This is a comprehensive and analytical study of the Indo-Soviet Economic Relations. The study covers the period from 1965 to 1978. The cut-off point of 1965 has been deliberately selected due to the fact that an agreement for Bokaro Credit was signed in 1965 signifying landmark of Indo-Soviet economic relations.

The thesis is divided into Seven Chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the Background of Foreign Economic Assistance to India since Independence. Chapter-2 is concerned with structural characteristics of Indian and Russian Economics. Chapter-3 analyses Indo-Soviet Trade Relations. Chapter-4 deals with Soviet Aid to India. Chapter-5 is devoted to the analysis of Indo-Soviet Technical Collaboration. Chapter-6 is a Comparative and Critical Study of Indo-Soviet Economic Relations and India's economic relations with some selected Western Countries. Chapter-7, which is the Concluding Chapter, summarises the main findings.

The methodology followed in the study is framing of certain hypotheses and testing them with the help of standard statistical techniques. There are two Central hypotheses that are tested in this study. One is the Myrdal-Prebisch-Singer-Bhagwati thesis on the adverse effects of trade on underdeveloped regions. The validity of this thesis is tested
with reference to India's trade with the Soviet Union. It is found that this is not foreign trade as such that distributes gains badly to underdeveloped countries but particular pattern of trade and that the Indo-Soviet trade pattern distributes the gains on fair term. The other Central hypothesis is that the Indo-Soviet Economic Relations are far from being a model of bilateral economic collaboration. Four sub-hypotheses are also framed and tested. They are:

(1) that Soviet assistance is costlier than others; 
(2) Soviet assistance is insignificant; 
(3) the USSR's trade with India is a clever barter to the net advantage of the Soviet Union and 
(4) the Soviet Russia's aid to India is politically motivated and is propagandist in nature. All these hypotheses have been tested and found invalid.

In analysing Indo-Soviet Economic Relations the technique of least squares has been used for data on imports and exports for the past few years for deriving the linear trend equation \( Y = a + bt \). Where this linear trend analysis does not fit well with the actual data, five-year moving average has been used. Unit value comparison of time-series data on terms of exports and imports has been made for analysing the trade relations. The data sources of the study have mainly been collected from published documents, both official and non-official such as Director General, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Government of India;
Basic Statistical Materials Relating to Indian Economy, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Government of India; Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Reserve Bank of India; Report on Currency and Finance, Reserve Bank of India; External Assistance, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; Economic Survey (Annual), Government of India; Indian Economic Data, American Embassy, New Delhi; Soviet Backgrounder, Information Department, USSR Embassy, New Delhi etc.

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