and several observers.

An important aspect of the Conference was the interest shown by some aligned countries to attend it as observers or guests. Countries which belonged to military alliances conceived in the context of great power rivalry and having foreign military bases on their territory in that context had not been invited in the past to non-aligned conferences. After dis-

discussion, therefore, the countries which had already sent representatives to Lima were invited as a special case, to attend only the Lima Conference as guests, subject to a review of the whole question before and at the forthcoming Summit Conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Colombo in August 1976.

Among the political questions the Conference discussed the Middle-East and Palestine, Cyprus, Indo-China and the Indian Ocean, and reiterated the earlier stand of non-aligned countries on these issues. A decision was taken to set up a voluntary Solidarity Fund of non-aligned countries for assistance in reconstruction in Indo-China. The Conference adopted a separate resolution on the Indian Ocean which essentially reiterated UN resolutions on the subject.

Several landmark decisions on economic matters were taken at the meeting. The Conference approved the convention on establishing a Solidarity Fund for the Economic and Social Development of non-aligned countries. The equal subscription for membership of the Fund has been fixed at 500,000 SDRs. The totality of these subscriptions will be complemented after the establishment of the Fund (it comes into being as soon as 40 countries sign and ratify the convention) by additional voluntary subscriptions. India signed the convention.

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The Conference authorised the inter-governmental group of experts on the establishment of a special fund for the financing of buffer stocks of raw-material and primary products exported by developing countries to draw up the final text of the agreement.

On cooperation in the field of mass media of communication, an Indian proposal, made after consultation with the non-aligned countries, for setting up a non-aligned Press Agencies Pool, was adopted by the Conference.

The third session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in Geneva from 17 March to 10 May 1975. The significant achievement of this session was the preparation of Informal Single Negotiating Texts by the Chairmen of the three main committees. These texts will form the basis for further negotiations at the fourth session of the Law of the Sea Conference to be held in New York in March-May 1976. The Conference was engaged in important negotiations on a number of issues covering the uses of the sea and a regime for the distribution of its resources. These issues included : International regime for the seabed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction and for the exploitation of its resources; territorial sea; coastal State jurisdiction in the economic zone; continental shelf; straits used for international navigation; archipelagos and islands; and marine pollution and scientific research.

India was named depositary State for the Agreement establishing the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries, 1975. The functions of a depositary state are being performed by India for the first time.

As a member of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), India continued to play an active part in the field of codification and development of international trade law. The work on International Sale of Goods and the International Shipping Legislation was completed by the working groups. It was hoped that the work on Negotiable

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Instruments would be completed soon. As regards International Commercial Arbitration, the Indian delegation emphasised the viewpoint at the 8th session of UNCITRAL held in Geneva in April 1975 that objective criteria should be laid down for selecting venue of arbitration.

India was represented at the first meeting of the Inter-Governmental working group of Experts on Natural Resources shared by two or more states held in Nairobi in January 1976, The Group consisted of experts drawn from 17 States, and was primarily concerned with formulating guidelines for exploitation or utilization of natural resources with a view to avoiding damage to environment.

The fourteenth session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held at New York from 10 February to 7 March 1975. India continued to take an active part in its deliberations. The General Assembly, by Resolution 3234 of 12 November 1974, had recommended to the Legal Sub-Committee to consider, on a high priority basis, the draft treaty relating to the moon, the elaboration of principles governing the uses by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement, and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. The Sub-Committee made significant progress in all three fields and the General Assembly, at its regular session in 1975, noted this with satisfaction.

During 1975, India concluded 103 treaties and agreements, a list of which is given in Appendix III.

The Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries met at a Conference at Kingston in Jamaica in April/May 1975. The Prime Minister of India attended the Conference along with 27 Heads of State and Government. The problems discussed at the Conference included various issues relating to Southern Africa, intra-Commonwealth cooperation and the aggravated pro-

blems of the gap between the affluent and the poor nations in

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the wake of the global economic crisis. A group of ten experts, on which India was represented, was set up to submit a report on effective ways and means of bridging the gap between the developed and the developing world. The interim report of this group entitled "Towards a new economic order" was endorsed later by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers and was acknowledged to have been of value in the deliberations of the UN seventh special session. The Heads of Government showed understanding of the need for the EEC to extend to the Asian developing countries of the Commonwealth facilities on the same basis as those given to the 46 ACP countries under the Lome Convention.

The Plenary Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, held in New Delhi from 28 October to 4 November 1975, was attended by about 300 delegates from 28 Commonwealth countries. Besides political issues, the Conference discussed the role of the Commonwealth in bringing about social, economic and political transformation in member-countries and challenges to Parliament.

The new Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr. S. S., Ramphal, formally inaugurated the Commonwealth Asian Regional Centre for Advanced Studies in Youth Work set up in Chandigarh under the Commonwealth Youth Programme. In his statement, he particularly stressed the future role of the Commonwealth in promoting economic cooperation and the economic advance of its weaker members and the importance of India's role in this context.

The number of member-countries of the Commonwealth rose to thirty five with the admission of Papua New Guinea, in September 1975.

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USA

CUBA PERU INDIA ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC JAPAN CAPE VERDE COMOROS
GUINEA MOZAMBIQUE PAPUA NEW GUINEA SAO TOME E PRINCIPE VIETNAM KOREA SRI
LANKA ISRAEL SWITZERLAND SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA COLOMBIA ZAMBIA OMAN
ROMANIA TURKEY MOROCCO MAURITANIA SPAIN PORTUGAL INDONESIA PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES MEXICO NIGER NIGERIA CANADA CHINA CYPRUS KENYA JAMAICA TOTO

Sep 01, 1975

Technical And Economic Cooperation

CHAPTER IX

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Economic Division in the Ministry continued to cope with the increased tempo of work relating to inter-Governmental Joint Commissions established to promote closer external economic and technical cooperation and management of a fast growing and diversified technical cooperation programme. It also maintained its interest in and support for programmes of economic cooperation at the regional and international level. During the year it was entrusted with the task of participation and coordinating India's policies with regard to the energy crisis at meetings held at Paris on the initiative of the French President. The Economic Division also paid special attention, in co-operation with other Ministries and organisations in the Public and Private Sector, to promote India's participation in the industrial projects in third countries. In the field of technical cooperation programme, the Economic Division further strengthened arrangements for briefing for large number of highly qualified Indian experts, especially medical and paramedical personnel who went to Iran and Libya.

I. Joint Commissions

Important developments during the year in the work of Joint Commissions were as follows:

The fourth meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission was held in Kabul from Oct 28, 1975 to 31 October 1975. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, while Mr. Ali Ahmed Khorram, the Minister of Planning, was the leader of the Afghan delegation. The highlights

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of the decisions taken at the meeting were : (i) continued assistance to the Institute of Child Health, Kabul, by way of medical personnel and medicines, and assistance to the Pathology and E.N.T. Institutes; (ii) deputation of experts and supply of equipment to the new Agricultural Research Institute of Afghanistan; (iii) expansion of the Industrial Estate in Kabul and exploring the possibilities of setting up similar estates in three provincial capitals; (iv) expansion of the Chardeh Ghorband micro hydel project, and implementation of three other projects at Bamiyan, Faizabad and Khulm.

Considerable progress was achieved on the projects considered during the fifth meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Indo-

Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in June 1974. Thus, machinery and equipment worth Rs. 6 lakhs has already been supplied to Sri Lanka to establish three Rural Technical Centres there. Consignments of 850 sheep and 220 cattle have also been supplied to Sri Lanka under the Indo-Sri Lanka Cattle Project and steps are under-way to supply farm machinery worth about Rs. 13 lakhs and depute three cattle experts to Sri Lanka. A Memorandum of Understanding for setting up a microwave link between India and Sri Lanka was finalised and is expected to be signed shortly. Requisite information about establishing the Indo-Sri Lanka Power Grid was exchanged between the two countries. Discussions regarding the setting up of a rubber-based project in Sri Lanka are continuing. Steps are also under-way to supply equipment for setting up a small scale training-cum-production centre for laboratory glassware. Supply of 10 bio-gas/gobar-gas units and digging rigs along with some complementary equipment is also expected to be completed soon. A loan agreement was also signed during the year, under which a credit of Rs. 100 million shall be made available in connection with the setting up of a fertilizer project in Sri Lanka.

As in the past, trainees from Sri Lanka were received in India and Indian experts were deputed to that country. Thus two personnel from Sri Lanka were trained in India under the

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'Cattle Project'; a batch of another two was invited at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Sugar Technologists Association of India, Kanpur. Arrangements for the training of five personnel in the small scale industries in India were finalised. One Mica expert from India was deputed to Sri Lanka and arrangements were finalised to depute one Professor of Sugar Technology to help Sri Lanka authorities to develop their Palmyra Jagger industry.

The meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission co-chaired by the Minister of External Affairs and the US Secretary of State was held in Washington on 6 and 7 October 1975. Stress was placed by both sides on strengthening the work of the economic and commercial sub-commission. The decision to establish a Joint Business Council was significant because the major proportion of the industry and commerce in the United States is concentrated in the private sector. The Council will essentially be a forum, within the ambit of the Joint Commission, for the private sector to participate jointly in the development of bilateral economic relations. The first meeting of the Joint Business Council was held in New Delhi on 2-4 February 1976. It discussed among other things the economic situation in India and the United States, possibilities of American corporate participation in India's economic development and expansion of Indo-US trade and industrial cooperation in third countries. Participation in third country ventures with the United States firms,

particularly in Western South-east Asia, is expected to enlarge the field of Indian technical capacity and consultancy services.

The second meeting of the Sub-Commission on Science and Technology was held in New Delhi on 27-29 January, 1976. The Commission announced detailed projects and cooperating agencies were designated from both the Indian and the United States sides for each project. Technical cooperating institutions and agencies are to proceed with the development and finalisation of specific plans and projects appropriate to the resources available to each side and in accordance with procedural requirements of each government.

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The second meeting of the Joint Commission established under the Indo-EEC Commercial Cooperation Agreement was held in Brussels on 11 and 12 November 1975. It was inter alia agreed that the Community would associate European exports with India's plan for export production and export promotion in identified sectors with a view to increasing India's exports to the EEC countries. Also, the EEC would consider production cooperation with India in engineering goods and possibilities of cooperation in third countries. However, India's request for abolition of quota restrictions on jute and coir goods pending negotiations was not accepted. In respect of other important exports, the textiles interests in the Community, in a recent report to the EEC, asked for tightening of import restrictions on textiles.

It would appear, therefore, that the major obstacles to India's exports to West Europe were tariff and non-tariff barriers and protectionist policies. The implications of the Lome Convention between the EEC and the ACP Group of countries were examined. It was India's assessment that these should not inhibit seriously the prospects of trade and economic activities with the Community, provided India can move fast enough and respond effectively to the changing demand patterns of the countries of that region, where her capabilities in a wide range of new and unconventional fields have now become well recognised.

The second meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission was held in Sofia from 9 to 17 June 1975. The Indian delegation was led by Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Finance, and the Bulgarian delegation by Mr. T. Chakarov, Minister for Machine Building. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting, both sides agreed on steps to strengthen cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food processing, machine building and heavy industry, drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemical industries, science and technology, electronics and trade exchanges.

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The first meeting of the Indo-GDR joint Commission was held in Berlin from 19 to 25 June, 1975. The Indian delegation was led by Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies, and the GDR delegation by Mr. Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting, the two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the fields of science and technology, engineering and machine tool industries, light industry and consumer goods, electrical engineering and electronics, trade and shipping, drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and photo-chemistry. The GDR agreed to cooperate in the supply of ships, purchase of polyester-based X-ray films from India and in setting up capacities for processing food products for export to the GDR.

The sixth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee was held in Prague from 15 to 24 September 1975. The Indian delegation was led by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Mr. A. Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade. In the Protocol concluded after the meeting, the two sides agreed on further strengthening cooperation in the fields of industry, electronics, science and technology and trade. Of particular interest was the identification of items which India could supply to Czechoslovak projects in third countries, e.g. Iraq, Iran, Syria, Brazil and Argentina.

The first meeting of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission on Technical, Economic and Scientific Cooperation was held in New Delhi on 2 and 3 January 1976. The Commission agreed to increase cooperation in a wide variety of fields such as industries, agriculture, science and technology, railways, civil aviation, small scale industries, civil engineering and irrigation. India also agreed to provide training to Tanzanian personnel in small scale industries and engineering and to provide long term financing for the purchase of Indian plants, machinery and technical services on mutually satisfactory terms.

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II. Paris Conference on Energy and Related Problems.

India was one of the ten countries invited to participate in the Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on International Economic Cooperation. The representatives of both industrialised and developing countries met at Paris on the French initiative, firstly in April and then in October, to prepare for the Ministerial Conference which would discuss problems relating to Energy, Raw materials, Development and Finance in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

India participated in the Ministerial Conference on International Economic Cooperation held in Paris from 16 to 19 December, 1975. The Conference was attended by 27 representative countries from the developing (both oil rich and oil im-

porting) and the industrialised world.

The Conference decided to initiate an intensified dialogue on international economic issues. To this end it established four Commissions consisting of 15 members each to deal with Energy, Raw Materials, Development and Financial Affairs respectively. The Commissions will meet periodically and would submit their recommendations to the Ministerial Conference which may meet again in about a year's time.

India drew the attention of the Conference to the plight of the developing countries, particularly those most seriously affected by the recent changes in the international economic scene, and to their special problems of development.

India was selected for representation on three Commissions dealing with Energy, Development and Financial, Affairs. On the 4th Commission i.e. the one concerned with Raw Materials, India delegated an observer to follow its proceedings.

III. Industrial Projects

These projects were separate from industrial joint ventures in which private Indian firms cooperated with foreign firms in

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setting up industries. They consisted of setting up large industrial projects or projects relating to infrastructure of the economies such as construction of harbours, road network, housing, airports and railways. They were undertaken either on turnkey basis or on a sub-contracting basis. A list of the important projects secured in third countries is at Appendix IV. Efforts were made during the year to secure larger allocation of commercial credits to finance some of the industrial projects secured by Indian organisations.

iv. Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme

The Economic Division further developed arrangements for briefing Indian experts going abroad. A special brochure on "Developing India" describing India's achievements in economic, social and cultural fields, was prepared in addition to notes on living conditions for the countries to which the experts were assigned. Senior officers of the Division personally briefed larger groups of Indian experts, especially medical and para-medical personnel, which left in increasing numbers during the period under review.

The expenditure on Technical Assistance Programme increased from Rs. 132 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 220 lakhs in 1974-75. About 50 countries remained covered by the ITEC Programme. Countrywise break-up of Indian experts working in foreign, coun-

tries under ITEC Programme, and the number of foreign trainees in India under ITEC Programme during the current year are at Appendix V.

(i) India's Neighbours

Since the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation in December 1971, India has extended/committed economic assistance amounting to Rs. 323.19 crores to that country for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy. Out of the above sum of Rs. 323.19 crores, the total amount utilised until end of September 1975 came to Rs. 218.84 crores.

The Technical Assistance Programme, for 1975-76 included the financing of three feasibility studies on cement, fertilizer and

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Sponge iron projects proposed to be set up by Bangladesh. For the, cement plant, India committed Rs. 5 crores as Government-to-Government aid. Regarding the fertilizer project, an Indo-Bangladesh Technical Advisory Group was set up. As regards the sponge iron project, Bangladesh was in touch with the UNDP for study of the feasibility report. The Bangladesh Machine Tools Factory approached the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for technical assistance. The request is under consideration. 45 fresh scholarships were awarded to Bangladesh nominees for various courses. Training was also provided in matters relating to jute and in surveying and mapping courses. An agriculture expert was deputed to Bangladesh. Books and documentary films were presented.

After preliminary discussions between the Indian, and Bangladesh Railways, a Joint Engineering Survey financed by India was completed for providing a rail link, from Akhaura/Singerbal in Bangladesh to Agartala (Tripura). This link would substantially reduce the cost of transport of goods to Tripura.

After the liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971, two trade agreements were signed between India and Bangladesh. The first trade agreement known as Limited Payment Arrangements (LPA) signed on 28-3-1972 (initially valid for one year upto 27-3-1972 but subsequently extended upto 27-9-1973) envisaged movement of trade each way to the extent of Rs. 25 crores. Under the second trade agreement signed on 5-7-1973, a Trade Protocol, known as Balanced Trade & Payments, Arrangement (BTPA) was also signed (originally valid for one year from 28-9-1973 to 27-9-1974 but subsequently extended upto 31-12-1974) envisaged trade exchanges to the extent of Rs. 30.50 crores each way.

Both under LPA and the BTPA, principal items of export from India to Bangladesh were coal, tobacco, cement, raw cotton,

cotton yarn, stones and boulders, machinery and spans, slices, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, books etc. Major items of export from Bangladesh to India were raw jute, fish and newsprint.

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Trade exchanges that took place under the LPA were not quite satisfactory in the sense that they did not reach the target of Rs. 25 crores, each way. The performance of trade under the BTPA was even more unsatisfactory than under the LPA. Exports from Bangladesh to India lagged so much behind exports from India that Bangladesh exceeded in June/July 1974 the maximum limit of the technical credit of Rs. 6.5 crores which had been agreed to be provided by either country to bridge any trade imbalance between the two countries. Special arrangements had to be made at the request of the Government of Bangladesh to increase the technical credit by another Rs. 50,000 so as to ensure uninterrupted supplies of coal to Bangladesh.

In spite of the fact that the validity of the BTPA was extended upto 31-12-74 (in respect of supply of coal from India to Bangladesh and supply of raw jute, fish and newsprint from Bangladesh to India, the date was extended upto 28-2-75), exports from India to Bangladesh (as on 28-2-75) were valued approximately at Rs. 15.30 crores while exports from Bangladesh to India were valued approximately Rs. 9.21 crores, leaving a trade imbalance (against Bangladesh) of Rs. 6.09 crores. To enable Bangladesh to wipe out this imbalance in easy instalments the Government of India agreed to give a Government-to-Government credit of Rs. 4.92 crores to Bangladesh.

In view of the unsatisfactory performance of both the LPA and the BTPA, a review at Ministerial level was made between India and Bangladesh and it was mutually agreed that all payments and charges in respect of, exports from India to Bangladesh and vice-versa would be effected in freely convertible foreign currency w.e.f. 1-1-1975. However, in regard to certain important items like coal, newsprint, raw jute, etc. the period was extended upto 28-2-1975 so that supplies contracted under the BTPA could be completed.

A Bangladesh trade delegation visited India from 7-12 January 1976 and held discussions to review trade relations between the two countries in 1975 and assess possibilities for

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trade in 1976. It was agreed that trade between the two countries should be augmented and should continue to be in freely convertible currencies. The two sides reached agreement in, respect of supplies of the following important items : Coal, Newsprint, Raw Jute and Fish. It was further agreed that the technical credit extended under the BTPA should be converted into an inter-government credit to be repaid by March 1977.

Agreement was reached in principle among India, Bangladesh and Nepal (which are the main jute producing countries) for the establishment of a body to be called the Jute International in order to maintain and develop a strong and expanding demand at remunerative prices for jute and its products on a world-wide basis, etc., in the face of the stiff competition posed by synthetics. A conference of the three countries, held in New Delhi in October 1975 to try and finalise a constitution for Jute International, reached, a large measure of agreement.

Programme to supply 16 Pilot Plants to Burma at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.2 crores was finalised and a Memorandum of Understanding is expected to be signed shortly. Three trainees from Burma were also trained in various laboratories/institutions in India and two more trainees are expected to visit India shortly.

The draft Memorandum of Undertaking for setting up the fish canning plant in Maldives between the Governments of India and Maldives was signed during the year. Indian experts also visited Maldives to prepare a detailed feasibility report for setting up cold storage plants in Maldives. During the year, four teachers were received from Maldives for training in the primary teaching course in Bangalore. Arrangements were also finalised to receive five trainees in fire-fighting course.

(ii) East and South-East Asia

Five Indian teachers were sent on deputation in the Gandhi Memorial School at Djakarta. It was also decided to invite a

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delegation of about 10 officers from Indonesia to visit various industrial projects in India.

India agreed to depute three experts on, refrigeration, air conditioning etc. to the Technical Training Institute in Negri Sembilan State in Malaysia.

Machinery and equipment worth about Rs. 1.20 lakhs was gifted to Thailand during the year. Two of their officials were also received for training in go-bar-gas plants. In addition, arrangement was made for the training of a group of four Thai officials. at the National Institute of Bank Management.

The Government of India sanctioned financial grants for projects in Laos as follows :-

(i) Nam Nagum Hydro-electric Project-Rs. 15 lakhs for technical assistance in the form of machinery and technical services.

(ii) Ban Mak Nao Irrigation Project-Rs. 8.5 lakhs for

feasibility study.

(iii) Reconstruction of Laos on emergency basis.

Following the visit of a Ministerial delegation in January 1975, it was agreed to supply bicycles, sewing machines, diesel irrigation pumps, medicines etc. and provide training facilities in India for about 40 Lao technicians in 1975-76. 500 bicycles and 100 sewing machines costing about Rs. 2 lakhs have been sent. The expenditure during two to three years from 1975 would be around Rs. 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs are to be spent on emergency aid.

India made a substantial contribution to the Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia. According to a multilateral agreement signed at the United Nations, on 13 November 1968, India pledged assistance equivalent to US \$ 200,000. So far India has spent about Rs. 21 lakhs.

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A 3-member DRVN delegation visited India in February-March 1975, to study agricultural production and animal husbandry in India. They were mainly interested to study the rice crop, particularly under rainfed conditions. Of the 15 DRVN students, who were undergoing training in the English language in Jawaharlal Nehru University, 9 went back in September 1974 and the remaining 6 in August 1975.

Indian nationals deputed to Fiji during 1975-76 were (i) six ITEC experts and (ii) thirteen teachers and thirteen doctors directly recruited by Fiji Government.

Science equipment costing about Rs. 1 lakh was sent to Tonga as gift under the ITEC programme for use in schools. 400 books costing Rs. 2,000 were sent as gifts for setting up a library in the capital of Tonga.

Japan is an important source of external assistance to India. In the bilateral talks in Tokyo in November 1975, discussions took place on the subject of mutual trade, Japan's cooperation in improving silk industry in India, deep sea fishing, cultivation of soyabeans and the question of Indo-Japanese collaboration in third countries.

For phosphoric acid joint venture, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed, with Nauru providing for the carrying of detailed feasibility and pre-investment study.

(iii) North Africa and Mediterranean Region

Libya increasingly looked towards India, for her requirements of technical manpower. India, as far as possible, met all Libyan requests for experts who are now working in various Libyan

Ministries, Government Departments and Corporations including Petroleum, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Industrial Research Centre, Housing Corporations, Cement Plant, Water Resources Departments and Universities of Tripoli and Benghazi. At present there are over 800 Indian experts drawn from various

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Government Departments and Organisations and private sector working in Libya and another 600, who have been selected, are expected to join their respective assignments soon.

A 3-member delegation of Road Engineering experts from the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and the Border Roads Development Board visited India from 19 June to 2 July 1975, to explore the possibility of India's participation in the roads construction programme in Libya.

Shipping Corporation of India is also exploring the possibility of collaboration in the development of maritime transport and shipping with the Libyan General Maritime Transport Company.

As a result of the visit of two Agricultural Experts Delegations to Libya, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in collaboration with public sector undertakings, are negotiating with their Libyan counterparts to take up on bilateral basis the development of two agricultural projects-Ubari and Sharir Agricultural Development projects.

The Public and Private sector undertakings in India were provided full assistance for undertaking development projects in Libya. Construction equipment, operation and maintenance of a textile mill complex in Zanzur (near Tripoli), being done by an Indian firm, was commissioned by Col. Gadafi, Chairman, Revolutionary Command Council, in September 1975. Complete design, engineering and construction management of a steel melting and billet casting plant was provided by the NIDC. NIDC also secured the assignment for the preparation of the Five Year Industrial Development Plan of Libya. M/s. Dastur and Co. were awarded Rs. 100 million consultancy contract for the setting up of a major steel mill at Misuratha (Libya). The firm was appointed as a principal consultant and would be responsible

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for design, engineering, management of construction and recruitment of labour and personnel. Nearly thirty Indian experts are also assisting in running the Libyan cement plant at Holmis.

Efforts were made to locate and identify the areas of economic cooperation and collaboration with Egypt in Trade and Industry. A delegation of Association of Indian Engineering industry visited Cairo in August 1975 and suggested a proposal for establishing an Indo-Egyptian Industrial Cooperation Group which would be

instrumental in identifying industrial projects that could be undertaken jointly by both the countries.

The Development Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd. of India offered a joint venture project to Egypt in the field of sponge iron, estimated at a cost of US \$ 150 million.

India gifted to Sudan the Techno-Economic Survey Report of Sudan which was prepared by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. under the ITEC programme.

For the past several years India has been extending ITEC assistance to Sudan by way of granting scholarships and providing training facilities in the Indian educational, professional and technical institutes to a large number of nominees of the Government of Sudan and deputing Indian experts to Sudan. Three Sudanese students are presently holding ITEC scholarships for pursuing 3 years' degree courses in Economics, Agriculture and Pharmacy at the Universities of Aligarh, Indore and Jadhavpur. Since September three senior Sudanese Diplomats, nominated by the Government of Sudan, have been awarded ITEC scholarships for pursuing two years' Master's Degree course at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Earlier, a Sudanese nominee was provided training facilities at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur and another at Indian Bureau of Mines, Hazaribagh, (Bihar).

Since April 1975, India has deputed to the Government of Sudan an expert in Civil Law for a period of one year and has

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also agreed to depute one expert each in Criminal Law, Socio-Economic Research and Medical Herbs under ITEC Programme.

A 3-member team of Indian experts visited Algeria from 31 January to 12 February 1975 to explore the possibilities of technical collaboration in the field of water Engineering. The delegation's Report was well received by the Algerian authorities who requested for deputation of over 300 hydraulic engineers to Algeria and suggested the possibility of forming joint venture company in this field. A few technical experts were also deputed to SONTRACH, Algeria (An Algerian Public Sector Undertaking for Petroleum).

A 2-member team of technical experts drawn from the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, and Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad, visited Algeria from 9 to 14 June, 1975 to explore the possibilities of technical collaboration and trade in the field of telecommunications.

At the request of the Cyprus Government, an ITEC expert on weights and measures was re-assigned to advise the Government on changing over to Metric system.

An expert in textile product design and resist process of dyeing to assist the Government of Malta in providing design advice and training in resist process of dyeing for textile products, joined in November 1975.

(iv) West Asia

A team of specialists of Oil and Natural Gas Commission visited People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) in April for studying the feasibility of joint oil exploration.

As many as 18 experts (six doctors, seven teachers, and five technical officers) are on deputation with the PDRY Government under the ITEC Programme.

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It was agreed to offer postal equipment worth about Rs. 50,000 to the postal authorities of PDRY Government, as a gift. Its purchase is being arranged through the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

Under the Technical and, Economic Cooperation Programme, India supplied two wheat thrashers. PDRY will be sending three agricultural engineers for training in the operation and maintenance of thrashers and other agricultural equipment.

Under the ITEC Programme, a medical team comprising of six specialists visited PDRY in the second half of April 1975. The work of the team won acclaim from PDRY Government.

The visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Syria, from 27 May to 3 June 1975, provided an excellent opportunity for high-level discussions on important economic matters of bilateral interest and to identify various economic projects/fields which could provide opening for Indian participation.

For Indian co-operation in the development of Syrian Railways, the Managing Director of the Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) visited Syria, As a result of the visit RITES was commissioned for making feasibility studies in respect of three new proposed Syrian Railway lines covering a distance of 450 Kms.

The provisions of training facilities in India for about half a dozen Syrian Railway officers have been envisaged during 1976, under the ITEC Programme.

Mr. Hamdani, Executive Engineer of the Highway Authority of the Government of YAR, visited India in February 1975 to recruit engineers and technical/administrative personnel for their Taiz-Turba Road Project. He selected 14 engineers and technical/administrative personnel of whom 13 have already taken their respective positions in YAR.

In the wake of their developmental programme, a number of developing countries particularly the oil rich countries of

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the Gulf, stepped up their demand for Indian experts and technical personnel for service on direct contract basis. During the year, India received requests for over 1200 medical and para-medical personnel and for about 1100 engineers and technical personnel from countries in the Gulf area. Around 1400 experts in different fields were selected. Their break-up is as follows :

Country	Medical & Para-medical	Teaching assignments technical experts/ personnel	Engineers & other
Iran	1200	1	-
Iraq	-	33	94
Oman	9	-	50
UAE	-	-	15

(v) Africa (South of the Sahara)

Nine more experts were deputed under the ITEC programme, in the fields of engineering, petroleum technology, fisheries, sericulture, tubewell drilling and administration, raising the total number of long-term experts in Mauritius under this programme to 42.

In response to a request from the Mauritian Government, Indian assistance in the form of grant was increased from Rs. 10.5 million to Rs. 13.1 million to meet increased expenditure on the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Industrial Training Institute, Consultancy Service for the Central Electricity Board, the Rural Industrial Estate and deputation of Indian experts etc.

In addition, spinning and weaving equipment and fish seedlings were also gifted to Mauritians. A team of experts from WAPCOS also conducted a feasibility study for laying a 66KV transmission line in Mauritius.

In addition to over 80 Indian teachers deputed to Kenya last year on direct contract basis, requests for recruitment of

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46 experts in the fields of construction, irrigation and medicine were responded to this year. A recruiting team from Kenya visited India to interview the candidates. Two senior level experts were

also sponsored to visit Kenya to conduct a training course for Kenyan engineers in standardisation.

One more teacher was deputed to Somalia under the ITEC Programme making the total number of ITEC deputationists seven. In addition, requests for services of 10 doctors, 8 technical teachers and 2 stenography instructors on direct contract were also responded to.

50 knitting machines were gifted to Somalia. It was also decided to finance the preparation of a detailed project report for the setting up of a steel mill and a paper mill.

Contacts were established with Mozambique soon after her independence and scope for building up technical and economic cooperation between the two countries is being explored. India hopes to be in a position to meet Mozambique's requirements of Portuguese-knowing Indian experts in various fields of development.

During the visit of the Mission of the UN Council for Namibia in early 1975, it was agreed to provide training facilities to 150 persons from Namibia and to send experts as well as equipment for the Institute to be set up in Lusaka for the people of Namibia.

Training was arranged for one nominee of Ethiopian Government at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication. Another nominee of Ethiopia is undertaking training at Varanasi in medicine. Indian doctors continued to work in the Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, under the ITEC Programme, besides a large number of teachers.

India agreed to depute a senior officer of the Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, to further explore the possibilities of cooperation in this field between India

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and Ghana. Already three experts in Small Scale Industries are working at a centre in Tema, Ghana. This centre was set up on the basis of machinery and equipment supplied under the ITEC Programme. Ghana has especially requested India's assistance in setting up food canning centre, fish canning, coir research etc.

In June 1975, India gifted to Guinea 10,000 grafts of casawa Stems. This timely contribution will help agricultural development of Guinea and the Government and the people of Guinea have deeply appreciated this action.

An economic delegation which visited Gabon in December 1974 presented its report indicating areas of possible technical and economic cooperation as well as joint ventures cooperation

between India and Gabon.

India agreed to extend the period of deputation of three experts of Insurance working currently with the General Insurance Co. of Malawi.

In February 1975, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Nigeria to provide the services of 500 teachers trainees. Nigeria requested India's assistance in setting up a small scale industries centre.

India agreed to mineral exploration survey by Mineral Exploration Corporation of India for Rwanda.

RITES delegation visited Tanzania and finalised arrangements for providing experts in railways and training facilities to Tanzanian nominees. India started the export of rolling stock to Tanzania.

Civil aviation delegation visited Tanzania and finalised arrangements for providing training facilities as pilots and maintenance engineers to Tanzanian nominees.

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A 3-member delegation of the National Building Organisation visited Zanzibar for setting up plants for low cost house building material.

A senior officer of the Office of C & A. G. visited Tanzania in October 1975 to assist Tanzania Audit Corporation.

An ONGC delegation visited Tanzania and finalised an agreement for exploitation of Songo Songo Gas field.

An Officer of the Roorkee University was deputed to Tanzania to finalise arrangements for 129 Tanzanian students at a special water resources development course in Roorkee University.

A 16-member team from Tanzania under Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Tanzania, visited India for purchase of steam locomotives, diesel locomotives and rolling stock in July 1975.

Training facilities were arranged for four nominees of Zanzibar in Lighthouse and Lightships, Calcutta.

India offered the services of 80 Education Officers to Tanzania. India gifted machinery facility centre as a part of the Industrial Estate in Zanzibar. India provided the services of a Radio and TV expert on bilateral basis to the Radio and TV centre in Zanzibar.

Two experts working in Senegal, one in cashewnut and the other in Small Scale Industries under the ITEC Programme, were given extension in the period of their deputations.

India deputed a three-member steel team in October 1975 to Sierra Leone under the ITEC Programme. India also agreed to exchange cashewnut seeds for equal quantity of cocoa seeds.

Training facilities were arranged for a nominee of Uganda Government in civil aviation with Air India. Uganda Government recruited 23 doctors during 1975.

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Zaire recruited 16 experts from Indian Railways.

Two recruitment teams visited India in April/May 1975 to recruit engineers, accountants, doctors, nurses for Zambia. Training facilities were arranged for four nominees of Zambia during October/November 1975 at the Sericulture Institute, Mysore.

Training for three nominees of the Zambian Government was arranged in photography and photo-library indexing at the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(vi) Latin America

In order to explore possibilities for strengthening trade and reviewing India's economic relations, a Conference of Heads of Missions in Latin America was held in Mexico in May 1975 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of External Affairs. During their visits to Latin America, to participate respectively in the non-aligned and UNIDO Conferences, the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies utilised the occasions to project India's industrial and scientific image in the context of the developmental requirements of Latin America. The official visits of the Presidents of Mexico and Guyana to India in July 1975 also provided, an excellent opportunity for exploring the scope of greater economic and commercial cooperation with those two countries.

Public sector undertakings like Engineering Projects of India Ltd. have a number of proposals in hand for setting up projects on turnkey basis particularly in Guyana (mini-steel plant and paper plant) and Peru (coke oven plant). In addition to these, the All India Manufacturers' Association sent a team to South American countries to identify and explore export potentials for Indian goods. A team from the Andean Development Corporation (based in Lima) which is involved in the process of establishing and developing engineering industries in the member-countries (Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) made a useful visit to India in October/November 1975.

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Several areas of collaboration were identified during the team's visit. A Calcutta firm of engineering consultants secured a contract for the supply of design engineering assistance to the Orinoco Steel Corporation, the Venezuelan public-sector steel corporation. A batch of Indian technicians from another Indian consultancy organisation joined the Venezuelan State Steel Complex (SIDOR) on short-term assignment.

Negotiations are going on with a view to collaborating in expanding production in the steel industry and setting up of a small industrial estate in Mexico. India is also negotiating the purchase of fishing trawlers from Mexico. Two cooperation agreements with Mexico were signed in the fields of Science, Technology and Culture. An Agreement on Technical and Scientific Cooperation was signed with Peru in August 1975. Considerable progress was made in the processing of several economic projects in Guyana. Indian experts were assisting Guyana in setting up a mini-steel plant, textile mill, bicycle manufacturing plant, construction of interior highways, etc. A Cuban delegation visited India in October 1975 to study developments in animal husbandry and another delegation attended the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Indian Sugar Technologists Association, Kanpur. A Jamaican delegation was invited to hold discussions with Bharat Aluminium Company and visit their plant at Korba.

Efforts are underway to establish direct shipping services between India and the Latin American countries. The Shipping Corporation of India and Scindia Steam Navigation Company introduced regular services connecting Indian ports with Panama, Jamaica and Guyana. This service, it is hoped, will also benefit India's trade with other countries in the region. The Shipping Corporation of India is prepared to take cargo for any country of South America on transshipment basis in Hong Kong, Portugal, etc. As soon as business builds up, the Corporation will organise direct services specially to Brazil and Argentina. Meanwhile, the Corporation and the two other Indian lines, viz. Scindias and Indian Steamship are negotiating with the Argentine State Shipping Company for establishment of a Joint sailing schedule

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to provide for direct shipping services between Indian and Argentinian ports.

(vii) International Economic Organizations

ESCAP. In accordance with the decision taken, in principle, at the New Delhi session of the ESCAP to establish a Centre for Transfer of Technology in India, India's Ambassador in Bangkok presented a cheque for US \$ 10,000 to the Executive

Secretary of ESCAP, at a special ceremony on 30 July 1975. This represented India's contribution towards the cost of preparation of a feasibility study and a comprehensive project report for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Technology Transfer in India. India was deeply interested in this project as the ITEC Programme is now by far the most important bilateral programme of co-operation with developing countries in the region. In the 19th Session of the Committee on Trade, in November 1975, India's offer of technical assistance in the development, organisation and operation of state trading institutions in other ESCAP developing countries was noted with appreciation. Similarly, the Committee took note of the potential development and progress achieved by India in providing technical cooperation, consultancy services and setting up of joint ventures in diverse industrial sectors.

UNIDO. The Second General Conference of UNIDO was held in Lima, Peru from 12 to 26 March 1975. The Conference was attended by 114 States. The main discussions at the Conference were on the subjects contained in the Draft Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation adopted by the Group of 77 at the Algiers meeting.

After detailed discussions and negotiations the Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted. The USA, however, voted against them as a whole. The following were the significant results achieved at the Conference :-

(a) For the first time a large body of basic principles regarding industrialisation and the role of international

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cooperation was identified and agreed upon by the world community.

(b) The developed countries accepted that by the year 2000, the developing countries should have a share of at least 25 per cent of the world industrial production.

(c) The industrialised countries agreed that there should be transfer of technology on easier terms and allocation of certain areas of production in favour of developing countries.

(d) An Agreement was reached to convert UNIDO into a Specialised Agency and to expand the Industrial Development Board. This would ensure greater representation of the developing countries in these bodies.

(e) UNIDO was to be institutionalised and would meet regularly once in four years.

(f) An International Industrial Fund was to be established. This would promote industrialisation of the developing countries.

India made an offer of host facilities for the next General Conference in 1979.

(viii) Joint Ventures

The Economic Division was associated with policy formulation processing and proposals for setting up industrial and commercial joint ventures with Indian cooperation in foreign countries, as also with follow-up of their progress. During the year, 28 new proposals were approved, out of which 24 have already started being implemented. With this, the total number of Indian ventures abroad went up to 211 out of which 63 are already in production. Country-wise details may be seen at Appendix VI.

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USA

INDIA FRANCE IRAN LIBYA AFGHANISTAN SRI LANKA BELGIUM TOTO BULGARIA
GERMANY NORWAY CZECH REPUBLIC ARGENTINA BRAZIL IRAQ SYRIA TANZANIA LATVIA
BANGLADESH NEPAL BURMA MALDIVES INDONESIA MALAYSIA THAILAND LAOS
CAMBODIA FIJI TONGA JAPAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAURU EGYPT SUDAN ALGERIA
CYPRUS MALTA YEMEN OMAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MAURITIUS KENYA MALI SOMALIA
MOZAMBIQUE NAMIBIA ZAMBIA ETHIOPIA GHANA GUINEA GABON MALAWI NIGER
NIGERIA RWANDA SENEGAL SIERRA LEONE UGANDA ZAIRE MEXICO GUYANA PERU RUSSIA
BOLIVIA CHILE ECUADOR VENEZUELA CUBA JAMAICA PANAMA HONG KONG PORTUGAL

Oct 28, 1975

External Publicity

Jan 01, 1975

CHAPTER X

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

The External Publicity Division continued to work for the promotion, understanding, sympathy and support for India's foreign policy and to project a correct 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 to them of books, films, photographs, articles, pamphlets and exhibition materials. In spite of financial stringency, efforts were continued to provide Indian Missions abroad with the information and material necessary for their publicity efforts.

In the international media's coverage on India during the year under review, the pre-eminent subject of interest was the recent developments within the country. This became the main focus of global media interest, as compared to other significant subjects of media interest in India, like constitutional developments in Sikkim, the accord in Kashmir, India's relations with her neighbours and with the global powers. Both at the headquarters, and through Indian Missions abroad, consistent efforts were made to project the correct position regarding these developments in publicity media of the concerned countries. The most significant impact, in this connection, was made by the various interviews given by the Prime Minister to important newspaper and TV representatives from various countries covering a global cross section. They projected the aspirations of the country and contributed effectively to a correct appreciation of developments which was also eventually reflected in important sections of the western media.

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Indian Missions in many countries ensured suitable projections of India and her policies through TV/Radio interviews, speaking engagements and suitable contacts with media, opinion makers, intellectuals, political leaders and others. The External Publicity Division serviced these activities, as necessary, through adequate supply of publicity literature and other material in English and other languages to Indian Missions abroad.

Indian Missions abroad and representatives of the Indian and foreign press in India 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 ministerial and senior official levels. The Joint Secretary for External Publicity, in his capacity as the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, held regular briefings for Indian and foreign correspondents in Delhi when Parliament was not in session, and was available for consultation even when it was.

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

Press Work

The Press Relations Section catered to the needs of 116

visiting foreign journalists and 64 TV teams. It also provided assistance to 108 Indian journalists going overseas on professional visits, some on cultural exchange programmes. Seventeen foreign journalists visited India as guests of the Governments of India.

In addition to the press releases put out in cooperation with the Press Information Bureau, the Division issued 162 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

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and foreign, made use of these releases, as well as the Transmission Unit of the Division and AU 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. The Division also liaised with the Chief Censor in his work, particularly with reference to foreign press representatives.

Audio-visual Publicity

India participated in 35 film festivals with some selected feature and documentary films. These films were supplied through the good offices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Special compilation films were produced on the State visits of the following : President Kaunda of Zambia; Vice-President and Prime Minister of Tanzania; President of Afghanistan and President of Guyana. Prints of the above mentioned compilation films were supplied for presentation to the concerned Governments and also to concerned Missions for publicity.

Special films for supply to Missions were produced on the Republic Day Parade, and on Indo-Arab collaboration. The latter covered various aspects of friendship and cooperation between India and the Arab countries.

Suitable films on Indian women were supplied to some Missions for screening during international conferences held in the countries concerned in connection with the International Women's Year.

The following audio-visual equipment was sanctioned :

Nine 16 mm film projectors, one each for Indian Missions/Posts in Kuwait, The Hague, Bogota, Port

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Louis, Zanzibar, Tehran, Doha, Khartoum and Mandalay.

Two cinema vans; one each for Indians Missions at Dacca and Thimpu.

One radio-receiving set for the Mission at Copenhagen.

One public address system manufactured in India for the Mission at Moscow.

50 LP/EP Gramophone records of Indian classical vocal and instrumental and popular film music were supplied to different Missions.

Between December 1974 and October 1975, 25,000 photographs, including 2,000 in big size, were supplied to our Missions abroad.

Exhibition and Cultural Work

For exhibitions in Prague, Algiers, Hanoi, Suva, Madrid, Thimpu, Mexico City, Bangkok, Kinshasa, Vientiane, Maputo, London and Ankara, Indian Missions/Post in these places were supplied with books, photographs, dolls, children's paintings, album pages of postage stamps, posters and tourist folders and wall hangings. The Missions were also assisted in organising Children's Day Painting Competitions on 14 November. The Division liaised with the Department of Culture and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in connection with the trips of Indian artistes and cultural troupes abroad. Indian Missions were requested to co-operate with these delegations to ensure that their exhibitions/performances abroad were a success. Indian Missions abroad were supplied with publicity material on reproductions of paintings brought out by the Lalit Kala Akademi. Display material for use on the occasion of Olympic games in Montreal in 1976 was also sent to the Mission in Ottawa.

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Print Publicity

The Production Unit of the Division continued to supply publicity material to the Indian Missions regularly. These included Foreign Affairs Record (monthly), Indian and Foreign Review (fortnightly) and Courrier De L'Inde (French fortnightly).

The Division also produced several small pamphlets written specially for foreign readership, and provided material for a num-

ber of pamphlets for production through the Ministry of I & B. Besides the above material produced in the Division itself, the External Publicity Division also distributed through Indian Missions abroad, some 50,000 pamphlets and brochures on various aspects of the Indian development effort. Much of this material came from the DAVP of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but material produced by other Government agencies and non-Government publishers was also utilised.

About 200 articles on socioeconomic progress in India were supplied to the Missions abroad for use in their weekly/fortnightly/monthly bulletins/Press Releases etc. Three special feature articles, skits, books and other material brought out by the Department of Social Welfare for the International Women's Year were supplied to the Missions abroad.

About 3,000 books on Indian history, philosophy, religion, art and culture and economic development were supplied to Indian Missions abroad for their libraries and presentation to local institutions. Indian Missions were also supplied more than 100 Indian newspapers/periodicals for their reading rooms and for distribution.

Reference Work

Indian Missions abroad sent a large number of press clippings for screening, analysis and future reference. In addition, the World Press Review based on telexes, cables and

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despatches from Missions on coverage of interest to India, appeared regularly.

In order to function effectively, the Division worked in close coordination 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 ZAMBIA AFGHANISTAN TANZANIA GUYANA COLOMBIA KUWAIT IRAN QATAR SUDAN
DENMARK RUSSIA ALGERIA CZECH REPUBLIC FIJI SPAIN VIETNAM LAOS MEXICO
MOZAMBIQUE ZAIRE TURKEY UNITED KINGDOM CANADA

Jan 01, 1975

Cultural Relations

CHAPTER XI

CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations continued its efforts to project the image of Indian culture and civilization through diverse cultural exchanges and activities. These included sponsoring of visits to India from abroad of persons of prominence in the field of art and literature and the sending abroad of Indian scholars, writers and artists on goodwill-cum-lecture tours. The Council also sponsored visits of cultural delegations for giving performances in neighbouring countries and of foreign delegations to India. The other activities of the Council included arranging exhibitions both in India and in other countries. The Council continued to bring out publications in the field of art and culture. The Council also looked after the welfare of foreign students studying in India in various fields.

The distinguished scholars, writers and artists whose visits to India were sponsored by the Council included :

1. Dr. Syed Ali Ahsan, Vice-Chancellor, Jahangir Nagar University, Dacca;
 2. Dr. Jaya Kusuma, Chairman, Jakarta Arts Council and Ajip Rosidi, a well known poet from Indonesia;
 3. Mr. Narasaloo Ramaya, noted musician from Trinidad;
 4. Mr. Jiri Syrovatka, Vice-Director of Crafts Centre, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Mr. Frantisek Kopenec, Deptt. of Arts, Ministry of Culture, Prague;
 5. Mr. George Keyt, well known painter of Sri Lanka;
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6. Mr. Emile Marze, Commissionaire. Incharge of the Menton Biennale;
 7. Chief J. D. Esema, Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs from Nigeria;
 8. Dr. Harpar Johnson, an eminent historian of Kenya;
 9. Mr. Luzuka, a scholar of English Literature from Uganda;
 10. Mr. Zoltan Kocsis, a famous Pianist from Hungary;

11. Dr. (Mrs.) Ruby K. Mangahas, Prof. & Dean of the College of Music, University of Philippines;

12. Mr. Sava Ganovski, Academician from Bulgaria;

13. Mr. A. Mercier from Switzerland;

14. Ali de Gortari from Mexico;

15. Prof. P. F. Strawson from U.K.

The Indian scholars, writers and artists who were sent abroad included :

1. Swami Ranganathananda of Ramakrishna Mission to U.K.;

2. Prof. Sankho Choudhury, Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, to Bangladesh;

3. Shrimati Dipali Nag, well known musician to Bangladesh;

4. Prof. B. K. Roy of Jawaharlal Nehru University to USSR;

5. Shri A. Ramachandran, a well known painter to Japan;

6. Dr. Lokesh Chandra, Director, International Academy of Indian Culture to Hungary;

7. Shrimati Indrani Rahman, noted dancer to USA;

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8. Prof. C. P. Bhambhri, Prof. of Political Science to Tanzania;

9. Shri Sripad Joshi, Journalist to the Gulf States;

10. Shri A. V. Subramanian, English & Tamil writer to USA and Canada.

The Council sponsored the visits of cultural delegations to participate in the Independence Day celebrations of Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal. A Cultural Troupe also accompanied the President of India during his visit to Indonesia.

The Council made all arrangements for a group of Canadian students who visited India in June and a delegation from the United Kingdom who came to India in July 1975.

The Council organised an exhibition of photographs from

Italy in collaboration with the Italian Embassy Cultural Centre and Lalit Kala Akademi. An exhibition of paintings by Mr. George Keyt, the famous painter of Sri Lanka, was held from Nov 14, 1975 to 4 December 1975. Six paintings by Shri Swaminathan and Shri Ganesh Pyne were sent to the Seventh International Festival of Paintings in France. An exhibition of reproduction of Indian paintings from Ajanta to the modern times was held in Turkey and Algeria.

The Council looked after the affairs of Indian Centre for Africa and the programmes organised by it included: (a) Independence Day celebrations of Mozambique by the Mozambique students in India, (b) organisation of public function to celebrate the Namibia Day on 26 August, and (c) a public meeting to celebrate the anti-Apartheid Day. A reception was held in honour of the Council of Namibia Mission which visited India during the year.

The Council continued to exercise control over the seven British Libraries at Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow, Poona, Patna, Ranchi and Trivandrum and the House of Soviet Culture at

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Trivandrum. It also maintained overall supervision and control of the activities of the Max Mueller Bhavan and Alliance Francaises, in India and the two United States Book Corners in Gauhati and Kanpur. The Educational Resources Centre which prepared source material for use in American schools, and colleges on behalf of the New York State and other educational institutions in the United States also continued to function under the supervision of the Council.

In pursuance of its policy to disseminate Indian art and culture, the Council presented books and objects of art to Mauritius, Tunisia, USA, Fiji, Mexico, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Algeria, Rumania, Zaire, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Canada, Trinidad, Belgium, Australia, Bhutan, Chile, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Somalia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Ireland, Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, Greece, Hongkong, Mozambique and Poland. Some sets of musical instruments were sent to the United States and Mauritius. Three replicas of Taj Mahal were sent to museums in Trinidad, one Indian doll was sent to Canada for presentation and another set of dolls to the United States.

The Council maintained Chairs-Centres of Indian studies in Iran, Yugoslavia, Trinidad, Senegal, Guyana, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Mexico and Indonesia.

The Council continued to develop cultural centres already set up in Fiji, Guyana and the United States of America and proposals were considered to set up other centres in the near future.

The Council organised four summer camps during the vacations for the benefit of foreign students studying in different parts of India. Two summer camps were held in Kashmir and one each in South India and Darjeeling. A total number of 198 students from 18 different countries took part in these camps. Another mini-camp in Kashmir was specially organised for a group of six North-Vietnamese students. Six study tours were

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organised to Rajasthan, Goa, Madras and Mysore for the benefit of foreign students. 300 students from various countries Studying in Bombay, Madras and Delhi took part in these tours.

The Council organised a grand Deepavali reception in Delhi. It was attended by about 400 foreign students studying in Delhi and in neighbouring areas. ICCR Newsletter (quarterly) continued to be published by the Council for the benefit of foreign students. The Council held a brief orientation programme for a number of groups of American teachers. An Orientation lecture on 'Indian Social System' was organised by the Indian Centre for Africa for the benefit of Nigerian scholars. A seven-day orientation programme was organised for the trainees going to the United Kingdom under the Manpower Development Project. The Council invited Prof. M. Bugault, an eminent Indologist. at the University of Sorbonne, France to visit India under the scheme of orientation of foreign scholars. An orientation course was also held for a batch of 26 IFS probationers.

Essay competitions were organised on subjects relating to India through the respective Indian Missions in Turkey, Thailand, Somalia, Hungary, Mauritius, USSR, Australia, Zambia, Bhutan, Yugoslavia, and Senegal. The Secretary of the Council, Smt. S. Kocher, visited Mexico as a member of the Indian delegation to the International Women's Year conference held in May-June 1975.

The Nehru Award for international understanding for 1973 was presented to Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, at a ceremony held at Vigyan Bhavan on 17 January 1976. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi read the citation.

The Azad Bhavan auditorium was used on more than twenty occasions during the period under report to present performances of dance and music by Indians as well as musicians from abroad.

The Azad Bhavan Library which preserves many rare volumes and sound research material was put to use by a number of foreign and Indian scholars.

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The 'Nomination Scheme' under which the Ministry has been

assisting, for the past several years, self-financing students from developing countries in Africa and Asia to secure admission to Medical and Engineering Colleges in India, was continued during the year. There was increasing demand from foreign students for the facilities offered by the Government of India for Medical and Engineering Courses under the Nomination Scheme. However, in view of the limited number of reserved seats, a large number of students who were otherwise well qualified, could not get admission to such courses.

In 1975, the Ministry arranged admission in Medical and Engineering colleges, of a total of 302 foreign students as against 293 in 1974. 78 of these were admitted to Medical Colleges and 224 to Engineering Colleges. There were 38 students from Africa, 77 from West Asia, 97 from South East Asia, 27 from Sri Lanka, 44 from Nepal and 19 from other countries. Distribution of reserved medical and engineering seats is shown in Appendix VII.

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INDIA

USA INDONESIA CZECH REPUBLIC NORWAY SLOVAKIA SRILANKA NIGER NIGERIA KENYA
UNITED KINGDOM UGANDA HUNGARY PHILIPPINES BULGARIA SWITZERLAND MEXICO
BANGLADESH JAPAN TANZANIA CANADA AFGHANISTAN BHUTAN NEPAL ITALY FRANCE
ALGERIA TURKEY MOZAMBIQUE NAMIBIA FIJI TUNISIA ZAIRE ZAMBIA AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM CHILE BRAZIL GHANA IRELAND KOREA MALI SOMALIA GREECE MALAYSIA
POLAND MAURITIUS GUYANA IRAN SENEGAL YUGOSLAVIA VIETNAM GERMANY THAILAND

Nov 14, 1975

Protocol Matters

CHAPTER XII

PROTOCOL MATTERS

On reestablishment of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal, Dr. Gabriel Mesquita de Brito assumed charge as the Charge d'Affaires and interim of the Embassy of Portugal in New Delhi with effect from Apr 15, 1975.

H. E. Mr. Mamady Lamine Conde, the first Ambassador of

Guinea to India stationed at Tokyo, presented his Credentials to the President on 25 June 1975.

The High Commission for Zambia in New Delhi was opened on 4 June 1975. H. E. Mr. Axson Chibeka Chalikulima, the first High Commissioner for Zambia to India, presented his Credentials to the President on 27 August 1975.

Mr. Vo Hai Hien assumed charge as Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam with effect from 16 May 1975. H.E. Mr. Nguyen Van Sinh, the Ambassador, presented his Credentials to the President on 1 December 1975.

The Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic in New Delhi was opened on 4 December 1975. Mr. Rageb A. Azzarouk assumed charge as Charge d'Affaires and interim of the Embassy on the same day. The appointment of Mr. Ezzedin Ali Mahmoud Al-Ghadamsi, as the First Ambassador of Libya to India had been announced earlier on 2 June 1975.

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INDIA

PORTUGAL GUINEA JAPAN ZAMBIA PERU USA VIETNAM LIBYA UNITED KINGDOM

Apr 15, 1975

Passport, Visa And Consular Services

CHAPTER XIII

PASSPORT, VISA AND CONSULAR SERVICES

During the year 1975, there was a sharp increase in the number of applications for new passports, miscellaneous services, etc. in all the Regional Passport Offices in India. The Regional Passport Office, Kerala, which started functioning from Madras on Mar 30, 1975 moved to Ernakulam on 26 April 1975. The office was inaugurated at a function at Cochin on 26 April 1975 by Shri Madhavan Kutty, Director (PV) and Chief Passport Officer. The State's Home Minister and the other VIPs attended the inaugural ceremony. The opening of this office (the eighth RPO office in India) was welcomed by the State's leading newspapers as a landmark and as a relief to the thousands of applicants for passports from the Region who had hitherto

to go all the way to Madras to get a passport.

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 Relation Officers	9
Superintendents/Protector of Emigrants	19
Non-gazetted clerical staff	335
Class III (Non-clerical Jeep-drivers)	2
Class IV staff	109

Consequent on Sikkim becoming the 22nd State of the Indian Union with effect from 26 April 1975, the Passport Act, 1967 (15 of 1967) and the Passport Rules, 1967 were made applicable to the State of Sikkim with effect from 28 June 1975. The Political Officer in Sikkim ceased to function as the PIA from that date and the Regional Passport Officer, Calcutta was

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simultaneously vested with the powers to entertain applications for grant of passports from those residing in Sikkim. The old records on the subject were also transferred from the office of the Political Officer in Sikkim to the Regional Passport Officer, Calcutta. Similarly, the Emigration-Act, 1922 and the Emigration Rules, 1923 were extended to Sikkim with effect from 1 December, 1975.

All the Regional Passport Offices Were inspected by the Chief Passport Officer and instructions on the spot were issued to streamline the procedure with a view to more speedy disposal of passport applications. The Chief Passport Officer also gave instructions on urgent administrative matters.

Due to a sharp increase in the number of passport applications in the Regional Passport Offices in Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Lucknow and Delhi, senior officers in the Ministry visited these offices and the Work Study Unit of the Ministry of External Affairs also 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 number of ordinary, diplomatic and official passports, issued, serviced and other miscellaneous services rendered up to 31 December 1975 are given below:-

Figures for 1974 are

given in brackets:

(i) Ordinary Passports	4,52,437	(3,34,756)
(ii) Diplomatic Passports	800	(796)
(iii) Official Passports	3,031	(3,556)
(iv) Ordinary Passports services	1,04,212	(1,17,809)
(v) Diplomatic and Official passports serviced	2,264	(2,287)
(vi) Number of visas issued to foreigners (Diplomats and staff of foreign embassies)	3,043	(3,037)
(vii) Number of Emigration cases registered	3,018	

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 applications, these offices were able to cope with the rush of work. Sixty passport applications were rejected during 1975. Consistent with the increase in the number of passport applications the revenue earned by the Passport Offices also increased. Total amount collected in fees up to 31st December 1975 was Re. 1,62,71,943.79 as compared to Rs. 1,11,01,742.09 in the previous year.

Consular Section coordinates consular functions of Indian Missions abroad.

During the year, 335 destitute Indian nationals were repatriated to India at Government expense and 55 stranded Indian nationals were extended financial assistance. Government dues continued to be recovered with the help of respective State Governments. Cases of arrest/deportation of 88 Indian nationals abroad were reported. Besides continuing efforts to secure the extradition of E. E. Jhirad from the United States of America, 11 fresh cases of extradition of fugitive criminals were examined. 164 cases of registration of persons as Indian citizens were processed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Apart from dealing with 38 cases relating to deaths of Indian nationals abroad, 58 cases of estates of deceased Indians are being looked into. Transmission of judicial documents and service of summons from India on persons residing abroad and vice versa were also undertaken. Over 40,000 judicial, commercial and educational documents were authenticated to facilitate their production abroad. Bulk of these documents related to persons from medical profession who went to Iran and Libya. Consular Section also rendered assistance in resolving matrimonial disputes involving Indian nationals abroad, tracing the whereabouts of Indians as well as foreigners and verification of the authenticity of documents and certificates.

A Consular Convention was signed in December 1975 with

the German Democratic Republic on the lines of the ones signed earlier with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia.

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USA
INDIA IRAN LIBYA

Mar 30, 1975

Administration and Organisation

CHAPTER XIV

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri Bipin Pal Das respectively were the Minister and Deputy Minister of External Affairs throughout the year. Shri G. Parthasarathi, continued as Chairman, Policy Planning, with the rank of Cabinet Minister. During the year,, there were three changes at the level of Joint Secretary and above. Shri Kewal Singh remained Foreign Secretary while Shri V. C. Trivedi and Shri B. K. Sanyal continued as Secretary (East) and Secretary (Economic Division) respectively. Shri J. S. Mehta Additional Secretary in overall charge of Administration and Africa Divisions assumed charge as Secretary (East) in place of Shri V. C. Trivedi, who retired on Feb 11, 1976. Shri K. R. Narayanan assumed charge as Additional Secretary (Southern Division and Policy Planning) replacing Shri M. A. Rehman, on transfer as Ambassador to Bonn. Shri V. K. Ahuja, after relinquishing charge as Ambassador in Bucharest, joined the Ministry as Additional Secretary (WANA), Shri Surendra Sinh Alirajpur continued as Joint Secretary (Adm.). Shri Thomas Abraham, after relinquishing charge as High Commissioner, Singapore, was appointed as Joint Secretary (Establishment).

According to the Pillai Committee recommendations of 1965, a cadre strength of 550 was envisaged for the Indian Foreign Service over a ten-year period. As against this, the existing cadre strength was 454. During the year under review, 27 officers were on deputation to other Ministries/Departments etc., viz., one in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), four in the Ministry of Commerce, one each in the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals and Education. two in

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the Cabinet Secretariat, one each in the Department of Space & Atomic Energy, five in the United Nations and related agencies, two, in the National Defence College, one in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, two on Fellowships to Harvard and Oxford Universities, one in the Trade Development Authority, Delhi and four in Regional Passport Offices.

The Foreign Service needs to reassess priorities continuously, taking into account changes in the international scene and the fresh requirements, in consequence, of diplomatic activity. Recognising these considerations, and as part of a process required by the Cadre Rules, a review of the IFS cadre was continued during the year, with the expectation that concrete recommendations would, be made soon. The other major cadre of the Ministry, the Indian Foreign Service 'B' had an overall strength of 2832 and including 68 officers who were posted in the Ministry of Commerce at Headquarters. The Combined Research Cadre of the Ministry, constituted in 1973, comprised 48 officers. Besides, the Ministry's strength included 44 officers belonging to the Information Service of India, 23 officers of the L & T Division, 16 officers in the Hindi Unit, 28 Interpreters and 17 Library staff. Officers in class III non-Ministerial and Class IV posts totalled 105 and 630 respectively.

The Headquarters of the Ministry was organised in 20 Divisions with a total strength of 2422 personnel including those in the Branch Secretariat, Calcutta (but excluding Regional Passport Offices). There were, 121 Resident Missions/Posts abroad (including three Special Offices, i.e. those of the Representative in Bhutan and Permanent Representatives to, the U.N. in New York and Geneva), with a total personnel strength of 636 Diplomatic Officers and 2487 Non-Diplomatic Officers, including local employees. India had concurrent representation in 48 countries. Thus, with Resident and concurrent accreditation as above, India was represented in most of the countries in the world. India's representation in Sikkim through the Office of the Political Officer in Gangtok, ended consequent on Sikkim

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becoming the 22nd State of the Union on 16 May 1975 and the Office was closed on 15 November 1975. During the year, Embassies were opened in Maputo (Mozambique), and in Lisbon (Portugal) in June and July 1975. respectively, under the charge of Resident Ambassadors. A High Commission was opened in Kingston (Jamaica) and a Resident High Commissioner took charge there in November 1975. A Liaison Office was also opened at Phuntsholing, Bhutan during the year. It has been decided further to establish a Consulate General at Port Said in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

With effect from 1 April 1975 the responsibility of administrative and budgetary control over the India Supply Missions, London and Washington, and the Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Washington was transferred from the Department of Supply, Ministry of Rehabilitation and Supply, to this Ministry. Thereafter, the two Supply Missions were redesignated as the Supply Wings of the Mission concerned, and their administration was more closely coordinated with the overall administration of the Mission.

The expenditure of the Ministry during the financial year 1975-76 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 104,22.60 lakhs (excluding loans to Bangladesh and Bhutan amounting to Rs. 1702.13 lakhs), a break-down of which is given below:-

R. E. 75-76	
is. in lakhs	
Headquarters	429.60
Missions/Posts abroad	1989.51
Other Items :	
Contributions to the U.N. and other Commonwealth Secretariat	306.22
Central Passport & Emigration Organisation	74.80
Other Miscellaneous Items	1979.66
Subsidies and Aid	
Grants to Sikkim	1323.17
Subsidy to Bhutan	1943.12
Aid to Nepal	976.51
Aid to other developing countries in Asia and Africa	461.69
Aid to Bangladesh	922.25
Special Security & Welfare	16.07
Total	Rs. 104,22.60

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

Economy was an over-riding consideration of the Ministry's organisation and administration. Government policy of reducing non-plan spending was scrupulously followed and the Prime Minister's directives on economy and efficiency implemented. The imperative need for the optimum use of resources led to special efforts on the part of the Ministry to minimise expenditure and increase output. The Ministry's functioning both at home and abroad, was accordingly closely reviewed. Due to the world-wide, energy crisis and persistent inflation an increase in outlay was however, unavoidable, if Missions were to function effectively and if political and economic objectives were to be fulfilled. Consequently, a rise in allowances for cost of living,

rents and salaries of local employees was necessary in many stations. This was however off set to a large extent by economies effected through reallocation and reduction of posts and personnel and cuts in other items. Thus, the increase in establishment costs was kept low. Missions abroad employed less manpower and operated at a lower cost than most countries, in proportion to the wide-ranging extent of India's representation abroad and the political and economic returns this brings.

Between May and September 1975, the Foreign Service Inspectors visited 14 Missions/Posts viz. Frankfurt, Oslo, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Bonn, London, Prague, Geneva, Bahrain, Muscat, Jeddah, Damascus Khartoum and Addis Ababa, and in Dec. 75--Jan.76 they also inspected Missions at London, New York, Washington, Ottawa, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Lima, Kingston, Port-of-Spain, George Town and The Hague. At each of these stations they examined the staffing, organisation of work, structure of allowances, and service conditions of local employees. They noted the marked increase that had taken place during the year in most stations in rent and cost of living, and the special problems of some Missions caused by large and constant fluctuations in exchange rates. The Inspectors made a number of

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recommendations, which when implemented, will rationalise the expenditure on establishments abroad.

As there was again a large increase in rent in most stations during the year, the programme of acquiring buildings continued and new property was purchased or constructed in a number of countries. While a house was bought for the Ambassador in Maputo (Mozambique), purchase of a residential flat in Dar-es-Salaam, a chancery building in Maputo (Mozambique) and a house for the chancery-cum-residence in Tananarive were approved. In addition, proposals for purchasing a house for the Ambassador's residence in Warsaw and another flat in Dar-es-Salaam are under consideration. Apart from these, construction of a new chancery building in Bangkok was approved and preliminary work begun on the project. The construction of residential flats in Tokyo which was undertaken earlier was completed during the year and work on Chancery and residential buildings in Thimpu (Bhutan) is nearing completion. The construction of chancery buildings and residential flats on the newly acquired plots in Ottawa (Canada) and Lusaka (Zambia) was under consideration. With the acquisitions made this year, the Government of India now own chancery buildings in 13 countries, residences of Heads of Missions/Ports in 27 countries, and residences for other personnel in 11 countries.

In accordance with the recent directives issued by the government, special measures were taken by the Ministry to streamline administration by rationalising work methods. Schemes proposed by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms,

to revise procedures and Rules and Regulations were also, adopted. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance continued its assessment, commenced in 1973, of requirements in various Divisions of the Ministry. By the end of 1975, the SIU had furnished its reports on manpower requirements in all the ten territorial divisions, and also the Historical, Legal & Treaties, Administration, Coordination and External Publicity Divisions. Inspection of the remaining five Divisions viz. Protocol, Economic, Passport and Consular, Policy Planning and U.N. Div. is in

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progress. The Internal Work Study (O&M) unit of the Ministry-conducted studies of man-power requirements of some Missions/ Posts abroad and Divisions at Headquarters including Pakistan Visa Cell. The Regional Passport Offices, New Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow and Ernakulam were also subjected to on-the-spot studies of work-loads and staff requirements. With the new procedures introduced as a result of these studies, it is estimated that revenue receipts of the Regional Passport Offices on account of provision of passport and consular services, would be of the order of Rs. 143.55 lakhs as against total expenditure of Rs. 54.63 lakhs on maintaining these offices.

The Welfare Unit in the Ministry continued to look after-the general Welfare of all the officials serving at Headquarters and Missions abroad. A major break-through in the matter of reservation of seats in the Central Schools as well as Schools under the Administrative control of Delhi Administration for-the wards of officials of this Ministry was made. It secured 5 seats in the Engineering Colleges besides 10 seats in the Medical Colleges for the wards of the officials serving abroad.

The Welfare Unit provided financial assistance out of the-Staff Benefit Fund to the extent of Rs. 6,250.00 to the bereaved families of officials who passed away during the year and to-other officials in cases of prolonged illness. It also arranged for-the employment of 8 direct dependents of the deceased officials in the Ministry and the Regional Passport office.

To augment the meagre resources of the Staff Benefit Fund, Welfare Unit organised a Charity Show by Kumari Yamini Krishnamurthi. A sum of about Rs. 20,000.00 was raised from the Show.

Measures taken during the year, to bring about greater use. of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry, in Missions and Posts abroad and Regional Passport Offices produced encouraging results. The instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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relating to the progressive use of Hindi were submitted for periodical review, to the Official Language Implementation Committee Hindi was being used increasingly in formal communications ad-

dressed to foreign missions and governments. Letters of Appointment, Letters of Recall, Letters of Credence and other protocol documents were issued in Hindi. International Treaties and Agreements, to which India was a party, as well as bilateral agreements entered into, and joint-communications signed by the Government of India with other foreign governments were prepared and signed also in Hindi. Planned efforts to promote Hindi internationally through Missions/Posts abroad also continued. Under the "Scheme for Propagation of Hindi Abroad", Hindi books, Charts, language records and other teaching aids were supplied to Missions/Posts abroad to enable them to cater effectively to the interest in Hindi on the part of people of Indian origin abroad as well as others who wished to learn Hindi. Hindi Officers who were posted in two Missions i.e. Mauritius and Fiji, were entrusted as hitherto, with providing assistance in preparing curricula for the teaching of Hindi and the conduct of examinations. They also helped organisation of literary and cultural activities. The Hindi Officer of the Ministry visited a number of countries during the year to evaluate results achieved as well as the potential for further promotion of Hindi.

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GERMANY

ROMANIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA USA BHUTAN SWITZERLAND MOZAMBIQUE PORTUGAL JAMAICA EGYPT UNITED KINGDOM BANGLADESH NEPAL NORWAY BAHRAIN CZECH REPUBLIC ETHIOPIA SAUDI ARABIA SUDAN SYRIA ARGENTINA BRAZIL CANADA PERU CAYMAN ISLANDS SPAIN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO POLAND JAPAN ZAMBIA PAKISTAN MAURITIUS FIJI

Feb 11, 1976

Appendix I International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars

APPENDIX I

International Conferences, Congresses, Seminars etc. in which India participated in 1975-76

S. No. Exchange	Conferences etc. Participated (with dates)	Nature of participation	Foreign Component of expenditure in

Rs

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A. ABROAD

1. IAEA-Advisory meeting on Review of the Status of the Safe-guards Techniques and Identification of the Objectives of their Development in 1976-80 in Vienna (Mar 03, 1975 -7 March 1975).	Official		-
2. IAEA-International Symposium on the use of High Level Radiation in Waste Treatment Status and prospects at F.R.G. (17-21 March 1975).	Do.		-
3. EXCAP Seminar-Cum-Training Courses on Technical and Operational Aspects held in Bangkok from 17 March to 12 April 1975.	Do.		-
4. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held at Geneva from 17 March to 10 May 1975.	Do.	3,72,560.03	
5. IMCO-Symposium on Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships held in Mexico from 22-30 March 1975.	Do.	Nil.	
6. International Workshop on Comparative Risk Assessment of Environment Hazard held at Woods Hole, Mass, USA from 31 March to 4 April 1975.	Do.	Nil.	
7. Indian Delegation to the eighth Session of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law held in Geneva from 1 to 18 April 1975.	Do.	21,555.90	

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APPENDIX II-contd.

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8. 3rd UN Conference on the laws of Official Seas, Geneva, (1-30 April 1975).		All Expenditure met by E.A.
9. 9th Session of FAO Committee of Export on Pesticides in Agriculture, Rome, (2-15 April 1975).	Do.	All Expenditure met by FAO.
10. Meeting in connection with an International Energy Conference held in Paris from 5 to 16 April 1975.	Do.	49,917.18
11. IAEA-Fourth and final research co-ordination meeting and International intercomparison experiments on nuclear accident dosimetry at U.K. (6-19 April 1975)	Do.	Nil.
12. Diplomatic Conference convened by the Swiss Government and the Ad Hoc Committee on Refutation of Weapons convened by the ICRC, Geneva, Switzerland, (7 April 1975).	Do.	2,003.71
13. Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission-1st Scientific; Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy for Scientific and Economic Development at Baghdad, Iraq, (1 - 11 April 1975).	Do.	Nil.
14. FAO Ad Hoc Consultation on Pesticides in Agriculture and Public Health, Rome, (7-11 April 1975)	Do.	7,841.65
15. 26th Session of IMCO Legal Committee held in London from 7-11 April 1975.	Do.	Nil.
16. Fifth Asian Labour Minister's Conference, Melbourne (Australia) from 7 to 11 April 1975.	Do.	2,059.29
17. First Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (7-16 April 1975).	Do.	Not Known
18. IAEA-Meeting dealing with Micro-explosions held at Vienna, (8 & 9 April 1975)	Do.	Nil.
19. Meeting of Intergovernmental council for international Hydrological Decade programme, Paris, (9-17 April 1975).	Do.	All expenditure met by CSIR.

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APPENDIX II-contd.

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20. Ist Session of the Intergovernmental Council for I.H.D. held at Paris from 9 to 17 April, 1975.	Official	-
21. Third UN Conference of the Law of the Sea at Geneva from 9 April to 12 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
22. IEC/TC 65 Industrial Process Measurement and Control, and its subcommittees, Moscow (10-11 April 1975).	Do.	-
23. Meeting of international Liaison Committee on Coop. Thrift and Credit at Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany) (14 April 1975). costs etc.	Do.	(pound) 45 per day person for one day only in addition to travel
24. IAEA-International Symposium on Reliability of Nuclear Power Plants at Vienna, (14-16 April 1975).	Do.	Nil.
25. 9th Session of IMCO Facilitation Committee held in London from 14 to 18 April 1975.	Do.	Nil.
26. Meeting of Sub-committee of Legal Committee of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) convened by the Organisation at Montreal from 14 to 23 April 1975.	Do.	5,100,00
27. International Financial Management Seminar, 14-25 April 1975.	Do.	Expenditure borne by the Centre for Education in International Management.
28. Participated in a Seminar-cum-Workshop on Soil Testing Methodology relating to road development held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 14 to 26 April 1975.	Do.	Expenditure met by the United Nations.
29. IAEA-Second Research Coordination Meeting on the Environmental behaviour of Tritium at Belgium, (15-18 April 1975).	Do.	-
30. 3rd Session of FAO Committee on Agriculture, Rome, (15-24 April 1975).	Do	10,479

APPENDIX II--contd.

1	2	3	4
31.	Third Session of the Governing Council of United Nations Environment Programme held in Nairobi (Kenya) from 17 April to 2 May 1975.	Official	12,970
32.	Third meeting of the IGCP Board at London from 20 to 25 April 1975.	Do.	Nil.
33.	Sixth Regional Collegium on Inter-Regional Technicians Training Sponsored by the Colombo Plan Bureau held at Kuala Lumpur, between 21 to 25 April 1975.	Do.	Nil.
34.	IAEA-Research Coordination meeting on Neutron Scattering (21 to 28 April 1975).	Do.	Nil.
35.	Annual meetings of the Asian Development Bank held in Manila (21 to 28 April 1975).	Do.	12,375
36.	(a) ISO Planning Committee (ISO/PLACO) Geneva (21-22 April 1975.)	Do.	
	(b) ISO Executive Committee (ISO/EXCO) Geneva (23-25 April 1975).	Do.	3150.00
	(c) ISO Standing Committee for the study of Principles of Standardization (ISO/STACO). Geneva (28 to 30 April 1975).	Do.	
37.	Ninth Session of the Industrial Development Board held in Vienna from 21 April to 2 May 75.	Do.	1,500
38.	Meeting of the, Inter-governmental Working Group of the UN Committee on Science and Technology for development under the auspices of United Nations Economic and Social Council held at New York from 21 April to 2 May 75.	Do.	7,960
39.	IMCO/International Conference on the Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System held in London from 23 April to 9 May 1975.	Do.	15,961.75

1	2	3	4
40.	Intl. Training Seminar on Geoscientific Studies and presentation of Potential of the Natural Environment at Hannover between (24 April to 24 May 75).	Official	Nil.
41.	2nd Meeting of FAO Expert Groups me t on International Agricultural Adjust- ments, Rome (27-30 April 1975).	Do.	All expenditure by FAO.
42.	7th World Meteorological Congress at Geneva from 28 April-23 May 1975.	Do.	20,946
43.	Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Governments held in Kingston, Jamaica (29 April to 5 May 1975).	Do.	-
44.	Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Governments held in Kingston from 29 April to 7 May 1975.	Do.	1,52,154.11
45.	Meeting convened by the Mekong Committee of ESCAP for financing and execution of Pioneer Agricultural Projects (1-2 May 75).	Do.	2220.56
46.	Delegation to the Ad-hoc meeting of Commonwealth Telecommunications Council on Indian Ocean Common- wealth/South East Asia Cable Plan- ning in Hong Kong during 1--7 May 1975.	Do.	1073.55
47.	Matters relating to fisheries survey with Govt. of Poland, Warsaw (2-15 May 1975).	Do.	11894.60
48.	For Negotiating Mission with World Bank for Negotiating Credit, Washing- ton (3-5 May 1975).	Do.	4,300.00
49.	Sub-Regional Programme of Train- ing of trainees in Administrative orga- nised jointly by ACDA, ESCAP held at Tehran (Iran) from 3-19 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
50.	Meeting of interested countries for the setting up of International Fund for Agricultural Development Geneva (5-7 May 1975).	Do.	3,036.43

APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
51.	Offshore Technology Conference held at Huston (USA) from 5-8 May 1975.	Official	7,481.76
52.	International meeting of experts on Participation and Self-management in Education, convened by the Institute for Pedagogical Research and Yugoslav Commission for UNESCO held at Belgrade from 5-10 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
53.	97th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO held at Paris from 5 to 22 May 1975.	Do.	3,000
54.	Eleventh Photo-Voltaic Conference at Phonix, Arozona, USA from 6 to 9 May 1975.	DO.	Not Known.
55.	Third Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines of ILO Geneva from 6 to 16 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
56.	ACC Market Seminar on Coconut Production Manila (Philippines) (6-17 May 1975).	Do.	Nil.
57.	Market Seminar on Coconut Products organised by ITC UNCTA-D/GATT and ACC at Philippines (6-17 May 1975).	Do.	Nil.
58.	Meeting of the International Association for the study of the Cultures of Central Asia convened by UNESCO in Paris from 7-9 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
59.	To obtain first hand information of the condition of Law and its progeny in Nepal (9-13 May 1975).	Do.	8,397.13
60.	IX World Petroleum Congress held at Tokyo from 11-16 May 1975.	Do.	16,104.50
61.	Conference on Statistical Policy in Less Developed Countries at Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex Brighton (UK) from 12-16 May 1975.	Do.	2,310.00
62.	3rd Meeting of the Middle East/South East Asian Communications/Metro-	Do.	1,129

logical Regional Planning Group of
ICAO at Cairo from 12-20 May 1975.

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
63.	International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves Tokyo (12-24 May 1975).	Official	Nil.
64.	General Assembly of World Tourism Organisation Madrid, Spain (12-31 May 1975).	Do.	15,140.00
65.	To attend Asian Workshop for Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development, Manila (12 May to 11 June 1975).	Do.	Nil.
66.	28th World Health Assembly held at Geneva. (13-30 May 1975). (Approx .)	Do.	24,000.00 Swiss Francs
67.	United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board Meeting New York (14-30 May 1975).	Do.	25,563.75
68.	Annual Meeting of Steering Committee of the CCPs held at Berne from 15-16 May 1975.	Do.	1,803.85
69.	Conference held at Dacca (Bangladesh) in connection with the demarcation of Indo-Bangladesh boundary in Tripura. West Bengal Sector (16-23 May 1975).	Do.	Nil.
70.	Symposium on Social Economic Changes in the process of industrialization held in Moscow from 18-27 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
71.	South Asian Housing Ministers Conference held at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 19 to 21 May 1975.	Do.	5,240
72.	ESCAP Workshop on the Legislative Shippers held in Bangkok from 19-30 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
73.	Ad Hoc (FAO) Consultations on World security and Agricultural Adjustment Rome (19-30 May 1975).	Do.	8,864.45
74.	Fast West Centre Research Pig.	Do.	Nil

Workshop on Inter-Prenterial De-
 velopment in Small Farm Region,
 USA (19 May to 6 June 1975).

75. symposium on Oil Seeds and Plant
 Protection Manitoba (Canada) (20-23
 May, 1975). Do. Nil.

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APPENDIX I--Contd.

1	2	3	4
76.	APO 17th GB Meeting held in Seoul from 20-23 May 1975.	Official	1,602.00
77.	Seminar on Radiometric Age Dating held at Bangkok from 20-27 May 1975 under the auspices of the com- mittee for coordination of joint pros- pecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Off-shore Areas (CCOP) of ESCAP.	Do.	3,793.55
78.	Second UN Symposium on the develop- ment and use of geothermal resources at San-francisco, California, USA, from 20-31 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
79.	Regional Workshop on Curriculum Development for Moral Education at the First level of Education in Asia, Tokyo 20 May to 19 June 1975 orga- nised by the National Institute for Educational Research of Japan in cooperation with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education Asia, Bangkok.	Do.	Nil.
80.	10th Session of Inter-governmental in Jute Kanaf or Allied Fibres, Rome (21-23 May 1975).	Do.	2,727.52
81.	Seminar on 'Radiometric Age Dating' at Bangkok from 21-27 May 1975.	Do.	591.65
82.	IAEA-Research Coordination meeting on Radiation Preservation of Asian Fish and Fishery Products-First meeting of the project committee of Asian Regional Project on Radiation, Preservation of Fish and Fishery Pro- ducts at Jakarta, Bangkok (22-30 May 1975).	Do.	
83.	General Assembly of ICOMOS hold	Do.	8,214

in Rothenburg, Federal Republic of Germany from 22 May to 1 June 1975.

84. Symposium on New International Economic order organised by, the Govt. of Netherlands at The Hague from 23-24 May 1975.	Do.	Nil.
85. 43rd Session of O.I.E. Paris (26-31 May 1975).	Do.	2,535.65

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
86. Second Regional Consultation meeting on the Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development held at Tokyo from 26-31 May 1975.		Official.	Nil.
87. Low Cost Automation Training Courses held in Philippines and Japan from 26 May to 4 July 75.		Do.	1,155.00
88. Indo-USSR Joint Commission in Social Sciences in Moscow from 27-29 May 1975.		Do.	Nil.
89. The First meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Co-operation in the field of Social Sciences held in Moscow from 27-29 May 1975.		Do.	-
90. Workshop on Development in the Collins Chohi, Bangkok (27 May to 4 June 1975.)		Do.	Nil
91. IAEA-Second meeting of the Senior Advisory Group (28-30 May 1975).		Do.	
92. International Seminar on Approaches to Rural Development Kuala Lumpur (23 May to 4 June 1975).		Do.	Nil.
93. 11th Session of IMCO Committee on Tech. Cooperation and Pre-Council Budgetary Working Group meeting and 34th Session of Council held in London from 28 May to 6 June 1975.		Do.	9,661.00
94. 1st Seminar on Criminal Investigation held in Tokyo, Japan from 29 May to 8 June 1975.		Do.	Nil.
95. 60th Session of the International		Do.	1,44,471.86

Labour Conference held in Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1975 and 196th Session of the Governing Body of ILO Geneva on 30-31 May 1975 various meetings from 26 May 1975.

96. Symposium on Comparative Study of Geology of Caucasus & Himalaya with reference to mineral oil and natural gas and geothermal resources, held hospitalit Y	Do.	The expenditure on the delegation in USSR on inter-national
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APPENDIX I--contd.

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at TBILLISI (USSR) from 31 May to 10 June 1975.	and internal travel was met by the USSR Academy Sciences.
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97. Third Inter-American Conference on Training & Development organised by the international Federation of Training & Development Organisation at Caracas in May 1975.	Official	Nil.
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98. IAEA-Research Coordination meeting in the field of Marine Transuranic Biogeochemistry held at Cadarache Nuclear Research Centre, France (2-4 June 1975).	Do.
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99. IAEA Symposium on the combined effects on the Environment of Radioactive, Chemical and Thermal Releases from the Nuclear Industry at Stockholm (2-4 June 1975).	Do.	-
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100. Meeting of COCOTECH, Bangkok (2-7 June 1975).	Do.	Nil.
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101. (a) ISO/TC 38 Textiles, London.	Do.
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3411.0

0

(b) ISO/TC 38/SC 8 Physical Testing
of Fabrics & Fabric Terminology,
London.

(c) ISO/TC 38/SC 12 Textile Floor
Coverings, London.

(d) ISO/TC 38/SC 12/WG 2 Tests for
Machine-made Products, London.

(e) ISO/TC 38/SC 12/WG I Classi-
fication & Terminology-London
(2-12 June 1975).

102. 20th Session of the UNDP Governing
1,73
9
Council held in Geneva, 2 June
to 1st July 1975). Do.

103. 2nd Session of PAO Commission on
6,993.
50
Fertilizer, Rome (3-7 June 1975). Do.

104. 10th Session of FAO Committee on
7,840.
40
Fisheries, Rome (3-10 June 1975). Do.

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1	2	3
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105. 30th Session of Administrative Coun- Official
2,000.
00
cil of International Telegraph & Tele-
phone Consultative Committee,
Geneva (4 June to 4 July 1975).

106. 1st Session of FAO Ad-Hoc Consulta- Do. -
tion on Food Nutrition, Rome (5-6
June 75).

107. Meetings of the Group of 24. Interim Do.
18,350

Committee and the Development Committee held in Paris (5-14 June 1975).		
108. International Marketing Conference, 3,458. 35 USA/8-11 June 1975).	Do.	
109. Satory Exhibition held at Paris during expend i- (8-13 June 75). kno wn	Do.	TA/DA ture not
110. 6th Session of IMCO Sub-Committee 2,511.00 on Standards of Training and Watch- keeping held in London from 9-12 June 75.	Do.	
111. Symposium on Expert Inspection & 385.00 Standardization held in Japan from 9-13 June 1975.	Do.	
112. Second World Sanskrit Conference Ex - held from 9-15 June 1975 at Torino Nil . (Italy). Exp. 550.	Do.	Government penditure Participant's
113. ISO/TC-55 Technical Meeting, USSR 4,631. 00 (9-19 June, 75).	Do.	
114. ISO/TC 55 Sawan Timber and Saw- logs and its Subcommittees, Tibilissi (USSR) (9-19 June 1975).	Do.	-
115. 66th Session of FAO Council, Rome 14,914 .60 (9-20 June 1975).	Do.	
116. ISO/TC 113 Measurement of Liquid 5,985 .00 Flow in open Channels, and its Subcommittees, Zurich (10-24 June 1975).	Do.	

117. Meetings of ISO/TC-113 and its Do.
11,220
.00
working groups held in Zurich
(Switzerland), from 10-24 June 1975.

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1	2	3	4
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118. To attend the inauguration ceremony Official 196.10
of the Satellite Earth Station of
Bangladesh during 13-15 June 1975.

119. Regional Preparatory Conference Do.
on Human Settlements (14-21 June
75, Tehran).

120. 27th Session of IMCO Legal Com- Do.
mittee held in London from 16-20
June 1975.

121. UNESCO-A meeting of experts to Do.
advise it on the contents of UNESCO's
entire programme, present and future,
in the fields of information, documen-
tation, libraries and archives at Paris
(16-20 June 1975.)

122. IAEA-Senior Advisory Group meeting Do.
Technical Review Committee meeting
on Designs at Vienna (16-20 June
1975).

123. Meeting of the Expert Group of the Do.
Inter-disciplinary Project "Reviewing
the International Order" held at
Rotterdam, from 16-22 June 1975
under the auspices of the Club of
Rome (Netherlands).

124. For Selection of Marine Sheep, USSR Do. 5,153,00
(18 June to 2 July 75).

125. United Nations World Conference Do. 85,382.00
of the International Women's Year
held at Mexico City, Mexico from
19 June to 23 July 75.

126. Aid India Consortium Meeting held in Paris (22-28 June 75).	Do.	8,981
127. IAEA-Senior Advisory Group Meeting Technical Review Committee meeting or Sitting, Vienna (23 to 27 June 1975).	Do.	
128. IAEA-Symposium on the OKLO Phenomenon held in Franceville Gabon (23-27 June 75).	Do.	

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1	2	3	4
129. 3rd Session of IMCO Marine Environment Protection Committee held in London from 23-27 June, 1975.		Official.	
130. The first Meeting of World Food Council Rome (23-27 June 1975).		Do.	22,534.00
131. SARTC meeting at Ulan Bator, Mangolia (24-28 June 1975).		Do.	2,840.00
132. Meeting of the non-aligned countries, on private foreign investment held in Peru (28 June, 7 July 1975).		Do.	5301
133. IX International Congress of sedimentology organized by. International Association of Sedimentologist at Nice (France) from July 6-13,1975 and field trips preceding and succeeding the Congress from 28 June to 6 July, 1975 and from 13-19 July 1975.		Do.	17,516.80
134. VI International Histocompatibility Workshop at APRHUS (DENMARK) from 29 June to 5 July 1975.		Do.	3,004,13
135. To discuss the Salal Hydro Electric Plant in a meeting held at Islamabad in Pakistan from 29 June to 5 July, 1975.		Do.	397.20
136. 73rd and 74th Sessions of International Wheat Council held in London from 30 June to 3 July, 1975.		Do.	8,936.58
137. Meeting of Ad-Hoc Working Party		Do.	4,773.15

on International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome (30 June to 4 July, 75.

138. Ninth Session of the Inter-governmental Group on Hard Fibres held at Rome 30 June to 4 July, 1975. Do.

139. Meeting of the Study Directors of the Comparative Study on Input & Output Relationships in Family Planning Programme in selected countries of the ECAFE region held in Bangkok from 30 June to 4th July, 1975. Do.

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1	2	3	4
140. Delegation to the meeting of the Specialist Group for System Development (SGSD) for Commonwealth Telecommunications held from 30 June, to 4 July 1975.		Official	947.26
141. FAO Expert Consultation on FFHC Rome (30 June to 10 July 1975.)		Do.	
142. Industrial & Systems Engg. Training Course held in Japan from 30 June 75 for 12 weeks		Do.	1155.00
143. FAO Govt. Consultation, on Fishery Harbour Planning Rome (1-7 July 1975).		Do.	2,727.50
144. 59 Session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held in Geneva from 2 July to 1 August 1975.		Do.	16,200
145. Seminar on Tropical Wood Preservation Papua (New Guinea) (4-24 July 1975).		Do.	
146. Conference of Overseas Natural Resources Officers on Natural Resources Development Strategies in Scotland Edinburg (6-12 July 1975).		Do.	
147. Conference on Combustion in Engines held in UK during 7-9 July, 1975. (Rs. 1,680		Do.	(pound) 84.00 as tion fee Approx).

148. 17th Session of IMCO Sub-Committee on Fire Protection held in London from 7-11 July, 75.	Do.	2,511.88
149. IAEA-Senior Advisory Group Meeting Technical Review Committee meeting on "Operations at Vienna" (7-11 July, 1975.)	Do.	
150. seminar on SEA/PAC Aeronautical (Estimate)	Do.	1,499.98
Information service (AIS) organised by the ICAO held at Bangkok (Thailand) from 7 to 11 July, 1975.		

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1	2	3	4
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151. Preparatory Group Meeting on Science Education convened by Asian Centre for Educational Innovation for Development, Unesco Regional Office for Education, Bangkok and the Korean Educational Development Institute in Seoul from 7-12 July, 1975.	Official	Nil
152. Seminar on Employment Promotion Training for Managers, Engineers and Technologists organised by ILO at the Turin International Centre, Italy from 7-15 July, 1975,	Do.	
153. Ad-hoc Group of Experts to study the question of nuclear weapon-free zones, Geneva-from 9 July to 19 Aug. 1975.	Do.	7,086.28
154. Consultative Group Meeting of ACDA & UN Asian Development Institute, Bangkok from 14 to 18 July 1975.	Do.	
155. Seminar on Women's Participation in the Economic Development of their countries and the Upbringing of Children, organised by the Soviet Women's Committee at Alma Ata, U.S.S.R. from 16 to 22 July, 1975.	Do.	9,000.00

156. 4th Session of IOFC Committee Management of Indian Ocean Tuna and 3rd Session of IPFC Special Committee on Management of Indo-Pacific Tuna and 4th Session of IPFC Mombasa (Kenya) (18-25 July, 1975).	Do.	2,107.70
157. IAEA Seminar Advisory Group meeting Technical Review Committee meeting on Governmental Organisation, (21-25 July, 1975)	Do.	
158. Regional Conferences on the role of Women in Cooperative Development at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 21-28 July, 1975.	Do.	273.00
159. 7th International Seminar on Integrated Approach to Rural Development organised by AAPRO at Tokyo from 21 July to 9 August, 1975.	Do.	

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1	2	3	4

160. IAEA-Technical Committee- Specialists Meeting on "Control Room Design for Nuclear Power Stations" held in San Francisco. (22-24 July 1975.)		Official	
161. Delegation to the Task Force Experts (Estimated)		Do.	2,292.00
Meeting of Commonwealth Telecommunications held in Singapore from 22-28 July 1975.			
162. 9th International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage Moscow (23 July to 2 Aug. 75.)		Do.	7,427.00
163. 16th Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research held at Sao Paulo (Brazil) from 27th July to 1 August 1975.		Do.	5,126.10
164. Meeting of Group of Experts on inflation convened by Secretary General, U.N. Conference and Trade and Development held in Geneva (25 July		Do.	Expenditure borne by the UN

to 2 August 75.)

165. Ninth International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage held in Moscow from 27 July to 4 August 1975.	Do.	1,823.33
166. IMCO-Ad-hoc Working Group on Sub-Standards Ships held in London from 28 to 30 July 1975.	Do.	
167. 12th Session of the Asian Coconut Community Panel on techno-economic studies held at Bangkok (28-31 July 75)	Do.	
168. Indo-Pak Meeting on Locust Control 1657, Pakistan (29-31 July 75.)	Do.	590.70
169. Meeting of the Inter-Sessional Working Group of the Conference on Establishment of an International Martime Satellite System London during 31 July to 9 August 1975.	Do.	5,937.35 Nil
170. International Congress of Nutrition paid held at Kyoto, Japan during 3-9 August 75.	Do.	Membership fee by the organisers of the Congress

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171. ESCAP Export Group Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Food and Agriculture, Bangkok (4-8 August 75)	Official	
172. Editional Committee Meeting of the Regional Techtonic: Map of S.E. Asia at Djakarta from 4-9 August 75.	Do.	Nil
173. Tak force Meeting on MAB-14 Research on Environmental Pollution & its effects on the BIO-sphere held at	Do.	Nil

Ottawa (Canada) from 5-8 August, 75.

174. Industrial Quality Control Training Course held in Netherlands from 6 Aug. to 19 December 75.	Do.	770.00
175. Group of Seven Meeting held in Geneva on 10 & 11 August 75.	Do.	2,443.79
176. Group of 77 Developing Countries Meeting at Geneva 10-12 Aug. 75.	Do.	Not Known
177. Seminar on the Education for Trade Union Leaders Organised under the Colombo Plan by Asutrian Govt. at Melbourne from 10 August to 22 Sept. 75.	Do.	Nil
178. Commonwealth Survey Officers conference held at Cambridge from 11-12 Aug. 75.	Do.	
179. 14th International Cosmic Ray Conference organised by IUPAP at Nunchen, FRG (15-29 Aug. 75.)	Do.	5,240.00
180. The Seminar on Alternative Approach to the Economic Development of Asian Region organised by the Association of Development Research and Training Institute for Asia and the Pacific at Canberra, Australia from 17 to 23 Aug. 75.	Do.	Nil
181. To Study the Administration and Management of National Parks Kenya and Tanzania (17 Aug. to 15 Sept. 75)	Do.	
182. WMO/I-A-MAP Symposium on Long Term climate Fluctuations at Norwich (UK) from 18-23 August, 1975.	Do.	1,352

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1	2	2	4
183. XVI General Assembly meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Scientific Session, Symposia and Seminar held France from 18 August to 9 September 75.	Official	6,753.76	
184. Small Industries, Consultants Advanced training Course held in Japan from	Do.	1,155.00	

20 Aug. to 5 Dec. 75.

185. 8th International Congress Plant Protection, Moscow (21-27 Aug. 75.)	Do.	2,753.95
186. IUGG General Assembly at Grenoble France from 23 August to 13 Sept. 75.	Do.	2,626
187. FAO/NORAD Round Table Discussion on Expanding Utilization of Marine Fishery Reserves Norway (24 Aug. to 4 Sept. 75.)	Do.	
188. Second meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the HABITAT New York (25-29 August 75).	Do.	
189. Delegation to participate in the on Commonwealth Telecommunications baggage	Do.	200.00 (Appox) excess
Financial Arrangements (CTFA) was		The rest
Seminar, in Colombo during 25 to 31 Aug. 75.		borne by CTB.
190. To attend 1st session of the ESCAP Committee on Agricultural Development Djakarta (Indonesia) (25 Aug. to 1 Sept. 75.)	Do.	2,851.95
191. XVI General Assembly of IUGG at Grenoble (France) from 25 August to September 1975.)	Do.	3,974
192. Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting held in Guyana (26-28 Aug. 75).	Do.	25,206
193. To negotiate the purchase of Trawlers Mexico (26Aug to 4 Sept 1975).	Do.	7,694.60
194. 35th Session of the International Conference on Education & 12th Session of the Council of International Bureau of Education held at Geneva from 26 August to 5 Sept. 75.	Do.	4,805.22

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195. ILO /NORAD Asian Regional Symposium on Industrial Relations at Manila (26 Aug. to 6 Sept., 75).	Official	
196. Visit to Australia under Australian Cultural Exchange Programme for six weeks from August to October, 75.	Do.	
197. 6th FFHC/AD Conference, Rome (1-5 Sept., 75)	Do.	Nil.
198. Participated in XVI International Conference of Round Table of Archives held at Kiev (USSR) on 1-5 Sept., 75 sponsored by the International Council on Archives and the UNESCO.	Do.	1,085.00
199. Annual Meetings of IMF/BED held in Washington (1-5 Sept., 75)	Do.	Nil.
200. ECE Seminar in German Democratic Republic on Collection, disposal, treatment and recycling of solid wastes from 1 to 6 Sept., 75.	Do.	
201. IAEA Advisory Group on a training course syllabus of Nuclear Power Project Construction and Operation management in Vienna (1 -6 Sept., 75)	Do.	
202. Regional Conference for Asia & Western Pacific of the I.C.S.W. Hong Kong (1-6 Sept., 75)	Do.	2,424.00
203. 40th Session of the International Statistical Institute, Warsaw (Poland) from 1-9 Sept., 75.	Do.	3,765.00
204. Meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology held in Geneva from 1-22 Sept., 75.	Do.	378.00
205. Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of offenders held in Geneva from 1-12 Sept., 75	Do.	46,441
206. Discussion on the "The Rejection of (Appro x.) Western Models of Government and Politics Search for Alternatives" held in San Francisco from 2-6 Sept., 75.	Do.	2,849.00

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1	2	3	4
207.	Fourth International Remote Sensing Workshop in U.S.A. on 2 Sept. to 9 Oct., 75.	Official	
208.	8th Symposium on Remote Sensing held at California on (2 Sept. to 18 Oct. 75.)	Do.	
209.	Regional Seminar on Agricultural Cooperative marketing with special emphasis on distribution methods at Tokyo from 2 to 22 St pt., 75 organised by ICA	Do.	
210.	Meeting of the UNDP Expert Group for Planning the Regional Centre for the transfer of Technology held at Bangkok (Thailand) on 3-5 Sept., 75.	Do.	
211.	International Women's Year Seminar on Women in Contemporary Society held in Bulgaria from 3 to 6 Sep., 1975. organised by Bulgarian Committee of Women's Association.	Do.	433.12
212.	Diplomatic Conference convened by ICAO in Montreal from 3 to 25 Sept., 75 combined with some promotional work at New York and London for discussion with leading tour operators and travel agents concerning tourism for 5 days.	Do.	10,300.00
213.	ACDA and UN meeting at Kuala Lumpur from 4 to 6 Sept., 75.	Do.	
214.	For Selection of Marino Sheep from. USSR 4 to 11 Sept., 75.	Do.	
215.	Study Tour arranged by FAO, London (4-11 Sept., 75)	Do.	
216.	Meeting of Commission of I.C.A. held at Swansea on 5 to 6 Sept., 75.	Do.	
217.	Participated in the Executive Committee meeting of International Council of Archeives held at Varna (Bulgaria) from 6 to 8 Sept., 1975.	Do.	1,341.00
218.	12th General Assembly of IUCN and 13th Technical meeting, Zaire	Do.	7,024.00

(7-19 Sept., 75).

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1	2	3	4
219.	Meeting of the General Assembly of the international Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held at Kinshasa (Zaire) from 7 to 19 Sept., 75)	Official	
220.	Meeting of Executive officers of National FFHC Committee and Leading Bonn (8-12 Sept., 75).	Do.	
221.	Exhibition on Lasers and Optics held at London during 8-12 Sept., 75.	Do.	Expenditure not known
222.	Fourth International Conference of Women Engineers and Scientists held in Cracow from 8 to 13 Sept., 75.	Do.	4,6000
223.	As state quest of Govt. of Hungary at the invitation of that Govt. for discussion of bilateral economic relations and also to sign protocol in the field of agriculture and irrigation Paris (8-9 Sept., 1975) Budapest (9-14 Sept., 75.)	Do.	5,846.86
224.	Symposium on Geodynamic of SW Asia and Joint Meeting of working groups 3a & 3b of IUGG at Tehran from 8-15 Sept., 75.	Do.	Nil
225.	3rd Session of RA-II/WGT at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 1-5 September and 6th Session of RA-II from 8-19 Sept., 75	Do.	7,000 (Estimated)
226.	Seminar on Electric Optics held at Registrar London on 10 Sept., 1975.	Do.	(pound) 10.00 as tion Fee
227.	Seminar on Effective Coordination of Public Enterprises Organised by the Asian Centre for Development Administration Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 10 to 17 Sept., 1975.	Do.	
228.	Regional Field Operational Seminar on Curriculum Development for	Do.	Nil

work oriented Education in Asia
organised by the National Institute
for Educational Research of Japan
i.e. cooperation with the UNESCO's
Asian Centre of Educational Inno-
vation for Development in Tokyo
from 10 Sept. to 17 Oct., 1975.

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1	2	3	4
229. WHO Travelling Seminar for Plague control held at Moscow (USSR) from 11 to 27 Sept. 1975.		Official	Nil.
230. 4th Session of FAO Technical Working Party on Coconut Production Protection and Processing, Jamaica (14-25 Sept. 1975)		Do.	
231. Third Round Table on Financial Cooperation among developing countries held in Belgrade (14-25 Sept. 1975)		Do.	1698
232. Meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Sub-Committee held in Belgrade (14 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1975.)		Do.	5997
233. Meeting of Computer experts group Convened by 'United Nations at Geneva (15-19 Sept. 1975.)		Do.	200
234. 15th Session of IMCO Sub-Committee on Radio Communications held in London from 15-19 Sept. 1975.		Do.	2510.00
235. UNESCO Meeting of Experts on the Diversification of methods and techniques for teaching a second language at Paris from 15-20 Sept. 1975.		Do.	
236. First Session of the Escap Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology held at Bangkok (Thailand) from 15-22 Sept. 1975.		Do.	8,260
237. Annual General Meetings of International Electrotechnical Commission. The Hague from 15-27 September 1975.		Do.	5358.00
238. 98th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO held at Paris from 15 Sept.		Do.	3,000.00

to 10 Oct. 1975.

239. WHO Export Panel and Committee on Resistance of Vectors and Reservoirs of Pesticides held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 16-23 Sept. 1975.	Do.	Nil
240. Ninth Session of Iron and Steel Committee of ILO Geneva from 16 to 26 Sept. 1975.	Do.	2,000.00

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1	2	3	4
241. Delegation to attend the meeting of Standing Committee of Commonwealth Telecommunications Council held in London from 17 to 22 Sept. 1975 and to attend the meeting of the CCIT World Plan Committee from 23 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1975.	Official	4,310.25	
242. Working Group on IFAD, Geneva (19 to 28 Sept. 1975)	Do.	5,700.00	
243. Meeting of General Assembly of International Foundation for Science held at Stockholm (Sweden) from 21-25 Sept. 1975.	Do.	5,920	
244. 59th Session of IDF Austria 21-26, Sept. 75.	Do.	5,736.00	
245. (a) ISO/TC 69/SC 2 Interpretation of Statistical Data, Vienna. (b) ISO/TC 69/WGA Sampling by Attributes, Vienna (c) ISO/TC 69 Application of Statistical Methods, Vienna (22-24 Sept. 1975)	Do.	Nil.	
246. IAEA/FAO-Research Coordination meeting on Isotopic tracer aided studies of chemical residues in cotton seed feed, oil and related products (22-26 Sept. 1975.)	Do.		
247. UNESCO Meeting on the Preservation of Moving Images in Berlin from 22-26 Sept. 1975.	Do.		
248. FAO Export Consultation on Developing capability of Forecasting Crop Production based on Agro-Meteoro-	Do.	7,000 (Estimated)	

logical and Remotely sensed dated
at Rome from 22-26 Sept. 1975.

249. XIII International Silk Congress held Do. 18,990.00
in Tlemoen (Algeria) from 22 to 28
Sept. 1975.

250. ESCAP Workshop on Shipper's Do.
Cooperation Calculation of Ocean
Transport Costs held in Bangkok
from 22 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1975.

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1	2	3	4
	251. IAEA-Working Group meeting on Operation Safety Guide on Staffins, selection, Training and Examination of personnel held in Vienna (22 Sept. to 3 October, 1975).	Official	
	252. Meeting of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the WIPO Working Group on Scientific Discover- ies was held in Geneva from 23 to 30 Sept. 1975.	Do.	8,800.00
	253. Meeting of the Study Directors of the Multinational Study in Methodologies for Setting Family Planning Targets in ESCAP region, held at Bangkok from 24 to 30 Sept. 1975.	Do.	
	254. Working Party on World Plan & World Plan Committee meetings of the International Telegraph & Tele- phone Consultative Committee Geneva (25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1975)	Do.	5,630.00
	255. Tool Engineering Training Course held in Japan from 25 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1975.	Do.	1925.00
	256. Regions MAB Meeting on Integrated Ecological Research & Training Needs in Southern Asian Mountain System Nepal (26 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	
	257. Meeting of the Working Group on Agriculture held in Washington (28 Sept. to 4 October 1975.)	Do.	9000
	258. 19th Session of FAO Desert Locust	Do.	2,045.64

Control Committee Rome, (29 Sept.
to 4 Oct. 1975.)

259. First Open World Conference on
Cooperative Fisheries at Tokyo from
29 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1975. Do.

260. APC Symposium on Economics of
Foodgrains Distribution Tokyo from
29 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1975. Do.

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1	2	3	4
261.	9th Meeting of the Commonwealth 4616.00 (Estimate d) Air Transport Council held at Ottawa Canada from 29 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1975.	Official	
262.	FAO/UNEP Expert Consultations on Impact Monitoring of Residues from the Use of Agricultural Pesti- ficides, Rome (29 Sept to 30 Oct. 75)	Do.	
263.	Symposium on Economic of food- grains distribution held in Japan from 30 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1975.	Do.	385.00
264.	International Conference on 9th Re- vision of the International Classifica- tion of diseases from 30 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1975. held in Geneva.	Do.	Not available
265.	Eight Asian Regional Conference of ILO Colombo from 30 Sept to 9 Oct, 75.	Do.	
266.	Fourth General Assembly of Asia Electronics Union and Eighth Asia Electronics Conference held at Mel- bourne (Australia) from 1-7 Oct.- 1975.	Do.	21,032.60
267.	2nd Regional Workshop on Acqua- culture Planning Bangkok, (1-17 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	
268.	2nd Session of LF/MF Broadcasting Geneva (1 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1975)	Do.	96,512.00
269.	19th Session of FAO Intergovern- mental Group on Grains Rome (6-10	Do.	2045.00

Oct. 1975.)

270. IAEA Research coordination meeting
on the use of Aneuplclide for Wheat
Protein Improvement at Vienna (6-10
Oct. 1975.) Do.

271. International Association on Geo-
chemistry and Cosmochemistry USSR
International Symposium on Interrela-
tion between Water and Living Matter
at USSR (6-10 Oct. 1975.) Do.

272. ISO/TC11/WGO Boilers and Pressure
Vessels/Sheel Boilers (6--10, Oct. 1975)
London. Do.

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1	2	3	4
273.	Conference of the National Social Science Research Councils held in Paris from 6 to 9 Oct. 1975.	Official	1,810.00
274.	Symposium on 10th Intl, Remote Sensing of Environment at Michigan. U.S.A. from 6-10 Oct. 75.	Do.	420.00
275.	The 43rd Executive meeting of the International Commission on Large Dams held in Tehran (Iran) from 6 to 8 Oct. 1975 and followed by a Study tour from II to 16 Oct. 1975.	Do.	489.36
276.	IAEA-Technical Review Committee meeting on Designs at Vienna (7-9 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	
277.	IAEA-Annual Consultative meeting of INIS Liaison Officers at Vienna (7-9 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	-
278.	Meeting of the Expert Group of the Inter-disciplinary Project the Inter- national Order held in Rotterdam from 7 to 10 October 75 under the auspices of the Club of Rome (Nether- lands).	Do.	
279.	Meeting of Experts on Appraisal of Development projects held in Copenhagen from 8 to 10 Oct. 75 under the auspices of the organisation for Economic Co-operation & Deve- lopment.	Do.	

280. Second International Symposium on Orthopaedic Training from 8 to 10 Oct. 75.	Do.	
281. Consultative Working Party on Food Policy Development and Administration Kuala-Lumpur from 9-11 Oct. 75.	Do.	
282. ISO/TC 45 Rubber and its working Groups, Kuala Lumpur (9-18 Oct. 75.)	Do.	3348.00
283. 45th Annual International Meeting of the Society of the Exploration Geophysicists held at Denver, Colorado (USA) from 12-16 Oct. 75.	Do.	5022.50

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1	2	3	4

284. XV World Road Congress of the permanent International Association of Road Congresses held at Mexico from 12 -19 Oct. 75.	Official	21,618.00	
285. FAO Ad Hoc Consultation on improvement & Development of Mango Industry in Asia and FAR East Bangkok (13-15 Oct. 75.)	Do.		
286. FAO/UNE/Consultation on Pest Control Management System for Control of Cotton Pests, Karachi (Pakistan) (1 3-16 Oct. 75.)	Do.	838.92	
287. Second Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (13-16 Oct. 1975.)	Do.		
288. Preparatory Meeting of the Conference between Industrialised and the Developing countries held in Paris from 13-16 Oct. 1975.	Do.	26,218.51	
289. IAEA-Advisory Group meeting on Facilities and Techniques for (U. pu)02 Fuel Fabrication at Belgium (13-17 Oct. 1975).	Do.		
290. IAEA-International Symposium on the Safeguarding of Nuclear Materials at Vienna (13-17 Oct. 1975.)	Do.		

291. IAEA-International Symposium on Gas Cooled Reactors with Emphasis on Advanced Systems held in Jullich, FRG (13-17 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	
292. UNISIST Steering Committee Meeting (UNESCO) Paris from 13-17 Oct. 1975.	Do.	
293. Ninth meeting of the Asian Coconut Community Panel on Coconut technological economic studies held at Jakarta Indonesia (13 to 18 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	
294. Symposium on the Planning and Development of the Tourist Industry in E.C.E. region in Dubrov (Yugoslavia) (13-18 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	4158.00

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4

295. International Seminar on Mixed Economy held in Antalya from 13-20 Oct. 75 under auspices of Hacettepe University Turkey (Anakara).		Official	9,017.40
296. Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference of ILO Geneva from 13 to 24 Oct. 1975		Do.	
297. 50th Session of CCP, Rome (13-24 Oct. 1975).		Do.	4,226.56
298. Symposium on Export Processing Zones in Seoul from 14-18 Oct. 1975.		Do.	385.00
299. Second Session of ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources Development held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 14 to 20 Oct. 1975.		Do.	
300. World Conference on Credit for farmers, Rome (14-21 Oct. 1975.)		Do.	7,768.64
301. UOP Conference on modern trends and development in Petroleum & Petro-Chemicals processing Technology held at Zagreb (Yugoslavia) on (16-17 Oct. 1975.)		Do.	2,522.00
302. Colombo Plan Seminar on Industry expendi-		Do.	Nil, as all
Safety and Health held at Japan from			ture was home by

16 October to 22 Nov. 1975.		the Colombo Plan Authority.
303. Meeting of Experts on SPINES System (UNESCO) Paris from 17-18 Oct. 1975.	Do.	
304. Inter Govt. Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO Ninth General Assembly Session from 18 Oct. to 10 Nov. 75 at Paris.	Do.	3,800.00 approx.
305. 4th Session of IMCO Marine Environment Protection Committee held in London from 19-25 Oct. 75.	Do.	3,960.00
306. Working Group meeting of the Statistical Experts of ESCAP Bangkok from 20-21 Oct. 1975.	Do.	

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 APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4

307. World Congress for the International Women's Year held at Berlin (GDR) from 20 to 24 Oct. 1975 organised by the International Preparatory Committee for the World Congress for International Women's Years.		official	2,689.40
308. FAO/SIDA Export Consultation on Policies and Institutions for integrated RD Sri Lanka (20-30 Oct. 1975.)		Do.	362.00
309. PAO/DANIDA Workshop on Fish Handling Plant Sanitation, Quality Control and Fish Inspection Bangkok (20 Oct. to 28 Nov. 1975.)		Do.	
310. International Symposium on Sports- by men Nutrition held at Warsaw during of 21-23 Oct. 1975.		Do.	Registration fee the organisers the Symposium.
311. For finalising demurrage despatch cases in respect of fertilizer shipments from Japan (Tokyo) (24 to 31 Oct. 1975.)		Do.	6,129.20
312. International Symposium on Information Systems on ongoing research jointly organised by Smithsonian Science Information Exchange and UNESCO Paris from 26-29 Oct.		Do.	

1975.

313. 16th Session of the Executive Committee of AARRO Manila (26-31 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	4,206.00
314. Meeting of the Inter-Sessional Working Group of the Conference on Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System, London, (27 to 31 Oct. 1975.)	Do.	3,526.70
315. CCPS Meeting of the UPU held at Berne from 27 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1975.	Do.	11,563.20
316. UNIDO Round Table Meeting of Ministers responsible for Industrial Development from developing countries held in Sofia, Bulgaria from 27 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1975.	Do.	7,130.00

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
317. Two-day International Conference on Off High Way Vehicles Tracter and their Equipment held at UK during 28-29 Oct. 1975.	Official	1,200.00 approx.	as registration fee.
318. Shri N.S. Vardan, Deputy Director, deputed to Poland as a Leader of the Indian Team from 28 October 1975 onwards for 2 week on Co-operation in the field of Irrigation and Water Resources under the Indo-Polish Programme of Science and Technology 1975-76.	Do.	Nil.	
319. UNDP/UNEP Panel Experts Meeting of Desertification Geneva (29-31 October 1975).	Do.		
320. The Inter-governmental Expert Group meeting on Asian Highways and International Road Transport held at Bangkok from 20 October to 3 November 1975 arranged by ESCAP authorities.	Do.	1,735.00	
321. International Lead & Zinc Study Group's nineteenth session held in Geneva from 30 October to 8 Nov. 1975.	Do.	11,688.00	

322. 67th Session of FAO Council Rome (3-7 Nov. 1975.)	Do.	
323. IAEA-International Symposium on Biological effects of Low Level Radia- tion Partinent to Protection of Man and His Environment at (USA 3-7 Nov. 1975)	Do.	
324. 12th Informal Meeting of Directors (Approx).	Do.	2,744.00
of Civil Aviation in Asia and Pacific held at Papeete (Tahiti) from 3 to 7 Nov. 1975.		
325. Regional Working group meeting on Stratigraphic Correlation in the ESCAP region at Bangkok from 30 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1975.	Do.	Nil. All expenses were met by ESCAP.

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4

326. Meetings of the Governmental Ex- perts convened by UNESCO at Paris from 3 to 12 Nov. 1975 to prepare a. draft International Convention de- signed to avoid the double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another.	Official	3,740.00	
327. 9th Session of IMCO Assembly and Council session held in London from 3-14 Nov. 1975.	Do.	15,015.00	
328. Senior Level Seminar on Industria- lisation strategies and growth Pole approach to Regional Planning & De- velopment at Nagoya (Japan) from 4-13 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-	
329. APC Working Party for Food Proces- sing Survey, Tokyo from 5-7 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-	
330. Working Party for Food Processing Survey held in Tokyo from 5-8 Nov. 1975,	Do.	385.00	
331. (a) ISO/TC 17/SC 2 Terminology, Classification and Designation of Steels, Madrid.			

(b) ISO/TC 17/SC 8/WG 1 Hot Rolled Sloping Flange I-Beam. Column and Channel Sections, Madrid.	Do.	9,090.00
(c) ISO/TC 17/SC B Dimensions, of Hot Rolled Steel Sections, Madrid. (6-14 Nov. 1975).		
332. 18th Session of FAO Conference Rome (8-16 Nov. 1975, 8-27 Nov. 1975).	Do.	75,175.00
333. IAEA Advisory Group Meeting on Fuel Cycle Demand, Supply and Cost Trends at Vienna 10-14 Nov. 1975.	Do.	2,149.00
334. IAEA-Advisory Group Meeting on the Management of Radioactive Wastes at Nuclear Power Plants at Vienna (10-14 Nov. 1975).	Do.	-

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4

335. (a) ISO/TC 8/SC 7 Inland Navigation, Tallinn.			
(b) ISO/TC 8/SC 11 Terminology Symbols, Drawings etc. Tallinn.	Official	2,255.00	
(c) ISO/TC S/SC 9/WG 3 Solid Life-saving Apparatus Tallinn. (11-15 Nov. 1975).			
336. UNESCO Expert Meeting on the theme of the causes of Violence held at Paris from 12-15 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-	
337. 7th Session of UNCTAD Committee on Shipping held in Geneva from 14-21 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-	
338. 198th Session of the Governing Body of ILO and Group Meeting and Twenty Second Session of the Board of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training held in Geneva from 15-21 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-	
339. To assist the trainees of NDDB already in Thailand in formulating project proposal Bangkok (16-21 No. 1975).	Do.	-	
340. Meeting of the Expert Group on a	Do.	-	

system of Demographic & Social Statistics, organised by the United Nations at New York from 17-21 Nov. 1975.

341. ECR Seminar on Protection of Coastal water against pollution from land based source (17-21 Nov. 1975). Do. -

342. International Symposium on Small Business held at Tokyo, Japan from 17-21 Nov. 1975. Do. -

343. IAEA-Technical Committee Meeting on Recognition and Evaluation of Uraniferous Areas at Vienna (17-21 Nov. 1975). Do. -

344. LAEA-Technical Review Committee meeting on "Siting" at Vienna (17-28 Nov. 1975). Do. -

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
345. 3rd Conference of the AOPU held at Melbourne (Australia) from 17-29 November.		Official	3,714.12
346. 68th Session of FAO Council (19-28 Nov. 1975 Rome).		Do.	-
347. Workshop on Population Education out in the Inter-Service Staff Training 95/ Programme of Rural Development		Do.	380.00 (Aprox.) of which Rs. were utilised.
Agencies in Asia and the Far East Gamnovuwa, Pevadeniya. Sri Lanka Organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN at Sri Lanka from 19-28 Nov. 1975.			
348. Fourth Session of the International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and Bio-Sphere (UNESCO) held in Paris (France) and 12th meeting of Scientific Council of International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy) 22-26 Nov.		Do.	1,575.00

1975.

349. Participation in "Experts Mission" to Mauritius organised by the ICA from 23-29 Nov. 1975.	Do.	-
350. Asian regional Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health in relation to productivity Singapore (23 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1975).	Do.	Nil.
351. 24th Session of ESCAP Transport and Communications Committee held in Bangkok from 24 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1975.	Do.	8,234.00
352. First Session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology of the UNCTAD held at Geneva from (24 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1975).	Do.	-
353. 8th Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians Barbados (West Indies) from 24 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1975.	Do.	4,845.00
354. 25th Meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Colombo (24 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	14,000.00

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
355. 28th Session of IMCO Legal Committee held in London from 24 Nov. 1975.		Official	
356. Meeting of senior officials of ESCAP countries held at Bangkok from 25 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1975. for review and appraisal.		Do.	
357. Asian Regional Seminar on the Role of Labour Administration in Population Education and Family Planning in the organised sector held at Bangkok (Thailand) from 26 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1975.		Do.	504.00
358. Meeting of the U.N. University expert group on natural resources held at Tokyo.		Do.	
(b) Executive Board Meeting of the I.U.C.N. held at Morges			

(Switzerland) and

(c) UNEP Meeting held at Paris
(France) from 29 Nov. to 11 Dec.
1975.

359.	75th Session of International Wheat Council held in London from 1-4 December, 1975.	Do.	6,297.23
360.	FAO Expert Consultation on Seed Industry Development Rome (1-5 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	
361.	IAEA-Senior Advisory Group Meeting on the preparation of codes of Practice and Safety Guides in Vienna (1-5 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	
362.	2nd Workshop on Productivity Measurement held in Bangkok from 1-5 Dec. 1975.	Do.	770.00
363.	Meeting of the later-sessional (Working Group of Inter-Governmental Maritime) Consultative Organisation from 1-5 Dec. 1975.	Do.	Details are not known.

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APPENDIX I --- contd.

1	2	3	4
364.	International Conference on improving performance in Public Enterprises in Eastern and Southern Africa, organised by UNDP at East African Community Management Institute at Arusha, Tanzania from 1-6 Dec. 1975.	Official	
365.	Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Asian Development Bank held at Manila (Philippines) in the first week of Dec. 1975 for up to-dating the Asian Agricultural Survey.	Do.	
366.	UNIDO-6th Session of Permanent Committee of I.D.B. held in Vienna from 1-10 Dec. 1975.	Do.	4,090.00
367.	APO Symposium on Diversification of Agri. Livestock and Poultry, Philippines (2-8 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	
368.	Symposium on Diversification of Agri-	Do.	385.00

culture-Livestock and Poultry Production held in Manila from 2-8 Dec. 1975.

369. Experts Consultation on Trends, Problems and Changing Needs of Co-operative Movements in South East Asia and the Role of the ICA at Manila from 5-6 Dec. 1975.	Do.	
370. Meeting of the interim Committee and Development Committee of the IMF/IBRD held in Kingston (7 Dec. 1975 to 10 Jan. 1976.)	Do.	16,000.00
371. IAEA-Standing Advisory Group meeting on Safeguards Implementation 8-10 Dec. 1975.	Do.	
372. United States Geological Survey-Meeting on Uranium and Thorium Research and Resource Conference at U.S.A. (8-10 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	2,767.00
373. IAEA-Advisory Group meeting of experts on Modification of Radiosensitivity of Biological systems at Vienna (8-11 Dec. 1975.)	Do.	

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APPENDIX I-Contd.

1	2	3	4

374. UNCTAD meeting on Transfer of Technology held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 8-12 Dec. 1975.		Official	
375. 7th Session of IMCO Sub-Committee on Standards of Training and Watch-keeping held in London from 8-12 or Dec. 1975.		Do.	4,722.00
376. 11th Session of FAO Commission for controlling Desert Locust in Eastern Region, Karachi (8-12 Dec. 1975.)		Do.	
377. IAEA-International Seminar on Diagnosis and Treatment of Incorporated Radionuclides at Vienna (8-12 Dec. 1975.)		Do.	
378. IAEA-Regional Seminar on Use of induced Mutations in improvement of Grain Legume Production in South-East Asia held in Sri Lanka (8-12 Dec. 1975.)		Do.	

379. IAEA-Advisory Group meeting on "Site Selection Factors for the Disposal of Solidified High Level and Alpha-Bearing wastes in Geological Formations" at Vienna (8-12 Dec. 1975.) Do.
380. IAEA Advisory Group meeting on Strategies for improving Maintenance of Nuclear Medicine Instruments in Developing Countries at Vienna (8-12 Dec. 1975.) DO.
381. UNESCO Regional Seminar on Planning Production and distribution of books for children and Young People in Asia, Kuala Lumpur, from 8-13 Dec. 1975. Do.
382. Inter-regional Seminary on the Revised System of National Accounts at Caracas (Venezuela) from 8-19 Dec. 1975. Do.
383. FAO/DANIDA Seminar on Agricultural Extension Youth Programmes for sons and Daughters of Small Farmers & Agril. Labourers, Philippines (9-18 Dec. 1975.) Do.

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
384. Meeting on Metropolitan Planning Management in Bangkok from 10 to 12 Dec. 1975.		Official	
385. 2nd Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of United States at Washington (USA) from 10 to 15 Dec. 1975.		Do.	2,000.00 (Approximately. The deputation is not yet over and actual expenditure incurred has not been worked out.)
386. Joint Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee established under article SI of the Universal Copyright Convention in Geneva from 10 to 16 Dec. 1975.		Do.	10,550.00 (Approx.)

387. Joint FAO/WHO Food standards Regional Conference for Asia held in Bangkok on 15 Dec. 1975.	Do.	1,000.00 (Approx.)
388. The Consultative Meeting on Population and Labour Policies Programme Geneva from 15 to 19 Dec. 1975.	Do.	
389. Meeting of Ad-Hoc Group of Governmental Experts for Revision of the Paris Convention held in Geneva from 15 to 22 Dec. 1975.	Do.	315.00
390. Conference on International Economic Cooperation held in Paris from 16 to 18 Dec. 1975.	Do.	
391. Conference on International Economic Cooperation (16 to 19 Dec. 1975).	Do.	
392. South Asia Regional Travel Commission Meeting Colombo (Sri Lanka) 16 to 20 Dec. 1975.	Do	2,610.00
393. Mobile Experts Team for Book Production Training Course under the auspices of the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO, Tokyo in order to organise on the spot training course in Bangla Desh and Sri Lanka during the dates noted against each countries. Bangladesh-28 Dec. 75 to 6 Jan. 1976. Sri Lanka-24to 31 January 1976.	Do	

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4
394. Meeting of the Washington Group on I-FAD, Rome Dec. 1975.		Official	4,300.00
395. World Banks Credit for Integrated Cotton Project, Washington Dec. 1975.		Do.	5,400.00
396. 'Group of Nineteen' meeting held in Paris from 5 January 76 in connection with the work of the four Commissions which the Conference on International Economic Cooperation decided to set up.		Do.	-
397. Indian delegation to the 7th Session		Do.	4,755.00

of UNCITRAL Working Group on the International Sale of Goods held in Geneva from 5 to 16 January 1976.

398. Training Programme in Quality Control in Food Processing held in Tokyo from 6 January to 13 Feb. 1976.	Do.	Not yet finalised.
399. XVI Workshop meeting of heads of National Productivity Organisation held in Singapore from 13 to 16 January 1976.	Do.	1,073.00
400. 21st Session of the UNDP Governing Council held in New York (15 to 31 Jan. 1976.)	Do.	16,000.00
401. Regional Symposium for Asia and Pacific on the Production and Promotion of Pesticides and on Sub-Regional Cooperation in the Pesticide Industry held in Bangkok, Thailand from 26 to 31 January, 1976.	Do.	
402. Feasibility Study Training Course to be held in Manila and Japan from 26 January to 13 March 1976.	Do.	Not yet finalised.
403. Conference of Government Experts on Weapons held in Lugahoh from 28 Jan. to 26 February, 1976.	Do.	20,200. 00 (Approx).
404. Intergovernmental Planning Meeting on the First GARP Global Experiment at Geneva from 2 to 8 Feb, 1976.	Do.	8,500.00

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1	2	3	4
405. Deputation of Indian delegation to the meeting of UNCITRAL Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments Fourth Session to be held in New York from 2 to 13 Feb. 1976.	Official	6,955.00	
406. Thirty Second Session of Commission of Human Rights in Geneva from 2 Feb. to 5 March, 1976.	Do.		

407. Symposium on Productivity Agreements Workers Motivation and Sharing the Gains of Productivity held in Singapore from 16 to 20 Feb., 1976.	Do.	1,348.00
408. Third Session of Inter-governmental Preparatory Group on a Convention of International Inter-Model Transport held in Geneva from 16 Feb., 1976.	Do.	
409. The International Workshop on Policies and Techniques for mobilizing personal savings in developing countries to be held in Santa Marta, Colombia in Feb., 1976.	Do.	
410. Second Session of the Commission Transnational Corporations of UN to be held in LIMA (Peru) from 1 to 12 March, 1976.	Do.	
411. Session of WMO-CHBS W/Group on Global Data Processing System at Geneva from 22 March to 2 April, 1976.	Do.	
412. Three day Conference on Braking Off Road Vehicles to be held at UK during 23 to 25 March, 1976.	Do.	1,600.00
413. Visit to Romania (to be undertaken) under Indo-Rumanian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1975-76 for 3-4 weeks in March, 1976.	Do.	No Foreign Exchange involved.
414. IAEA-International symposium on Radiological Impacts of Releases from Nuclear Facilities into Aquatic Environments held in Helsinki.	Do.	
415. Workshop on standards and Legislation for Social Welfare Service.	Do.	

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 APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4
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B. IN INDIA

1. FACO/IUFRO World Technical Consultation on internationally dangerous forest insects and 'diseased held in New Delhi from 3-19 April, 1975,	Official	Nil.
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2. India-Indonesia Seminar held in Delhi (23-25 April, 1975.)	Do.	Nil.
3. ILO Regional Technical Workshop Functions and Organisation of Labour Ministries Services dealing with Employment questions organised by the Labour Ministry. Govt. of India at New Delhi from 5-16 May, 1975.	Do.	Nil.
4. Sub-Committee meeting on International and Commercial Crime held between India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan (Pakistan did not participate) from 25-26 June, 1975.	Do.	Nil.
5. Workshop on biogas Technology and if application held from 28 July to 2 August, 1975 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.	Do.	Foreign Exchange, any was borne by ESCAP.
6. 28th Session of WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia New Delhi, from 25-30 Aug., 1975.	Do.	Nil.
7. Conference on Narcotics between Sri Lanka and India on 11-13 Sep., 1975 at Madras.	Do.	Nil.
8. FAO-Short course in Fruit and Vegetable Technology held at the FAO Institute of Food Technology, Mysore from 6 October to 22 November, 1975.	Do.	Nil.
9. Seminar on Construction Management sponsored by ILO SIDA 20 October to 1 November, 1975.	Do.	Nil.
10. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi from 26 October to 7 Nov., 1975. (An Exhibition was arranged for the Delegates by the Directorate of Extension indicating the Progress in the field of Agriculture).	Do.	Nil.

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4

11. Third meeting of National Co-ordinators Survey 4, ESCAP Region held	Official	Nil.	

from 27 to 30 October, 1975 at New Delhi, to discuss plans for Asian Telecommunication Net work.

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|---|--|
| 12. Sixth Regional Conference of UNESCO National Commissions of Asia and Oceania held at New Delhi from 10-15 Nov., 1975. | Do. \$15,000 was to be given by UNESCO and the remaining expenditure to be borne by Govt. of India. Ministry of Education & S.W. In Indian Rupees. |
| 13. Fourth International Training and Development Conference (Organised by the India Society for Training and Development in Collaboration with International Federation of Training and Development Organisations) held during 16-20 Nov., 1975 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. | Do. Nil. |
| 14. APO Training Course on Fuel Efficiency (17 Nov. to 6 Dec.. 1975.) | Do. Nil. |
| 15. WHO Consultative meeting held in South East Asia Regional Office, New Delhi, from 18-26 Nov., 1975. | Do. Nil. |
| 16. WHO 2nd Regional Seminar on Epidemiological Surveillance of communicable Diseases; at WHO House, New Delhi from 19-26 Nov., 1975. | Do. Nil. |
| 17. Fourth Afro Asian Housing Congress held from 24-30 November. 1975 organised by the National Building Organisation. | Do. Nil. |
| 18. Seminar on organic materials as Fertilizers under the auspices of FAO/SIDA in New Delhi in November-December, 1975. | Do. Nil. |
| 19. Commonwealth Defence Science Organisation Conference held in India during 2-19 Dec., 1975. | Do. Nil. |

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|---|----------|------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ----- | | | |
| 20. ESCAP Workshop on Shippers Co-operation: Calculations of Ocean Transport Costs held in New Delhi from | official | Nil. | |

8-19 Dec. 1975.

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| 21. Second World Congress on Water Resources at New Delhi from 12-16 Dec., 1975. | Do. | Nil. |
| 22. IAEA-Advisory Group Meeting to prepare a Manual of Guidance on the Radiological Safety requirements for Fuel Fabrication Plants 15-19 Dec., 1975. | Do. | Nil. |
| 23. World Book Fair in New Delhi organised by National book Trust, India from 16-25 Jan., 1976. | Do. | Nil. |
| 24. International Seminar on 'World Publishing in the Eighties at New Delhi from 17-20 Jan., 1976. | Do. | Nil. |
| 25. International Seminar on 'Uses of Soil Survey of Classification in Planning and implementing Agricultural Development in the Tropics held at Hyderabad from 18-23 Jan., 1976. | Do. | Expenditure to be borne by the Organising Committee of the Seminar. |
| 26. Sub-Committee Meeting on Law of the Sea of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, held in Delhi from 2 to 6 February, 1976. | Do. | Nil. |

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INDIA

USA AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND MEXICO ITALY FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM IRAQ
AUSTRALIA RUSSIA GERMANY MALAYSIA BELGIUM KENYA SRI LANKA PHILIPPINES
JAMAICA HONG KONG POLAND IRAN YUGOSLAVIA NEPAL JAPAN EGYPT SPAIN
BANGLADESH CANADA KOREA INDONESIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA
GABON MONGOLIA PERU DENMARK PAKISTAN GUINEA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
BRAZIL LATVIA TANZANIA NORWAY GUYANA UKRAINE THAILAND BULGARIA ZAIRE
HUNGARY SWEDEN ALGERIA TURKEY CROATIA ESTONIA MAURITIUS COLOMBIA OMAN
ROMANIA FINLAND

Mar 03, 1975

Appendix II International organisations

Jan 01, 1975

APPENDIX II

International organisations of which India became a Member or ceased to be a Member during the year 1975-76.

S. No.	Name of international Organisation of which India became a Member during the year 1975-76	Name of International Organisation of which India ceased to be, a member during the year 1975-76.
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1	2	3
---	---	---

1.	Ex-Officio Associate of International Institute for VITAL Registration and Statistics, U.S.A.	Ceased membership from International Agriculture Aviation Centre, The Hague, as the Centre has since dissolved.
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2.	Ex-Officio member of the International Statistical Institute, The Hague (Continuation of Membership).	
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3.	Member of International Union for Scientific Study of Population Liege, Belgium, (Continuation of membership).	
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4.	Membership of Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific under the auspices of UN. Asian Development Institute, Bangkok.	
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5.	International Sun flower Association Voorburg. Netherland, Amstordam.	
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6.	International Record Management Federation.	
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7.	Association of Canadian Archivists.	
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8.	Central Water Commission is an Institutional Member of the I.W.B.A. w.e.f. 1974-75.	
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9.	Permanent Council of World Petroleum Congress, in May, 1975.	
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10.	Commission for the Geological Map of the World, 60bd Saint-Michel, 75272 Paris Cedex 06.	
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1	2	3
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11.	International Association of Engineering Geology, Geologisches	
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Landesamt, NW, D415 Krefeld I,
de-Greiff-Str 195, Postfach 1080, FR
Germany.

12. International Subcommittee on
Stratigraphic Classification, Prince-
ton, University, 118 Library Avenue,
Princeton, NJ 08540 USA.

13. WHO Expert Advisory Panel on
Malaria for a period of five years
from 1975.

14. Codex Alimentarius Commission of
Joint FAC/WHO Food Standards
Programme.

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INDIA
USA BELGIUM FRANCE GERMANY

Jan 01, 1975

Appendix III Treaties/Conventions/Agreements/Concluded or renewed by India

APPENDIX III

Treaties/Conventions/Agreements/Concluded or renewed by India with other
Countries in 1975*

(*This list is not exhaustive)

Sl. No.	Title of Convention/ Treaty/Agreement	Date of signature	Date of Ratifi- cation/ Accep- tance/ Confir- mation	Date on which entered into force	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Multilateral:

European Economic Community
(E.E.C.) :

1. Agreement between the Re- 18-7-75 - 18-7-75 -

public of India and the European Economic Community on Cane Sugar.

Agreement Establishing the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries (A.I.E.C.) :

2. Agreement Establishing the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries (Final Act signed on Apr 03, 1975 at Geneva).	4-7-75	-	12-10-75	-
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International Sugar Agreement

3. Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973.	22-12-75	-	-	-
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Bilateral:

Australia:

4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Australia on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology.	26-2-75	-	26-2 75	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Australia for food grant of 30,000 metric tonnes.	2-12-75	2-12-75	2-12-75	-	
6. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Australia for grant of 23,779 metric tonnes of wheat.	4-12-75	4-12-75	4-12-75	-	
Austria :					
7. Agreements on capital repayment, 1975 between the Government of India and the Austrian Federal Government for 50.86 million Austrian Schillings.	6-3-75	-	6-3-75	-	
8. Agreement between the Government of India and the	6-3-75	-	6-3-75	-	

Austrian Federal Govern-
ment on financial assistance
for 19.5 million Austrian
Schillings.

9. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Republic of Austria for Austrian Schillings 19.5 mill- ion for the purchase of capital good from Austrian firms.	12-5-75	-	-	-
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Bangladesh :

10. Agreement between the Go- vernment of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh re- lating to the registered letter post.	25-1-75	-	25-1-75	-
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Canada :

11. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada to amend the Canadian De- velopment Loan Agreement	28-2-75	28-2-75	-	-
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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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for C \$7.5 million signed on
16-3-73 for Synthetic
Rubber Project of I.P.C.L.

12. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for the import of rape-seed from Canada.	26-3-75	26-3-75	26-3-75	-
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13. Exchange of Notes to amend the plan of operations for technical cooperation signed on 25-8-70 between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding Ground Water Exploration and Training.	20-3-75	20-3-75	-	-
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(Canadian Assisted Ground Water Project in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh).

14. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Canada proposing an amendment to the existing loan agreement dated 6-12-74. (This note shall form part of the Loan Agreement dated 6-12-74 concerning the purchase of potash fertilizer in the territory of Canada.)	31-3-75	31-3-75	-	-
15. Rescheduling Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada in respect of the Loan for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Stage I.	25-4-75	25-4-75	31-1-74	-
16. Rescheduling Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada in respect of the Loan for Diesel Locos for Indian Railways.	25-4-75	25-4-75	28-2-74	-

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding amendment of Article 4.03 of Canadian Development Loan Agreement for C.\$10 million signed on 6-12-74 for import of Potash Fertilizer from Canada.	20-6-75	20-6-75	-	-	
18. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for amending the Canadian Development Loan Agreement dated 7-4-71 for import of equipment for oil and gas exploration and development.	1-8-75	1-8-75	-	-	

19. Exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding the supply of Rape seed/oil during the financial year 1975-76 worth eight million Canadian dollars (C.\$ 8.0 million).	5-8-75	16-8-75	16-8-75	-
20. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for amending the Canadian Development Loan Agreement dated 20-4-66 for the purchase of 13 diesel Locomotives for the Calcutta Port Authority.	8-8-75	8-8-75	-	-
21. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Canada for Canadian Development Loan of C.\$10.00 million or import of fertilizers from Canada.	24-10-75	-	-	-
22. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada	28-11-75	28-11-75	28-11-75	-

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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for the import of wheat from Canada under Canada's International Development Assistance Programme.

23. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Canada regarding amendment to the Loan Agreement dated 2-9-70 for C.\$ 6. million for the purchase of Locomotive Components, materials and services for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi.	1-12-75	1-12-75	-	-
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France

24. Financial Protocol between	7-2-75	-	7-2-75	-
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the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France relating to French credits meant to finance the Development Plan of India.

25. Financial Protocol between 7-2-75 - 7-2-75
-

the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France relating to French Credits meant to finance the goods and services for the Indian Atomic Energy and Space Departments.

26. Convention between the Go- 6-5-75 - -
-

vernment of India and the Credit National Limited of France for financing expenses in France relating partly to industrial projects and partly to the purchase of consumer goods, light equipment, raw materials and fertilizers.

27. Convention between the Go- 6-5-75 - -
-

vernment of India and the Credit National Limited of

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-

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APPENDIX I-contd.

1 2 3 4 5 6

France for financing expenditure in France for atomic energy and space programme of Indian Departments of Atomic Energy and Space.

28. Credit Agreement between 27-8-75 - - -
the Government of India and the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS and the BAN-

QUE FRANCAISE DU
 COMMERCE EXTE-
 RIEUR to finance the pur-
 chases in France of goods
 and services for projects of
 Indian Atomic Energy and
 Space Departments for a
 minimum of FF 60,000,000
 (sixty million French Francs)
 and the balance of FF
 30,000,000 (thirty million
 French Francs) for financing
 the purchases in France of
 enriched Uranium.

29. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the BANQUE NA- TIONALE DE PARIS and the BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTE- RIEUR for financing the supply contracts concerning consumer goods, light capi- tal equipment, raw material and fertilizers.	27-8-75	-	-	-
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Germany, Federal Republic of

30. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU for Dm. 57,000,000 (fifty seven mil- lion Deutsche Mark) for the Tata Engineering and Loco- motive Company Ltd., Bom- bay.	30-1-75	-	4-2-75	-
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APPENDIX II-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
31. Arbitration Agreement bet- ween the Government of India and the KREDITANS- TALT FUR WIEDERAUF- BAU with reference to the provisions of Article IX, paragraph (6), of the Loan Agreement dated 4th February, 75.	30-1-75	-	4-2-75	-	
32. Project Agreement between	4-2-75	-	-	-	

the TATA Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay and KREDITANS-TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU on the basis of the Loan Agreement dated 4-2-75.

33. Arbitration Agreement between the TATA Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay and KREDITANS-TALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to the provisions of Article VI, paragraph (5) of the Project Agreement.	4-2-75	-	-	-
34. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the release of amount under the Financial Assistance Agreement dt. 26-4-75.	26-4-75	26-4-75	26-4-75	-
35. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning debt service relief.	26-4-75	26-4-75	26-4-75	-
36. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Financial Assistance in 1975 for DM	26-4-75	-	26-4-75	-

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APPENDIX I--contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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365,000,000 (three hundred and sixty live million Deutsche Mark).

37. Loan Agreement between the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU for DM	27-5-75	-	-	-
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11,000,000 (eleven million).

38. Arbitration Agreement between the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Article X, paragraph (6) of the Loan Agreement dated 27-5-75	27-5-75	-	-	-
39. Guarantee Agreement between the Government of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Loan Agreement dated 27-5-75.	12-5-75	-	27-5-75	-
40. Arbitration Agreement between the Government of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Article IV. paragraph (7) of the Guarantee Agreement dated 27-5-75.	12-5-75	-	27-5-75	-
41. Loan Agreement between the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU for DM 7,000,000 (Seven million).	6-6-75	-	-	-
42. Arbitration Agreement between the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Article X, paragraph (6) of the Loan Agreement dated 6 June, 1975.	6-6-75	-	-	-

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APPENDIX III-Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Guarantee Agreement between the Government of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Loan Agreement dated	6-6-75	-	-	-	

6 June 1975.

44. Arbitration Agreement between the Government of India and KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU with reference to Article IV, paragraph (7) of the Guarantee Agreement dated 6 June 1975.	6-6-75	-	-	-
45. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the supply of 5,500 tons of fertilisers to the Indo-German Kangra Project.	28-7-75	-	28-7-75	-
46. Loan Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., for DM 7,000,000.	25-9-75	-	-	-
47. Arbitration Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	25-9-75	-	-	-
48. Guarantee Agreement between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and India to the Loan Agreement (dt. 25th September, 1975) between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU and the (National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi).	25-9-75	-	-	-

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APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
49. Arbitration Agreement with reference to the provisions of Article IV, paragraph (7) of the Guarantee Agreement	25-9-75	-	-	-	

between KREDITANS-
TALT FUR WIEDERAU-
FBAU and India dated 25th
September, 1975.

50. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the extension of the Agreement for the Indo-German Project, Kangra.	9-10-75	-	9-10-75	-
51. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the extension of the Indo-German Technical Cooperation Agreement on Firemen Training Institute, Bangalore.	17-11-75	-	17-11-75	-
52. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the supply of 2850 metric tons of fertilizers to Nilgiris Project.	16-12-75	-	16-12-75	-
53. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for food grant of 26,000 metric tons of wheat.	19-12-75	-	19-12-75	-
54. Protocol pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of the Arrangement arrived at by Exchange of Notes dated 19th December, 1975 between the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the supply f.o.b. of soft wheat.	19-12-75	-	19-12-75	-

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APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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55. Loan Agreement between the	30-12-75	-	-	-
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Japan with reference to exchange of notes dated 31-1-75 between the Government of India and the Government of Japan concerning the financial assistance for India's economic development - seven billion Yen (Y 7,000,000,000).

62. Rescheduling Agreement the between Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Japan with reference to exchange of notes dated 31-1-75 between the Government of India and the Government of Japan concerning a debt relief measure in accordance with the understanding on concerted debt relief action reached among the Aid India Consortium members on 30-10-74.	5-3-75	-	-	-
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63. Loan Agreement between the Government of India and the Export-Import Bank of Japan with reference to exchange of notes dated 28-3-75 between the Government of India and the Government of Japan concerning the financial assistance for the Panipat Fertilizer Project (Y 11,000,000,000) 11 billion Yen.	10-4-75	-	-	-
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Libyan Arab Republic

64. Memorandum of Understanding reached between the Government of Indian and the Libyan Arab Republic regarding roads construction.	2-7-75	-	-	-
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Malaysia

65. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Malaysia relating to Air Services.	22-5-74	23-5-75	23-6-75	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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Mauritius

66. Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Mauritius.	6-2-73	3-1-75	3-1-75	-
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67. Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius for Rs. 50 (fifty) million.	9-1-75	-	-	-
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68. Agreed Minutes of discussions between the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius regarding Economic Assistance.	9-1-75	-	-	-
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Pakistan

69. Protocol on resumption of shipping services between India- and Pakistan.	15-1-75	-	15-1-75	-
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70. Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan.	23-1-75	-	23-1-75	-
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71. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 7 of the Trade Agreement and ensuring expeditious settlement of trade transactions. (This Memorandum of Understanding will constitute an integral part of the Trade Agreement signed on 23rd January, 1975).	23-1-75	-	23-1-75	-
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Poland

72. Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of Poland regarding Second Meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.	24-1-75	-	-	-
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APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Portugal					
73.	Treaty between India and Portugal on Recognition of India's Sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Related Matters.	31-12-74	3-6-75	3-6-75	-
Romania					
74.	Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania on technical and scientific co-operation in the field of Agriculture, Food, Industry and Water Management.	11-6-75	-	11-6-75	-
Saudi Arabia					
75.	Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for air services between and beyond their respective territories.	26-4-73	9-4-75	9-4-75	-
Sri Lanka					
76.	Credit Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka for Rs. 100 million.	4-11-75	-	-	-
Sweden					
77.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and Sweden with reference to the record of Understanding regarding Debt Relief to India, 1974-75 which was signed in Washington on 30-10-74	20-1-75	3-2-75	-	-
78.	Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding the food grant of 50,000 tonnes of wheat.	5-3-75	5-3-75	5-3-75	-

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 APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
79. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden regarding Development Co-operation for 1975.		21-5-75	-	21-5-75	-
Sudan					
80. Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.		28-11-74	13-8-75	13-8-75	
United Kingdom					
The United Kingdom Food Aid Grant : India Agreement					
81. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the Food Aid Grant.		11-3-75	-	11-3-75	-
82. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding United Kingdom/India Maintenance Loan, 1975.		11-3-75	-	-	-
83. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding Capital Investment Loans, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 (together called the relevant loans).		15-4-75	16-5-75	-	-
84. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding amendment of United Kingdom India Capital Investment Loan, 1974.		23-4-75	23-4-75	-	-

APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
85. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India, and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding grant of ø10,600,000 (ten million six hundred thousand pounds sterling) for the purpose of assisting in financing certain development projects.	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-
86. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the united Kingdom regarding the procedure to be followed for ø10.6 million United Kingdom/India Mixed Project Grant, 1975.	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-
87. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding development aid for ten million pounds sterling (ø10,000,000) to India to enable the purchase of certain goods and services in the United Kingdom. (U.K.--India Sectoral Grant, 1975).	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-
88. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding U.K.-India Sectoral Grant, 1975.	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-
89. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom regarding arrangements and procedures dealing with Capital Investment Grant, 1975.	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-
90. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the	27-6-75	27-6-75	-	-	-

APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
United Kingdom regarding arrangements and procedures dealing with U.K./India Capital Investment Loans 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and U.K./India Capital Investment Grant, 1975 and such similar loans or grants as may be made available in future and specified as such by the Government of the United Kingdom.					
91. Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding debt re-financing Grant, 1975.		2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
92. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding India Mixed Project Grant 1975 (No. 2) for a sum not exceeding æ10,000,000 (ten million pounds sterling) for the purpose of assisting in financing certain development projects.		2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
93. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding application of paragraph 10(c) to the Indian Mixed Project Grant-- 1975 dated 2nd December 1975.		2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
94. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire-		2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-

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APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Grant 1975 (No. 2) for a sum not exceeding ø 10,000,000 (ten million pounds sterling).

95. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding availability of the grant for the development of the Coal Mining sector in India.	2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
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96. Exchange of Notes between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding India Maintenance grant of ø 60,000,000 (sixty million pounds sterling).	2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
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97. Exchange of Letters between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding grant of ø60,000,000 (sixty million pounds sterling) dated 2-12-75 to be made available for the full range of maintenance imports, components, commodities, capital balancing items, minor items and related services necessary to the economic development of India.	2-12-75	2-12-75	-	-
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United States of America

98. Exchange of Letters between	24-1-75	24-1-75	24-1-75	-
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the Government of India
and the Government of
U.S.A. concerning the Lend
Lease Settlement Agreement
signed at Washington on
16-5-46.

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APPENDIX III-contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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99. Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America for sales of agricultural commodities.		20-3-75		20-3-75	
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100. Agreed Minutes of the Meeting between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America regarding Food Assistance Agreement.		20-3-75			
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101. Agreement between 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.		2-5-75			
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Yemen

102. Agreement for the exchange of Money Orders between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.		1-4-75		1-4- 75	
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Joint Communiques

103. Pakistan

Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on 20th May, 1975 on the Conclusion of the Foreign Secretary's level talks between the Foreign Secretary of India (Shri Kewal Singh) and Foreign Secretary of Pakistan (H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi).

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INDIA
 USA SWITZERLAND AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA BANGLADESH CANADA FRANCE GERMANY
 JAPAN LIBYA MALAYSIA MAURITIUS PAKISTAN POLAND PORTUGAL OMAN ROMANIA
 SAUDI ARABIA SRI LANKA SWEDEN SUDAN UNITED KINGDOM IRELAND YEMEN

Apr 03, 1975

Appendix IV Important Industrial/Construction Projects secured by Indian Firms Abroad

Jan 01, 1975

APPENDIX IV

Important Industrial/Construction Projects secured by Indian Firms Abroad
 on Turnkey/Sub-Contracting Basis

St. No.	Name of the firm	Country where contract secured	Value of contract	Details of project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Shah Cons- truction Co. Bombay	Qatar	Rs. 13.50 crores	Construction of inter- national Airport (Ter- minal Building) at Doha
2.	M/s. Puri Const. (P) Ltd. New Delhi	Saudi Arabia	Rs. 21.6 crores	1000 houses to be built
3.	M/s. Siporex Co. Ltd. Poona	Dubai	Rs. 60.00 crores	1710 residential units to be built
	M/s. Shapurji Pallonji Co. Bombay	Muscat	Rs. 5.77 crores,	Construction of a palce complex
5.	M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. Now Delhi	Kuwait	Rs. 2.80 crores	Construction of Kuwait International Airport
6.	M/s. Patel Engi-	Sri Lanka	Rs. 8.00	Hydro-electric project

neering Co. Ltd. Bombay			crores	
7. M/s. Patel Engi- neering Co. Ltd. Bombay	Srilanka		Rs. 5.40 crores	Bowatenna Power Pro- ject ADB Financed Project
8. M/s. Triveni Structurals Project	Sri Lanka		Rs. 0.50 crores	Bowatenna Power Pro- ject ADB Financed
9. M/s. Continental Construction Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Iraq		Rs. 5.00 crores	Construction of Fibre Board Factory at Abu Sukhair, Iraq.

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APPENDIX IV-Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
10. M/s. Kaveri fo r Structurals Pr o-	Iran		Rs. 0. 80 crores	Pressure vessels Fertiliser Refiners ject
11. M/s Engineering super - Construction Fertiliser India Ltd.	Qatar		Rs. 4.71 crores	construction and vision of Project Doha
12. M/s. Engineering Projects India Ltd.	Yugoslavia		Rs. 5.7 crores	Supply of equipment and material for Coke oven and By-Product Plant
13. M/s. Richardson Kuwait & Cruddas Ltd. Airport . Bombay	Kuwait		Rs. 2.7 crores	Construction of International
14. M/s. Crompton Engineering Co.	Bangladesh		Rs. 1. 5 crores	Gas Turbine Power Station
15. M/s. Engineering reheat - Projects India Soid's	Iraq		Rs. 0.36 crores	Construction of ing furnace for

			Semi Integrated Steel Plant
16. M/s. Backau Wolf (India)	Malaysia	Rs. 8.00 crores	Construction of 2000 tonnes sugar plant
17. Water & Power Dev. Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) and signed.	Iraq	us \$ 5 million	Ground Water survey of Western desert, Block V. The letter of intent received contract to be
Bagh- signed.	Iraq	US \$ 0.4 million	Setting up of Water Research Centre, dad. Contract
	Burma	US \$ 600,000	Rangoon Water Supply Project. ADD loan project.
	Philippines	US \$ 450,000	Mindanao Irrigation Study. ADD loan project.
	Burma	Stage I \$ 32,250 Stage II \$ 15,580	Sedawgyi Multi-pur- pose project. ADD assistance project.
irri -	Philippines	\$ 300,000	Supply of individual consultants for gation projects. ADB loan project.

	Nepal	\$ 100,000	Dhangarhi Ground Water Development Project. ADD Assistance Project.
18. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.	Syria	Rs. 25 lakhs	Preliminary Feasibility-cum-cost survey together with economic study of three new railway lines in Syria totalling 450 kms.
	Iran	Rs. 23 lakhs	Preliminary feasibility-cum-cost study of a new railway line in Iran between Kerman and Shurgaz for a total length of 350 kms.

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INDIA
 USA QATAR OMAN KUWAIT SRI LANKA IRAQ UNITED KINGDOM IRAN YUGOSLAVIA
 BANGLADESH MALAYSIA BURMA LATVIA PHILIPPINES NEPAL SYRIA

Jan 01, 1975

Appendix V Statement showing the number of Indian Experts

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the number of Indian Experts deputed to various countries under ITEC Programme

Name of Country	1970			1971			1972	
	Sent	Retired	Still working	Sent	Retired	Still working	Sent	Retired
Afghanistan	4	1	3	21	14	7	30	21

Abu Dhabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Ethiopia	5	5	..	2	2	..	2	2
..								
Fiji	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
..								
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..								
Maldives	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Malyasia	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..
..								
Mauritius	3	3	..	9	4	5	3	1
2								
Morocco	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..								
Nigeria	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
..								
PDRY (Aden)	13	13	..	4	4	..	2	..
2								
Senegal	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
..								
Somalia	13	12	1	..	..	..	4	..
4								
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..								
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..								
UAE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..								
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..								

	Total	54	47	7	44	30	14	48	31
17									

Somalia	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..
..								
Sri Lanka.	3	3	..	14	14	..	..	..
..								
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1								
Tanzania	8	8	..	10	10	..	..	..
..								
Tongo	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1								
UAE	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
..								
Zanzibar	11	10	1	5	5	..	3	3
..								
Cyprus	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
..								
Malta	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
1								

---	Total	103	46	57	136	74	62	55
39								16

Total:	Deputed	440
	Returned	246
	Still working	194

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APPENDIX V-contd.

ITEC PROGRAMME

Number of foreign Trainees in India

Sl. NO.	Name of country	Number
1.	Afghanistan	5
2.	Cyprus	1
3.	Ethiopia	2
4.	Ghana	1
5.	PDRY.	2
6.	Maldives	12
7.	Sri Lanka	12
8.	Sudan	7
9.	Tanzania & Zanzibar	140*
10.	Zambia	4
11.	Burma	5
12.	DRVN	6
13.	Laos	5
14.	Trinidad & Tobago	1
15.	Thailand	6
16.	Egypt	

*(129 of these trainees are financed from a grant received by Tanzania from Sweden, although all arrangements for training have been done by us).

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INDIA

USA AFGHANISTAN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BURMA BHUTAN ETHIOPIA FIJI GUYANA
GHANA IRAN IRAQ KENYA MALDIVES MAURITIUS MOROCCO OMAN NIGER NIGERIA
SENEGAL MALI SOMALIA SRI LANKA TANZANIA CYPRUS MALTA MALAYSIA SUDAN
ZAMBIA LAOS THAILAND EGYPT SWEDEN

Sep 01, 1975

Appendix VI Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

Jan 01, 19751

APPENDIX-VI

Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

Sl. No.	Country	In Production	Under implementation	Approved but not yet implemented
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	-	3	2
2.	Australia	-	-	1
3.	Canada	1	-	2
4.	Columbia	-	-	1
5.	Ceylon	3	-	8
6.	Cyprus	-	1	-
7.	Dubai	-	4	-
8.	Ethiopia	2	-	5
9.	Fiji	1	1	-
10.	Ghana	-	-	1
11.	Grenada	-	-	1
12.	Hong Kong	1	1	-
13.	Indonesia	2	6	7
14.	Iran	1	3	5
15.	Iraq	-	-	1
16.	Ireland	1	-	1

17. Libya	-	-	1
18. Kenya	7	1	4
19. Lebanon	-	-	1
20. Mauritius	3	5	3

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APPENDIX VI-contd..

1	2	3	4	5
21. Malaysia		24	20	11
22. Nigeria		3	1	7
23. Nepal		-	1	-
24. Phillippines		1	3	-
25. Qatar		-	1	-
26. Singapore		1	6	1
27. Saudi Arabia		-	1	3
28. Senegal		-	-	1
29. Thailand		3	3	1
30. Togo		-	-	2
31. Tanzania		-	-	3
32. Trinidad		-	-	1
33. Uganda		1	-	-
34. USA		4	2	1
35. United Kingdom		3	1	2
36. West Germany		1	-	1
37. YAR		-	-	1
38. Zambia		-	2	3
Total		63	66	82

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INDIA
 AFGHANISTAN AUSTRALIA USA CANADA CYPRUS ETHIOPIA FIJI GHANA HONG KONG
 INDONESIA IRAN IRAQ IRELAND LIBYA KENYA LEBANON MAURITIUS MALAYSIA
 NIGER NIGERIA NEPAL QATAR REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE SAUDI ARABIA SENEGAL
 THAILAND TANZANIA UGANDA GERMANY ZAMBIA

Jan 01, 1975

Appendix VII Countrywise distribution of Reserved Medical and Engineering Seats

Jan 01, 1975

APPENDIX-VII

Countrywise distribution of Reserved Medical and Engineering Seats

During 1975-76

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Engineering Seats allotted	Medical Seats allotted
1	2	3	4
1.	Ethiopia	-	1
2.	Kenya	5	4
3.	Malawi	1	1
4.	South Africa	2	4
5.	Tanzania	12	4
6.	Uganda	-	-
7.	Zambia	1	-
8.	Angola	1	1
9.	Sudan	1	-
TOTAL		23	15

(II) West Asia

10.	Afghanistan	3	1
11.	Aden	1	-
12.	Iran	21	6
13.	Iraq	8	1
14.	Jordan	20	1
15.	Kuwait	8	1
16.	Saudi Arabia	1	-
17.	Arab Republic of Egypt	Nil	1
18.	Lebanon	1	-
19.	Syria.	3	Nil
TOTAL		66	11

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APPENDIX VII-contd.

1	2	3	4
(III) South East Asia			
20.	Burma	-	-
21.	Fiji Is.	3	2
22.	Malaysia	36	19
23.	Mauritius	14	15
24.	Singapore	1	-
25.	Thailand	4	3
TOTAL		58	39

(IV) Other Countries

26.	Bahrain	1	-
27.	Sri Lanka	23	4
28.	Guyanka	1	2

29. Nepal	41	3
30. Bhutan	8	-
31. West Indies	-	1
32. Bulgaria	1	-
33. Hungary	-	-
34. Poland	1	-
35. Bangladesh	1	1
36. Maldives Is	-	2

TOTAL	77	13

GRAND TOTAL	224	78

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ETHIOPIA
KENYA MALAWI SOUTH AFRICA TANZANIA UGANDA ZAMBIA ANGOLA SUDAN
AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ JORDAN KUWAIT SAUDI ARABIA EGYPT LEBANON SYRIA
BURMA FIJI MALAYSIA MAURITIUS USA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE THAILAND
BAHRAIN SRI LANKA NEPAL BHUTAN BULGARIA HUNGARY POLAND BANGLADESH
MALDIVES

Jan 01, 1975

Appendix VIII Expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts Abroad

APPENDIX-VIII

Expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts Abroad during 1975-76

The expenditure during 1975-76 on Headquarters of this Ministry is of the order of Rs. 429.60 lakhs a sum of Rs. 172.27 lakhs is towards Establishment Charges, a sum of Rs. 55.53 lakhs for Dearness allowance, a sum of Rs. 127.33 lakhs for publicity, cables, diplomatic bags services etc.,

a sum of Rs.74.03 lakhs for travelling expenses and a sum of Rs. 0.44 a lakhs for Departmental Canteen.

The expenditure on Missions/Posts abroad including special Mission in Thimpu and Gangtok (which was finally closed on Nov 16, 1975) is Rs. 1739.

5

1

lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 8 38. 76 lakhs is spent on Establishment Charge

s

including Foreign and other Compensatory allowances, a sum of Rs. 143.36 lakhs on passages for transfers and Local tours, Rs. 47.63 lakhs for Publicity

contingencies and Rs. 709.76 lakhs on official and residential accommoda-

tion, P & T charges and other office contingencies. The average expenditure per Mission comes to Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

The expenditure mentioned above (viz Rs. 2169.11 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 53)	9.97
(ii) Travelling Expenses .	3.08
(iii) Publicity Contingencies Charges	31.57
	44.62
(b) Missions/Posts abroad	
(i) Salaries (Officers 52, staff 260)	44.63
(ii) Foreign Allowance, Compensatory allowance	26.26
(iii) Passages and Travelling Expenses	3.85
(iv) Publicity Contingencies	47.63

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APPENDIX VIII-contd.

(v) Other charges including renting of residential accommodation and other office contingencies	17.46
	139.83
Total EXTERNAL PUBLICITY	184.45

The expenditure on External Publicity as detailed above comes to 8.5 % of the expenditure on Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad.

(in lakhs of rupees)					
	Estab-	Tra-	Office	Other	Total
	lishment	velling Ex-	ex-	Char-	
	charges	penses	penses	ges	
Secretariat					
Headquarters	217.83	70.95	96.20		384.98
External Publicity Division	9.97	3.08	31.57		44.62
	227.80	74.03	127.77		429.60
Overseas Establishment					
(a) Missions/Posts abroad (excluding Publicity Wings)	767.87	139.51	692.30		1599.68
(b) Publicity Wings	70.89	3.85	65.09		139.83

	836.76	143.36	757.39	1739.51
GRAND TOTAL	1066.56	217.39	885.16	2169.11

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Nov 16, 1975

Appendix IX List of Indian Missions/Posts

APPENDIX-IX

List of Indian Missions/Posts opened in the year 1975-76

Country	Location	Remarks
1	2	3
Portugal	Lisbon	Embassy
Mozambique	Maputo	Embassy
Egypt	Port Said	Consulate General
Jamaica.	Kingston	H.C.I.
Bhutan	Phuntsholing	Liaison Office

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INDIA
 PORTUGAL MOZAMBIQUE EGYPT JAMAICA BHUTAN

Mar 31, 1976