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Date : Jan 01, 1983

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao Hosts Dinner for African National Congress President

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of African National Congress of South Africa, in New Delhi on Jan 21, 1983:

I have great pleasure in extending a warm welcome to you, Mr. President and your distinguished delegation this evening. We recall vividly your last visit to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Peace and Understanding on behalf of Mr. Nelson Mandela, the shining symbol of the new dawn of South Africa's horizon. We have watched with admiration the heroic and valiant fight which the ANC is waging, guided by Mr. Mandela's ideals and your able leadership.

Every age has its heroes. Some are sawdust Caesars, born to a

moment of power that proves as mortal as they themselves. The steel of history is fashioned by men whose minds, will and conviction have moulded the consciousness of their time. It is such a man we see in Nelson Mandela.

INDIA'S POLICY TOWARDS APARTHEID

As you know, Mr. President, we in India have always opposed racism and apartheid in all its forms. Given our own history, and the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it was only natural that we were much ahead of the UN in giving a call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. We know that the racist regime is today actively engaged in all kinds of fraudulent manoeuvres to perpetuate and further institutionalise its oppressive and inhuman system. At this moment liberation movements like the ANC need the full support of the whole world. Unfortunately, however, certain countries, who are unable to see the future beyond their immediate interests are encouraging a regime which has a reprehensible record of brutal repression on its own people and wanton aggression against independent neighbouring states.

But there are clear signs of fear and desperation, among the racists and those who collaborate with them. They are swimming against the tide of history. We are sure that the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters in South Africa will win them the liberty so long denied in their country. We in India will continue to identify ourselves fully with you in your hopes and aspirations. We can understand you because we too have known what it is not to be free. Yet even as the night grows dark and chill, there is the promise of dawn.

May I now invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in proposing a toast for the health of Mr. Oliver Tambo, President, African National Congress and the members of his delegation, and to the speedy achievement of the cherished aspirations of the people of South Africa.

DIA SOUTH AFRICA USA **Date :** Jan 21, 1983

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Text of A.N.C. President Oliver Tambo's Speech

Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of African National Congress said:

Honourable Mr. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament, Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corp, Distinguished Guests, Representatives of the -1>

National Liberation Movements, Ladies and Gentleman, Comrades and Friends, the African National Congress is one of those forces in the world which are involved today in the noble fight to ensure a better, greater and happier tomorrow for humankind, against powers determined to perpetuate the miseries and sufferings of yesterday. It is a struggle by the weak to seize power from the powerful. By necessary definition, therefore, we stand in constant need of ever-increasing support, assistance and encouragement.

INDIA'S SUPPORT

Two examples suffice to demonstrate the crescendo of India's support for the cause of the people of South Africas led by the African National Congress: The one example was when, in 1980, an invitation was extended to Nelson Mandela to come to India to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Jawaharlal Nehru is the embodiment, the expression and the symbol of a people that has risen from the miseries of colonial bondage and is marching in massive unity to the conquest of a great future.

Nelson Mandela, fighting from behind prison bars, has become the embodiment, the expression and the symbol of a people held in bondage by the most notorious regime in the world but resolute and unbending in their determination to break the bonds of enslavement and usher in a new are of freedom, peace and progress in South Africa and in the African subcontinent, and thus contribute towards the promotion of international understanding among peoples and nations. The linkage of Mandela to Nehru served to bind the Indian and South African peoples together in struggle and lent power and strength to the latter.

Nelson Mandela could not come to India to receive Award. I came in his stead, and I found it impossible to imagine what more the Government and people of India could have done by way of support for our cause and for our struggle. And that support has contributed to the present favourable balance of forces within South Africa. For, the ANC is more powerful today than it was in 1980: our struggle has advanced towards its objectives, and our people, sensing victory, evince a heightened level of morale in their fight.

INDIA'S ROLE COMMENDED

Late last year, the Government of India invited the ANC to visit this country. This has turned out to be the occasion for an even greater contribution to our struggle. It all started with the arrival of the ANC delegation at the airport, where, having been received by Mr. J. R. Hiremath, Additional Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry and after being welcomed by members of the African Diplomatic corp, the delegation drove from the airport in a State car bearing two flags: the national flag of the Republic of India and the national flag of the people of South Africa led by the African National Congress.

This is not merely a demonstration of support. It is much more; it is an act of support - and of assistance.

As such it meets one of the most urgent needs of the situation in South Africa, Namibia, Angola and of Southern Africa. The greater need today is the need to act in support of the people and against the common enemy represented by the Pretoria regime and its chief ally, the Reagan administration. It is no longer sufficient to complain or condemn.

By this act the Government and people of India - a nation of 700 million, are creating for the ANC and the majority of the people of South Africa a place among the independent and sovereign nations of the world. By that act, India is increasing the isolation of the Pretoria regime and reinforcing the growing belief in international circles that it is now only a matter of time before apartheid gives way to the emergence of a non-racial and

democratic South Africa as envisaged in the Freedom Charter of the South African people.

Within South Africa and in the conduct of the Pretoria regime in relation to the countries of Southern Africa, there is abundant evidence that this regime's ability to rule in the old way is diminishing rapidly. It has become more violent than at any time in the past 3 decades of apartheid brutality. That violence has reached beyond South African borders and finds expression in death and destruction in African independent States as far afield as the Seychelles. What has now emerged as the main content of the beleaguered racist regime's international and external relations is a policy of bullying, blackmail and bribery on an incredible scale.

Thus, on the one hand it is offering constitutional bribes and enticements to the "coloured" and Indian communities to come to its aid in the face of the rising tides of revolution from the oppressed and exploited majority in South Africa, coupled with

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the growing pressures from the international community. On the other hand, the opponents of white minority rule within South Africa are being subjected to increasing persecution whilst those in the neighbouring countries have become targets of assassinations and massacres.

In these countries, the Pretoria regime invades and raids at will, it occupies the territory of the People's Republic of Angola: it maintains, equips and supplies bandit groups whose task is to kill and maim women and children, create conditions of general insecurity and sabotage the economy. The regime demands, as a condition for terminating this terrorism that the country should surrender its independence and sovereignty to the Pretoria regime and become the latter's ally and fight against the forces of national liberation and independence.

It would be dangerous to dismiss as being of no consequence the serious implications of this counter offensive by the racist minority regime, and its Washington ally.

DIA SOUTH AFRICA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ANGOLA NAMIBIA SEYCHELLES **Date :** Jan 21, 1983

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ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Indo-Egyptian Cooperation: Memorandum of Understanding Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 27, 1983:

India and Egypt have decided to increase industrial, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed here today by Shri N. D. Tiwari, Minister of Industry, Steel & Mines and Mr. Fouad Abou Zaghla, Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth who is heading a sixmember delegation on invitation of the Government of India.

The delegation which arrived here on January 23, 1983 will leave for Egypt tomorrow morning.

SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

According to the memorandum of understanding, the two sides have agreed to examine further the possibilities of setting up

industrial estates for small and medium scale industries in Egypt with Indian cooperation. They will also extend training facilities available in the two countries in -3>

developing the small and medium scale sector. Both sides will also study the possibilities of Indian assistance in setting up Extension Service Centres.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Both sides also agreed to explore the possibilities for setting up a joint Design and Engineering Consultancy Service Company which could take up works in Egypt as well as in third countries.

JOINT VENTURES

The two sides also expressed keen interest in setting up joint ventures. The Egyptian side evinced keen interest in joint ventures in the fields of garments manufacturing, building materials, automotive components and ancillaries, toolings, machine tools, power generation and equipment, electronics and food processing industries.

The two sides also agreed to explore the possibilities for joint tendering in third countries especially in the civil construction field, as well as in the setting up of transmission lines and power stations.

The two sides will also identify new items of trade with each other with a view to increasing mutual trade in the interest of both.

YPT INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Jan 27, 1983

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BELGIUM

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee Hosts Dinner for ForeignMinister of Belgium

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, at a dinner hosted by him in honour Mr. Leo Tindemans, Minister for External Relations of Belgium in New Delhi on Jan 17, 1983: It is my privilege and pleasure to extend to you Mr. Minister a most warm and friendly welcome on your visit to our country. I welcome in our midst other distinguished members of the delegation also.

India and Belgium have had a history of mutually beneficial interchanges and your visit to India will help in strengthening the understanding and friendship which exists between our two countries. It is an important event in our relations.

The beginning of this decade has been marked by grave problems which have beset the international community. The confrontation between the great powers has arisen to unprecedented levels undermining the peace and harmony and the equanimity of the world as a whole and this has had its adverse effects on other nations too. The escalating arms race and the creation of huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction has diverted the scarce resources of the world from development and affected the well-being of the peoples of all countries, especially the developing countries. The virtual breakdown of detente and the growing gap between the developed and the developing nations have created a crisis of confidence in the world community's ability to manage its political and economic problems and the inter-related issues of peace and development. It is imperative that the leaders of the world should take stock of the international situation and endeavour towards solving these problems. India is determined to play its part and we hope -4>

together with the help of other nations of the world, we will be able to strengthen international peace and cooperation for the general well-being of all peoples.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS

In our region, we are in the process of normalisation of relations with all countries and in the development of new avenues of cooperation for mutual benefit. Our relations with our neighbours are cordial and based on mutual respect and benefit and are being strengthened by our adherence to peaceful methods of engendering cooperation.

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

In March, India will have the privilege of hosting the 7th Summit of the Nonaligned nations. We consider it a great honour and a serious responsibility and will do our utmost to enhance the unity, cohesion and effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement. We believe that the Movement has a most important role to play in preserving international peace and ensuring a healthy climate in the world. We are confident that the Summit will give a new thrust towards solution of the major problems of the day. We expect all countries to help us in this effort and to support it, as it represents the aspirations and hopes of the developing countries.

The India you visit is a vibrant society in the process of development and whose people are engaged in making a better tomorrow for themselves. Despite its numerous difficulties a modern industrial state is emerging in India whose foundations are embodied in democracy, secularism, socialism and whose principal aim is the general uplift of all sections of its society.

We value our relations with Belgium and your cooperation in ensuring accelerated progress in our country. We note with satisfaction India's growing ties with the EEC whose headquarters are located in Brussels. We hope that India and Europe, as also other nations, can cooperate to creating a peaceful world without tensions, a new international economic environment and for restructuring of the whole network of present day economic relationships among nations for the benefit of all mankind.

TRADE

The economic and commercial interchanges between Belgium and India have been growing and we value your cooperation in our process of development and industrialisation. We believe there is much potential and considerable scope in increasing our trade. Indian exports to Europe are important not only for economic well-being of the country but also to enable us to buy more from Europe. We would welcome any assistance towards greater access of Indian products to the EEC market. The institutional and private exchanges between our two countries in the field of culture, science and technology can also be increased to our mutual benefit.

Excellency, I hope in your short stay in India you will be able to see some of our country and meet with a cross-section of our people. I hope you will visit us once again.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses in a toast with the Minister for External Relations of Belgium and to Mrs. Tindemans and to the friendship between Belgium and India.

LGIUM UNITED KINGDOM INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALI USA PERU **Date :** Jan 17, 1983

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BELGIUM

Text of Belgian Foreign Minister's Speech

Replying to the toast the Minister of External Relations of Belguin, Mr. Leo Tindemans, said:

Mr. Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends, I wish to

thank you for your kind words... This is the first time I visit India; I have been here only one day and already it has made a profound impression on me.

Yesterday we visited the Taj Mahal and if I may risk a daring comparison, I -5>

would say that I saw it as an image, a symbol of your country. When one sees this magnificent monument from afar, it stands out in its perfect unity, balanced and harmonious. But the more one gets nearer, the more one discovers its variety and richness.

Being in India I feel particularly impressed: because Belgium is one of the smaller countries in Europe while India is one of the largest in Asia, because your history spans an uninterrupted 3,000 years while our political existence is only 150 years old, because of your outstanding cultural and moral values. In spite of overwhelming difficulties your country has reached an unique position in the world and this was achieved in the framework of democracy.

INDIA A NEW GUIDING FORCE

Indeed, India is the biggest democracy in the world. Both India and democracy can take pride in the fact that such a system, confronting problems of such a magnitude, has been able to solve more problems, more quickly and more peacefully than any other. In this sense, India is an example to the developing world, an example that takes a new significance on the eve of the important summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Our hope is that India will be a new guiding force in the direction of genuine non-alignment, in the interest of peace and a true and lasting cooperation in the world.

The image which India projects most strongly is that of a leader among developing nations, an influential founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement and an extremely valuable link between North and South, East and West. Coming from South East Asia I have been struck by the visible mark left by India in the past. The present influence of your country reaches much further than that, further even than Asia, - to Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

By the same token my country wants to be seen, not merely as a territory with some ten million habitants, but as a convinced and committed partner of the European Community, grouping not without political influence and the first commercial power in the world by necessity, and almost by definition, Belgium thinks, lives and acts in terms of solidarity. This is due to the country's cultural composition, its historic - and often difficult - involvment with so many European states, and the unusually high dependence of its economy on foreign trade.

This spirit of solidarity is well illustrated by our integration into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, then in Benelux, further in the European Community and finally, more generally, by the presence on our soil of important international institutions. Personal experience has convinced me that in the case of Belgium this systematic and continuous coordination has become a second nature, quite a spontaneous reflex. As a Belgian Minister of External Relations, I therefore tend quite naturally to formulate our interests and proposals for cooperation in a wider, European perspective rather than a purely bilateral one. Thus, it may be an auspicious omen that my arrival here coincides with the EEC seminar in Delhi.

The deep integration and spectacular expansion that the economies of the member countries have known following the setting up of a Common Market speaks distinctly in favour of free trade, and lasting cooperation among nations. This pattern has also been apparent in the commercial relation of industrialized nations. Even though the rate of expansion has been damped in recent years by the world economic crisis, it is significant that still the overwhelming part of our exchanges takes place with industrially developed countries. So, we have everything to gain to see India develop quickly and trade freely.

BILATERAL TRADE

In my childhood's dreams, the diamonds of Golconda seemed to embody the wealth and glory of a country of -6>

legends. Now-a-days, diamonds is practically the only thing that will irresistibly evoke Belgium in India! Indeed, a substantial share of our bilateral trade consists of diamonds. Since I am from Antwerp I will certainly be the last one to complain, but isn't it time that we diversified the range of goods or services that we have to offer each other? You have an excellent trade center in Brussels, that can help broaden the scope of your exports; on our hand, we have tried very hard to convince our businessmen to take a closer look at the potentialities of the Indian market and I am happy to report that two economic and commercial missions in the last two years have met with considerable success. A third mission of the kind is in Delhi today. What they try to emphasise is collaboration in the industrial and technological field as well as collaboration on third markets.

It is in the spirit of solidarity which I mentioned earlier that we wish to propose our cooperation. Belgium is about a hundred times smaller than India; I therefore offer you a feeling of goodwill a hundred times larger than my country would appear to be.

May I suggest to raise our glasses in a toast to the personal happiness of Your Excellency? To the prosperity of India and to our existing friendship and increasing cooperation.

LGIUM INDIA FRANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Jan 17, 1983

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BELGIUM

Belgium Loan to India

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 17, 1983:

Belgium will provide Rs. 70 million (350 million Belgian francs) loan to India during 1982-83. Agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi this morning by the Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on behalf of India and Mr. Leo Tindemans, Belgian Minister for External Relations on behalf of Belgium.

Out of Rs. 70 million (350 million Belgian francs) loan from Belgium, a sum of Rs 12 million (60 million Belgian francs) have been provided as debt relief and Rs. 58 million (290 million Belgian francs) for the purchase of Belgian capital goods including industrial equipment and related services.

A part of this loan will be utilised for making payments to Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company in compliance with their contract with Indian Telephone Industries who are setting up a cross-bar telephone switching equipment factory in Rai Bareli (U.P.).

This loan is interest free and is repayable over a period of 30

years.

So far, Belgium has provided credit worth 4410 million Belgian francs to India since 1966-67.

LGIUM INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA RUSSIA

Date : Jan 17, 1983

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HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Zail Singh's Republic Day Message

Following is text of the President, shri zail singh's broadcast to the Nation on the eve of the Republic Day 1983:

Tomorrow we celebrate our thirtyfourth Republic Day. On this happy occasion I greet you all my countrymen, at home and abroad and convey my best wishes. I pray to God to bless our efforts and bestow success.

This day, 53 years ago, the people of India took the pledge to fight for Purna Swaraj from foreign rule. Very fittingly, -7>

when we achieved freedom and framed a Constitution for our new polity, this date was chosen for our nascent Republic to formally come into being. On this occasion I recall the sufferings and sacrifices of millions of our countrymen in the cause of freedom and pay my respectful homage to their memory. I also recall the statesmanship and vision of our leaders assembled in the Constituent Assembly, who gave us the Constitution and set the direction for our growth as a free nation. The founding fathers of our Constitution enshrined in this document, in the true tradition of our history and culture, the principles of socialism, secularism and democracy. We can take legitimate pride that despite many obstacles we as a nation have held fast to these principles. Indeed, over these thirty three years it has been our constant endeavour to give concrete meaning to these principles and strengthen their relevance in fulfilling the aspirations of the common man.

PLANNED ECONOMY

Our Republic has chosen the path of planned economic development

so that the benefits of freedom reach the common man. We have made commendable progress in the successive five year plan periods. The economy today rests upon a sound infrastructure supported by an ever widening scientific and technological base. The country's capability to feed, clothe and house the growing population has increased substantially. The quality of life today for an average citizen is much better then it was at the time of independence. The fact that this has been achieved within the framework of democracy and against heavy odds is an eloquent testimony to the inherent vitality and ability of our political and economic system. There is, however, no scope for complacency. Freedom is not complete as Mahatma Gandhi has told us, until we are able to wipe the tears from every eye. Nor can we rest content until we have achieved the eradication of inequality and caste consciousness, in consonance with the message given to us by the Father of the Nation. In the accomplishment of this task, the active cooperation of one and all is needed. The country needs more production. Our economy must attain the tempo of selfsustaining growth. I appeal to all people engaged in the fields, factories, laboratories, educational institutions, government offices or any other sphere of activity to work with vigour and devotion for the success of this endeavour. Let us not fall prey to disruptive influences and weaken the nation's resolve to march ahead. Let us not also do anything which may frustrate the youth by diverting their energies from constructive channels.

OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

We have inherited a rich and composite cultural heritage, to which contribution has been made, over the centuries, by people professing different faiths, following different customs, and speaking different languages. It is our sacred duty to preserve and enrich this precious heritage based on mutual respect and toleration, trust and goodwill, sacrifice and service to humanity. This indeed has been the basis of our national unity. No nation can be strong unless it is internally united. Let us rise above narrow and parochial considerations and prove ourselves worthy of our noble traditions and live up to the teachings of our seers, saints and gurus, who have throughout our history given us the message of unity, love and goodwill.

We are a peaceful country wedded to a policy of peace and resolved to solve all issues through peaceful means. Our government believes in maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with our neighbours as well as all other countries. Passion for peace is a tradition with us constituting an integral part of our culture. This desire for peace has motivated us to take an initiative in promoting the international dialogue for achieving a just world economic order, without which stable world peace is not possible. -8>

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

We shall soon be hosting the Conference of Heads of Governments of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The nonaligned movement has been a major factor of peace in the world. It is a matter of pride for our country that our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of its founding father.

Before I conclude, may I appeal to you all my fellow citizens to preserve and strengthen, by words and deeds, the unity and cohesion of our Nation? There is no achievement beyond our capacity if we stand united and determined. Our success in organising the IXth Asiad Games within a record time and despite many odds can do us proud. So also the recent success of our scientists and technologists in the second Antarctica expedition. With such spirit of adventure and dedication we shall surely march ahead.

DIA USA **Date :** Jan 17, 1983

Volume No

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HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Disarmament - A Vital Question: External Affairs Minister P. V.Narasimha Rao's Address at National Conference

Following is text of the Inaugural Address by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at New Delhi on Jan 27, 1983:

Disarmament is the most vital question facing mankind today. I, therefore, deem it a great privilege to be asked to inaugurate the National Conference on Disarmament and to be given this opportunity to share my thoughts with the disinguished participants in this Conference.

At this time, when the continuing arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, has reached alarming proportions threatening the very survival of all life on our planet, there can be no problem more vital and more pressing than stopping the arms race and making progress towards disarmament.

GREAT POWERS RIVALRY

The arms race is principally taking place among the Great Powers and their military alliances. It has its origins in deep-seated mistrust and widely-held suspicions, which stem from ideological or other differences and long-standing problems among States. It has been escalating due to the notions of balance of power and spheres of influence, as also various theories and concepts of deterrence. Scenarios of the use of nuclear weapons in so-called limited wars or protracted wars, and ideas of military superiority or redressing of arms balance, have constantly aggravated tensions and fuelled the arms, race, making the task of achievement of disarmament ever more difficult.

The global military expenditure has been constantly rising and is now believed to have exceeded US dollars 650 billion. Since 80 per cent of the global military expenditure is attributable to six States only, it is these Big Spenders who should initiate the process of reduction in their military budgets by parallel actions based on a policy of mutual example. In this connection, it is worth noting that apart from governments of the States themselves, the active role of the arms manufacturers lobby and the possible impact of disarmament measures on their entrenched interests need to be studied in details. It is estimated that so far as employment is concerned, disarmament will not pose a problem because investment on peaceful avenues, of the savings from arms manufacture would provide many more jobs than were available in arms manufacture. But how about profits? Is there any industry more profitable than the armament industry? Who can earn more than the merchant of death? Here comes the rub and here would arise the need for political will on the part of those governments which cannot obviously be generated except by pressures from the masses of people in the countries engaged in the -9>

armament race. Only thus, the essential link between disarmament on the one hand, and survival and development on the other would be recognized, and a substantial portion of the resources released by disarmament could be channelled for economic and social programmes in the developing countries.

DISARMAMENT AND PEACE MOVEMENTS

The resurgence of peace movements and anti-nuclear-weapon campaigns all over the world is a happy augury and echoes the anguished cry of ordinary men and women everywhere, that it is high time that the process of arms limitation and disarmament should be initiated without further delay. The existing nuclear weapons are belived to number over 50,000. Their dismantling and destruction, even if decided upon, will present awesome problems. Serious studies should therefore be undertaken on how to secure their total elimination without danger to life and our environment.

For the success of disarmament efforts, it is imperative that detente and dialogue among nations should be resumed. Since no

real headway has been possible in the talks that have been going on for some time now on so-called strategic or other nuclear weapon systems, the fundamental basis of these negotiations should be re-considered. It would be better to treat all nuclear weapons together and not make any artificial distinctions between so-called strategic, intermediate range, tactical or any other category of nuclear weapons or weapon systems.

It is a fundamental premise of all disarmament efforts that the security of all States should be ensured, on the principle of their sovereign equality. In this context, it will not be right to qualify or limit security through concepts such as 'mutual security', 'equal security', 'undiminished security' or 'common security', which are derived from one or another set of military doctrines and concept of military balance. The security of small, developing or non-aligned States, which have only recently emerged from long years of colonial rule and foreign domination and which are now struggling hard to maintain their hard-won independence, should not be jeopardized or abridged in any manner whatsover.

OUTER SPACE

Preventive measures have a special role in promoting the cause of disarmament. The environment of outer space, which is the last frontier of mankind, should not be militarized or made a battleground of the future. Ways and means should also be found to prevent the use of high technology for the development of ever more destructive weapons and weapon systems. The adage that prevention is better than cure is particularly relevant in the field of disarmament. it is now widely recognized that the process of verification of future measures of arms limitation and disarmament will become terribly complex, if not impossible to achieve, if high technology were to be used for the fabrication of newer and ever more deadly weapon systems.

A concrete stop which will have a strong salutary effect on the process of arms limitation and disarmament will be the implementation of the 1971 declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The elimination of the Great Power rivalry and competition from the Indian Ocean and of the military bases conceived in that context would not only make a strong contribution to the security of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean but will be a significant contribution to global peace and disarmament.

NAM INITIATIVE

At the initiative of the non-aligned States two special sessions of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament have so far been held. The first Special Session held in 1978 had succeeded in the adoption by consensus of a Final Document, which covers the entire spectrum of disarmament issues and lays down the basis of an international disarmament strategy. It is indeed regrettable that the -10>

Second Special Session held in 1982 failed to produce concrete results and could not bund on the work that had been done at the first Special Session. It will be the effort of the small, developing and nonaligned States that the third Special Session when it is convened should be a success.

In keeping with its dedication to the cause of peace, India has consistently endeavoured to play an active role in all deliberations and negotiations on disarmament with a view to making a positive, constructive and principled contribution to the accomplishment of the noble but complex and difficult task of disarmament. India has signed ratified or acceded to all multilateral treaties in the field of arms limitation and disarmament that have been negotiated so far, except the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which did not sign because it is an unequal and discriminatory treaty, India is a signatory or Party to the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the Outerspace Treaty of 1967, the Seabed Treaty of 1971, the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, the ENMOD Convention of 1977, and the Inhumane Weapons Convention of 1981.

P.M. ON INDIA'S POLICY

Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's message to the second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD-II) held in 1982 not only sums up the basic philosophy and approach that India has so far adopted towards disarmament, but also proposes a concrete programme of action which the international community can adopt for the future. In my view, this National Conference on Disarmament, may wish to seriously ponder over it and perhaps adopt it as the basis for its deliberations. It will be seen from the Prime Minister's message that it is India's firm belief that progress in disarmament will be possible only if the correct approach, direction, priorities and concepts are steadfastly adhered to. Let me try and illustrate by reference to specific views and suggestions put forward by India, which are now gaining greater ground and acceptability in the international community.

India has consistantly maintained that in this nuclear age there can be no other goal than that of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Consequently, any measures or agreements in the field of disarmament should be conceived of as steps towards this goal. In order that this direction of disarmament efforts is strictly adhered to, it is essential that the correct approach to disarmament should be global in character. A more regional or bilateral approach will not only be inadequate but may distort, dilute and even frustrate disarmament efforts.

India has been firmly of the view that the highest priority in the field of disarmament has to be accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of all nations. The first UN Expert Group Study on nuclear weapons, which was undertaken in 1967 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the assistance of a highly distinguished group of experts, had stated:

"There is one inescapable and basic fact. It is that the nuclear armouries which are in being already contain large megaton weapons every one of which has a destructive power greater than that of all the conventional explosive that has ever been used in warfare since the day gun powder was discovered."

INDIA'S EFFORTS TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

Impelled by the sobering thought of the awesome destructive power of nuclear weapons, India has taken several initiatives to stop the nuclear arms race and bring about nuclear disarmament. In 1954, Prime Minister Nehru had put forward his historic appeal for a stand-still agreement whereby all testing of nuclear weapons

-11>

would be immediately suspended, pending an agreement on the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests. In 1964, India had proposed that all proliferation of nuclear weapons, be it horizontal or vertical, should be stopped simultaneously and together, so that all nuclear facilities everywhere become peaceful and the problem of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons could than be contained and tackled more effectively. In 1978, India called for a total prohibition of all use of nuclear Weapons, since any such use would constitute a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity. In 1982, India proposed that there should be a freeze on nuclear weapons providing for the stoppage of any futher production of nuclear weapons combined with a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. In such an event the nuclear-weapon States would have no reason, pretext or excuse riot to accept the same system of international safeguards, which they were asking other States to accept on their nuclear energy programmes for peaceful purposes.

In order that disarmament deliberations and negotiations could make early substantial progress, it is essential that the correct concepts should be followed. I will mention two examples. Nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction and the problem of their elimination should be dealt with on that basis. It will be an utter fallacy to consider nuclear weapons as either weapons of deterrance or as weapons of war. Another example of a correct concept that I would like to place before you is that of controls or verification in the field of disarmament. It is clear that there cannot be disarmament without appropriate controls, just as controls without disarmament are meaningless. Both controls and disarmament have to go together. A workable system of controls should be built on objective, scientific and non-discriminatory criteria, and it has to be universal in application. A system of controls devised by a group of States for others and to which they themselves will not be subject will be utterly inequitable and unacceptable to the international community just as in any civilized society there cannot be one set of laws for the rich and powerful States and another for the others. A most essential consideration in making progress towards disarmament should be to negotiate equal and non-discriminatory treaties, measures or agreements. For, it is a lesson of history that unequal and discriminatory treaties, measures or agreements do not make for peace, but result in tensions and conflicts.

It is my earnest hope that this Conference will focus on the correct concepts and priority objectives in the field of disarmament and also suggest specific steps which can be taken towards stopping the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

I wish the Conference every success in its endeavours.

DIA USA RUSSIA SWITZERLAND

Date : Jan 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

IRAQ

Agreed Minutes of Eighth Session of Indo-Iraq Joint Commission

Following is text of the Agreed Minutes of Eighth Session of Indo-Iraq Joint Commission signed in New Delhi on Jan 13, 1983:

The Eighth Session of Indo-Iraq Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from January 12 to 13, 1983. The Indian delegation was led by Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Minister of Petroleum and Energy. The Iraqi delegation was led by Mr. Qassim A. Taqi, Minister of Oil.

The Ministerial level meeting was preceded by technical level discussions from January 10 to 11, 1983. -12>

The meetings of the Joint Commission, both at the Ministerial and

Technical level, were held in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and understanding of each other's positions.

Both Ministers recalled the historic and unique relationship between India and Iraq and hoped that the work of the Joint Commission would extend this cooperation further.

Both the Co-Chairmen took the opportunity to reiterate the joint commitments of the leaders of India and Iraq to the principles of non-alignment, peace and justice for the people of the world and the goal of upliftment of the standard of living of the peoples of their respective countries.

MODEL RELATIONS

They felt that the relations between the two countries provided an excellent model that could be usefully emulated by other countries of the Non-aligned Movement.

The two Co-Chairmen reviewed the developments since the last session of the Joint Commission in Baghdad. It was noted with satisfaction that despite the special circumstances prevailing, Indian companies have maintained their presence in Iraq and are doing their utmost to complete the projects entrusted to them.

The Indian side raised issues concerning financial claims of Indian companies and organisations participating in the execution of development projects in Iraq arising out of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in Iraq. The Iraqi side indicated that the concerned authorities have initiated action for the fair and speedy settlement of these claims, taking each individual contract and project into consideration together with the level of performance of each individual contractor.

In view of the rapid developments in trade, economic cooperation and the technical and cultural relations between the two countries, the two sides agreed to form three sub-committees one each for trade, economic and industrial cooperation and cultural and technical cooperation, and assign work to them accordingly.

These sub-committees held several joint meetings and the results of their discussions were approved by the Joint Commission.

The Agreed Minutes signed today on behalf of India by Energy Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar and on behalf of Iraq by Oil Minister, Mr. Qassim A. Taqi, shall come into force immediately.

AQ INDIA USA **Date :** Jan 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

NIGERIA

Trade Agreement between India and Nigeria

Following is the text of Trade Agreement between India and Nigeria signed in New Delhi on Jan 27, 1983:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as "the Contracting Parties"); Desirous of facilitating and developing trade relations between their two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; Convinced that cooperation in trade is essential to achieving maximum development in their respective countries; HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Parties shall accord each other most favoured nation treat--13>

ment with respect to imports and exports, customs duties and other charges and taxes applicable to importation, exportation or transit of goods and commodities and also with respect to rules and formalities in connection with such importation and exportation.

The provisions of paragraph 1.1. of this Article shall however, not apply to advantages, concessions and exemptions which; a) either Contracting Party has granted or may grant to neighbouring countries in order to facilitate frontier traffic; b) either Contracting Party has granted or may grant to fellow membercountries of a Customs Union, Free Trade Area or any other multilateral trade agreement and arrangement or a Monetary Zone already established or which may be established; c) either Contracting Party has accorded or may accord to any country as existing on the date of the conclusion of the present Agreement or those granted in replacement of such preference or advantages that existed prior to either Contracting Party's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); d) either Contracting Party has accorded under any scheme for expansion of trade among the developing countries and to which either Contracting Party is or may become a party.

ARTICLE 2

During the period of the validity of this Agreement the Contracting Parties shall make every effort to increase the volume and diversify the content of trade between their two countries and shall endeavour to achieve between themselves a balance of trade.

Subject to the laws and regulations in force in their respective countries the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to encourage exports from and imports into their respective countries of the goods and commodities set out in this Agreement or such other goods and commodities as may be agreed to from time to time.

ARTICLE 3

The goods and commodities to be exchanged under this Agreement shall only be those originating in the countries of the Contracting Parties.

For the purpose of this Agreement, goods and commodities shall be considered to have originated from the countries of the Contracting Parties if the goods are: (a) Products wholly produced or manufactured in either country; (b) in the case of agricultural products, actually grown in either country; (c) in the case of articles which consist in whole or in part of materials from a third country, those which have been substantially transformed in either country.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to subject the importation of any goods and commodities to the submission of certificates of origin by, an organization authorised in that behalf by the Government of the country of origin.

For the purposes of this Article any goods and commodities originating from a third country can only be considered under this Agreement if the third country is an official trading partner of Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4

The exchange of goods and commodities between the Contracting Parties shall be subject to the laws and regulations relating to importation and exportation in force in their respective countries.

Commercial transactions shall be effected on the basis of contracts to be concluded between legal and physical persons in the countries of the Contracting Parties. The legal and physical persons referred to in this paragraph shall carry out their commercial transactions in their own capacities in every respect.

Goods and commodities supplied by one Contracting Party to the other, shall -14>

not be re-exported to a third country which does not have official trading relations with both Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 5

In order to facilitate commercial transactions the Contracting Parties agree;(a) to furnish each other, on request, with all necessary information concerning the possibilities of supplying goods and commodities originating from their respective countries; (b) to facilitate freedom of transit to goods and commodities originating from either country and destined for a third country which has official trading relations with both Contracting Parties; (c) to grant preference to national carriers of either Contracting Party in the carriage of goods and commodities under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 6

All payments between the Contracting Parties shall be effected in freely convertible currencies through normal banking channels in accordance with the foreign exchange laws and regulations in force in their respective countries.

ARTICLE 7

For the purposes of this Agreement and subject to the laws and regulations in force in both countries, the Contracting Parties shall: (i) permit each other appropriate facilities for holding trade fairs and exhibitions; (ii) permit the import and export of, and exempt from customs duties and taxes the following products: (a) samples of goods and publicity material required only for obtaining orders and for advertising purposes: (b) goods, products and tools which are to be used for installing trade fairs and exhibitions, (c) tools and articles imported for assembly or repair purposes, and (d) containers of such exported and imported goods; Provided that if they are sold or consumed. the appropriate duties and taxes shall be paid.

ARTICLE 8

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as affecting any rights and

obligations arising from any existing international agreements or treaties already entered into by either of the Contracting Parties prior to the conclusion of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 9

The Government of the Republic of India hereby designates its Ministry of Commerce and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria hereby designates its Federal Ministry of Commerce as their respective organs for the purpose of implementing this Agreement and other matters relating thereto. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate any other appropriate body, organisation or Ministry for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE 10

For the effective implementation of this Agreement the Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Committee which shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Contracting Parties.

It shall be the duty of the Committee; a) to ensure the development of trade relations between the Contracting Parties and the achievement of a Balance of trade; b) to suggest measures for expanding trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries; c) to serve as a medium for the exchange of relevant information on a) and b) above; d) to compare trade statistics on a yearly basis in order to assist in the reduction of any trade imbalance.

The committee shall meet at least once in two years alternating between India and Nigeria to review the effective implementation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 11

Subject to prior consultation between the Contracting Parties, this Agreement may be amended by exchange of letters through normal diplomatic channels. -15>

Such amendment shall from integral part to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12

This Agreement shall come into force provisionally on the date of signature and definitively on the date of exchange of notes confirming that it has been approved in accordance with the constitutional procedures or laws and regulations of the Contracting Parties and shall remain in force for a period of three years.

This Agreement shall automatically extend for additional periods of three years thereafter. unless either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of the intention to terminate the Agreement one hundred eighty days prior to its expiration.

In the event of termination of this Agreement, its provisions, and the provisions of any separate protocols, contracts or agreements made in respect thereof, shall continue to govern any unexpired and existing obligations or projects, assumed or commenced thereunder until they are fully discharged or executed as the case may be.

DONE at New Delhi this 27th day of January 1983 in two originals in Hindi and English. Both texts being equally authentic.

GER NIGERIA INDIA USA MALI RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jan 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

NIGERIA

India and Nigeria Ratify Cultural Agreement

Following is text of the Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 27, 1983:

India and Nigeria today exchanged formal notes to ratify the Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Nigeria which was signed in Lagos on September 14, 1982. The Agreement comes into force from that date. The Agreement was signed by the Education Minister, Smt. Sheila Kaul on behalf of India and Prof. Ishaya S. Audu, Minister of External Affairs on behalf of Nigeria.

The Agreement aims at developing cooperation between India and Nigeria in the fields of culture, education, science and technology. It provides for exchange of university professors; grant of scholarships to the students; study of languages, culture and literature of each other's country; exchange of theatrical groups, artists, writers and journalists; exchange of exhibition of books, exchange of films, press, radio, TV and cinematographic materials; evaluation of university degrees; cooperation between sports organisations of both countries and encouragement of tourism, etc.

For the implementation of its various provisions, the Agreement provides for formulating biennial plans of concrete programmes of educational and cultural exchanges between India and Nigeria.

GER NIGERIA INDIA USA **Date :** Jan 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

NIGERIA

Indo-Nigerian Joint Communique

Following is the text of Indo-Nigerian Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on Jan 28, 1983:

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, H.E. Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari, paid a state visit to India from January 25 to January 28, 1983, at the invitation of the President of India, Giani Zail Singh.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was accorded a warm welcome by the Government and people of India. He was chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations of India on January 26, 1983. -16>

The visit took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and greatly helped to strengthen the close ties between India and Nigeria.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria held wideranging talks with the Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi, on international and regional issues. They also reviewed bilateral relations and means to strengthen them further. During official discussions, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was assisted by the following; 1) Minister of External Affairs, H.E. Prof. I. S. Audu, 2) Minister of Agriculture, H.E. Mr. Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, 3) Minister of Commerce, H.E. Alhaji B.M. Yusufu, 4) Minister of Information H.E. Mallam Garba Wushishi, 5) Presidential Adviser (Political), Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, 6) State Chief of Protocol, Alhaji Y.W. Sada, 7) Director General (Regions), Ambassador G. Dove Edwin, 8) High Commissioner of Nigeria in India, Mr. T. O. Asiwaju Dada, 9) Chief of Personal Staff, Alhaji Mikail Prest, 10) Chief Press Secretary, Mr. Charlest Igoh, 11) Permanent Secretary (Political) and Executive Officer of President, Mr. Ason Bur 12) Director, International Economic Cooperation, Ministry of External Affairs, Ambassador A. Adekuove and Director, Ministry of External Affairs, Ambassador A. I. Atta.

The Prime Minister of India was assisted by, 1) Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, 2) Minister of State for Education and Culture, Smt. Sheila Kaul, 3) Minister of State for Energy (Minister Accompanying), Shri Vikram Mahajan, 4) Minister of State for Commerce, Shri Shiv Raj Patil 5) Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri A. A. Rahim, 6) Foreign Secretary, Shri M. Rasgotra, 7) Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Shri S. P. Mikerji, 8) Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Shri S. M. Ghosh, 9) Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Dr. S. Varadarajan, 10) Additional Secretary (AD&AFR), Ministry of External Affairs, Shri J. R. Hiremath and India's High Commissioner in Nigeria, Shri K. Srinivasan.

The Prime Minister of India was apprised of the achievements of the democratic and constitutional regime in Nigeria. She highly appreciated the progress made by Nigeria in diverse fields. She recalled the role played by Nigeria in promoting greater economic cooperation among the West African States through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and commended the historic Lagos Plan of Action. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed his admiration for the efforts made by the Government of India for the socio-economic development of the country and for the nation's progress.

OAU SUMMIT

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria apprised the Prime Minister of India of the renewed efforts being made to held the next summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The Prime Minister expressed the sincere hope that these efforts would succeed and that the Organisation would thus be enabled to continue its noble task of meeting the aspirations of the African people.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of India reviewed the situation in Southern Africa and noted with great concern that the atmosphere of peace and security in the region was deteriorating. Both the leaders strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its recalcitrant attitude to the Namibian question and endorsed the stand of SWAPO and the Frontline States. They reaffirmed their opposition to any linkage between the achievement of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They expressed their hope that Namibia would soon achieve independence in terms of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. The two leaders condemned the Pretoria regime's policy of apartheid, repression and denial of political and human rights to the majority <pp-17>

population. They called for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in South African jails. Both sides agreed that peace could only be established with the abolition of apartheid. They reiterated their firm commitment of moral, material and diplomatic support to the liberation movements of Southern Africa. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonaligned and their commitment to the principles and objectives of this movement as elaborated in the various meetings of the Non-aligned countries. They noted the positive contribution of the Movement towards the early achievement of freedom from colonial subjugation and the attainment of national independence for a great number of countries. They reiterated their conviction that the Non-aligned countries, linked together by a shared perspective in international relations which transcends the differences of their political, economic and social systems, represent today the one real hope for steering the world towards peace and security, and away from the path of confrontation and strife. The two leaders hoped that by strengthening its unity and solidarity, and a common commitment to its ideals and principles, the Movement would continue to reinforce international peace and security as well as contribute fruther to the final elimination of colonialism. racism and apartheid and to the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States as well as help in bringing about a new just and equitable international economic order. The two leaders expressed their conviction that the Nonaligned Summit Meeting to be held in India in March 1983 would be a great success and will achieve its aims and purposes.

STOCK PILING OF ARMS

Both leaders agreed that the alarming stockpiling of lethal armaments, particularly in the nuclear field, pose a great threat to the survival of mankind. They felt that it was imperative that world public opinion should be mobilised so that early progress can be achieved towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the highest priority being accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of India expressed their grave concern over the increasing escalation of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean region, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. Both the leaders reiterated the need to intensify efforts for speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in the 1971 United Nation General Assembly Resolution on the subject. They also expressed their serious concern at the transformation of Diego Garcia into a military base. The two leaders affirmed their full support for the restoration of the Chagos Archipelago to Mauritius.

The two sides expressed grave alarm at the tense situation in West Asia as a result of the continuing Israeli violation of Lebanese sovereignty. Israel's contemptuous disregard for the norms of international law and behaviour and its flouting of world opinion and its use of military means to seek political objectives have provided a sad precedent for the future. Both sides agreed that Israel must withdraw its troops from Lebanon and all other Arab territories occupied by it, including Jerusalem. The two leaders expressed their conviction that negotiations must begin immediately for a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the problem, without which there can be no lasting peace in the region. Any solution should have the agreement of the PLO which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent nation-state.

The two leaders expressed their grave concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. This unfortunate conflict has led to great human suffering and economic losses to both nations and constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region. They earnestly hoped that the mediation efforts undertaken in various for a would bring an end soon to the hostilities.

The two sides exchanged views on the recent developments in South West Asia. They viewed these developments as a natural consequence of the aggravated tensions and Great Power confrontation in this region, which posed a threat to the entire Third World. They reaffirmed their belief in the cardinal principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of all States. They called for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

The Prime Minister of India informed the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria about India's efforts to improve relations with Pakistan in all fields. The Prime Minister informed the President that during President Zia-ul-Haq's transit visit to New Delhi on November 1, 1982, the leaders of India and Pakistan had agreed to the establishment of an Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria noted India's policy of promoting friendly relations with Pakistan and expressed his appreciation of the progress which both sides had made in this connection.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of India regretted the lack of progress in North-South relations and the deterioration in the climate of multilateral economic co-operation. The two sides stated that all efforts should be made to reach agreement concerning the early launching of Global Negotiations and for their expeditious conclusion. The two leaders also called for greater efforts to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, finance, industrialisation, commodities and trade. They noted that economic co-operation among developing countries was now acquiring greater content and significance. They stressed the need for the developing countries to agree on a charter of action for the development of the full potential of their collective self-reliance and to reduce their vulnerability to pressures from, and events in developed countries.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Prime Minister of India expressed satisfaction at the progress of bilateral relations between the two countries. They noted that the first meeting of the Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission had been held in New Delhi in July 1981, wherein verious fields for economic and technical cooperation were identified for implementation. During the visit, officials of the two sides reviewed the progress in implementation of the recommendations of the first meeting of the Joint Commission. They agreed that the next meeting of the Commission should be held in Lagos during 1984, the exact dates for which would be settled through diplomatic channels.

The following documents were signed during the visit of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: (1) Trade Agreement, (2) Protocol on collaboration between the Nigerian Buildings and Road Research Institute and the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Instrument of Ratification of the Cultural Agreement which was signed in Lagos in 1982, was also exchanged. The two leaders agreed that the conclusion of these agreements reflected not only the close and friendly relations that exist between the two countries but also the principles contained in the Declaration of the VIth Nonaligned Summit, that economic co-operation among non-aligned developing countries is an important part of the endeavour for the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

During his stay in India, President Shagari visited the Govind Vallabh Pant University for Agriculture and Technology -19>

at Pant Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, where a Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) was conferred on him. He also visited some places of historic and cultural interest.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria thanked the President of India and the Government and people of India for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to him and his delegation during the visit.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria extended invitations to the President and the Prime Minister of India to visit Nigeria at mutually convenient dates. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

GER NIGERIA INDIA USA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA ANGOLA CUBA MAURITIUS ISRAEL LEBANON IRAN IRAQ CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFGHANISTAN PAKISTAN PERU

Date : Jan 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech atDinner for Foreign Minister of Korea

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Bum Suk Lee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, in New Delhi on Jan 23, 1983:

It is a particular pleasure and privilege to welcome in our midst an old friend. Your Excellency, you are no stranger to India. We have known you for four distinguished years when you served in New Delhi as your country's Ambassador and are particularly happy at your assumption of office as Foreign Minister of your great country.

We have, today, had extremely useful and cordial exchange of views which have particularly reaffirmed our common commitment to work for peace and security in our own regions and, to the extent we can, beyond. For us in India a suitable environment is not an abstract idea but a crucial and positive functional necessity, given the challenge of national development and well-being of our peoples. We have sought friendship with all and it is this single basic premise that underlies the ideal of non-alignment which emerged from our own struggle for independence and was subsequently articulated as the principal tenet of our international relations by Jawaharlal Nehru.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Long before we were free, Nehru had visualised the dimensions of the foreign policy of India. In a note written by him in 1927 he said: "In developing our foreign policy, we shall naturally first cultivate friendly relations with the countries of the East which have so much in common with us." Soon after independence, we witnessed with anguish events in the Korean Peninsula and made an effort to be of assistance in the resolution of that crisis. We are anxious today, as we have been in the past, that through peaceful efforts and without intervention from outside the reunification of Korea should be achieved. We welcomed particularly the efforts made in 1972 to start a dialogue and have noted the initiatives taken by your government subsequently. Through history the people in the Korean Peninsula have lived together, struggled together and often suffered together. We share with the people of Korea the conviction that the heart and spirit of man -20>

are indivisible and note the efforts to give this belief a practical dimension.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

On the bilateral level, it is a matter of pride that there is no outstanding problem between our countries and the major issue that occupies our minds today is our joint endeavour to diversify the already wide spectrum of cooperation which exists. The image of your country in India today is one of a vibrant society. This is an impression gained as much from your consistent technological progress as your distinction in other fields including, of course, sports to which we were witness only a few weeks ago at the Asian Games.

The spirit of contest without rancour and quest for excellence that marked the games offer their own moral for our times. We are living in a dynamic and demanding century. The challenges are many but so are the opportunities. We do not seek to dwell upon or alter the past. But we do claim the privilege to fashion our future.

Excellency, your visit though brief, is another landmark on an avenue paved by the affection of our peoples for each other. Speaking of landmarks I cannot but bring to mind that splendid instance of architectural excellence in New Delhi, your country's embassy, constructed while you were Ambassador. I am sure that under your stewardship your country's foreign policy and its ties with India will possess in ample measure all the facets a good architect seeks: harmony, vision, strength and purpose.

May I now request you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and join me in a toast to our distinguished guest and Mrs. Lee, the members of his delegation and to the friendship of our peoples.

REA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Jan 23, 1983

Volume No

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Text of Korean Foreign Minister's Speech

The Foreign Affairs Minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Bum Suk Lee said:

My wife and I are greatly honoured and feel very grateful to Your Excellency for hosting such a splendid dinner and also for your most kind words of welcome.

I should like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the warm hospitality and courtesies you have accorded to me and my party since our arrival in this great country.

Ever since I left New Delhi two and half years ago upon the termination of my assignment as my country's envoy to India, I have yearned for the day when I could come again to this beautiful city. Privileged to visit your country at your kind invitation and to stand here tonight. I feel a particular sense of pride and satisfaction.

Personally, I have a special attachment for India and its people since I served here for more than four years and became acquainted with many unforgettable friends. I was really enchanted with this great country with its vast and varied heritage of culture and philosophy. These sentiments add to my deep emotion on this memorable occasion.

ANCIENT LINKS

Mr. Minister, my people's initial contacts with India go as far back as the early sixth century, when several Buddhist monks from ancient kingdoms in Korea visited this country. These priests introduced into my country ancient Indian civilization which had lasting influence on our cultural and religious lives.

It is my firm beief that India and the Republic of Korea, as equal partners in Asia, should continue to expand their friendly and cooperative ties in various fields on the basis of the existing amicable relations rooted in this spiritual bond. -21>

TRADE

In this respect, it is encouraging for us to witness that private-sector entrepreneurs from the two countries agreed upon expanding two-way trade volume to the one-billion-dollar-level in a couple of years at a recent session of the India-Korea Joint Business Council meeting held in Seoul.

Mr. Minister, I should like to take this opportunity to pay high

tribute to the outstanding success of the Indian Government and its people in holding the Asian Games. We in Korea, as next host of the Asian Games and the Olympics, are quite impressed by the highly efficient hosting of the Games by India.

INDIA'S ROLE IN NAM

My Government admires India for its leading role in the Nonaligned Movement as a major advocate of 3rd World aspirations and for its unbending committment to a foreign policy oriented to world peace and the prosperity of mankind, fostering friendship with all nations around the world.

It is in this sense that the Republic of Korea as a peaceloving country, though not a member of the Non-aligned Movement, sends all the best wishes to India for the successful hosting of the 7th Non-aligned Summit Conference to be held in New Delhi in March this year.

Mr. Minister, I wish to thank you again for this delightful evening and shall remember your warm-hearted reception for a long time. I am also looking forward to reciprocating your hospitality in Seoul in the not too distant future.

Your Excellencies and Distinguished Guests, may I now ask you to rise and join me in a toast to the continuing good health of His Excellency President Singh, to Her Excellency Prime Minister Gandhi and His Excellency Foreign Minister Rao and to everlasting friendship between our two countries. -22>

REA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA USA

Date : Jan 23, 1983

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GERIA CUBA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ETHIOPIA JAPAN MAURITIUS USA NEPAL INDIA THE NETHERLANDS SYRIA

Date : Feb 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

ALGERIA

Indo-Algerian Economic Co-operation

the following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 15, 1983 on the protocol on Indo-Algerian Economic Cooperation:

A protocol on Indo-Algerian Economic and Industrial Cooperation was concluded today between the Union Minister of Industry, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari and Mr. Kasdi Merbah, the Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry at the end of the Algerian Minister's visit to India.

The two Ministers expressed satisfaction on identification and concretisation of some important projects of cooperation between the two countries. These projects include the sectors of machine tools, manufacture of new range of equipment including cranes, material handling equipment, structurals, industrial piping and pressure vessels, design and construction of steel plants, manufacture of motors and pumps, electrical and electronics, small and medium scale industry, mechanical engineering sector, commercial vehicles, tractors etc.

Greater emphasis was placed by both the sides on forging close cooperation in the field of maintenance, consistent with the concept of self-reliance among developing countries. The Indian side has agreed to extend co-operation in the maintenance of existing plants in Algeria through the deputation of experts and training of Algerian personnel. Both sides expressed a desire to increase bilateral trade.

With a view to give greater thrust to Indo-Algerian Economic Cooperation, it has been proposed to establish a functional working group and sub-groups within the framework of the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission which would review the progress of implementation of various bilateral projects every half year. The Algerian Minister expressed appreciation for the ongoing projects in Algeria in which various Indian organisations both in the public and private sectors are engaged. The Algerian Minister also reiterated that the objective of his visit has been to reinforce the bilateral relations between India and Algeria in the context of the deep commitments of the two countries to the concept of South-South Cooperation.

India and Algeria share similar views on international matters and both have a deep faith in Non-Alignment. The President of Algeria, Mr. Bendjedid is likely to lead the Algerian delegation for the Non-Aligned Summit Conference to be held in Delhi next month.

The present visit of the Algerian Minister for Heavy Industry has been coordinated by the Department of Heavy Industry. The inter-Ministerial team of the officials was led by Shri D. V. Kapur, Secretary, Heavy Industry. The Indian team comprised senior officers from the Department of Heavy Industry, the Department of Steel, Ministry of Commerce and Public Sector Undertakings. -23>

GERIA INDIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Feb 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

CUBA

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Lunchfor Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

The following is the text of the speech by the External Affairs Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a lunch hosted by him in honour of Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice-President of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba in New Delhi on Feb 03, 1983:

May I first of all accord to you and your delegation a hearty welcome and thank you for being with us at this luncheon. India and Cuba have worked in close co-operation with each other in the Non-Aligned Movement and we in India have watched with great appreciation how, during a period of considerable stress in the international situation as well as within the Movement itself, Cuba as Chairman had acted with determination, dignity and a sense of responsibility refusing to succumb to the various pressures exerted by forces outside the Movement. Cuba's revolutionary tradition has provided it with both the strength and the conviction to exercise this remarkable role. The active interest and guidance provided by President Fidel Castro has contributed in no small measure to increasing the positive impact of the Movement on international issues.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

In the two decades since its formal inception in 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement has itself passed through many vicissitudes. Yet its essential approach has continued to be rooted in the principles articulated by its original founders. Opposition to colonial and imperialist policies has been as much at the root of this Movement as a commitment to the policy of peaceful coexistence among States. The transition from Empire to the free nationhood of the independent peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their coming together under the aegis of the Non-Aligned Movement off the umbilical cords of dependence of some of these States upon their erstwhile colonial countries. New relations of dependence have also grown, some based on economic necessity, others on the persistence of long-standing past relations. Despite this, the Non-Aligned Movement has served as a useful platform for the independent examination of international issues.

In several cases this forum has served to strengthen the independent identity of these States and their leaders. Within the Movement as well as in the United Nations, today there is greater artriculation of views on international issues and a greater readiness on the part of States to make a political commitment and to preserve the fundamental principles that have motivated the Non-Aligned Movement. It is for all of us to strengthen this process and give it a positive direction. While, therefore, the very diversity of the Movement has undoubtedly given rise to dissonances, some of which have been exploited by the Great Powers in order to seek constituencies within the Movement, the general development of the Movement has been altogether a constructive contribution towards democratising and changing the very structure of international relations. This is clearly visible in the United Nations.

It would be incorrect to expect our Movement today to function as a monolith. However, when differences between Non-Aligned countries spark off armed conflict such as the unfortunate situation between Iran-Iraq, it becomes the responsibility of the Movement as a whole to devise approaches which would prevent the continuance of such tendencies. It is my view, Your Excellency, that the forthcoming -24>

Summit should give serious consideration to efforts to bring about an end to this unfortunate conflict.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

The world economy today faces bleak prospects of a character and dimension, which are unprecedented. We are faced with a crisis situation which affects all groups of countries. Inflation, unemployment, recession, contraction, mounting debts, one or several of these problems plague all countries, be they industrialised, socialist or developing. The structural problems of the world economy have been compounded in the recent years by the danger of contraction of the world economy itself - a phenomenon which will sharply affect the developing countries in particular.

When we met in Havana three years back, many of these problems were manifest, though they have been aggravated since then. We took important decisions concerning launching of global Negotiations with the aim of restructuring world economy; also concerning Policy Guidelines for reinforcing collective selfreliance among us. It is deeply regrettable that in spite of our patient and persistent efforts and a spirit of flexibility and accommodation, our partners of the industrial world have not agreed to Global Negotiations under the U.N. Despite our patient efforts and a sincere desire to accommodate the legitimate concerns of developed countries, we find ourselves in an impasse. Where the responsibility for wasting this opportunity for an essential and inevitable dialogue must lie is clear enough.

In the meantime the slump in the world economy threatens to lead to a collapse. It is necessary that the international community should concentrate its energies on finding some immediate solutions; of breaking the stalemate and making some progress, however limited it may be. The critical problems facing developing countries, food resource flows, trade expansion, energy availability and development - brook no delay. We should resolve to take immediate action on these fronts and should involve our partners in some concrete measures to reactivate world economy. The inter-dependence of the world economy, impels us all to work together in a spirit of constructive cooperation. At the same time, the considerable potential available for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries needs to be intensified with a sense of urgency and a full realisation of its magnitude.

SEVENTH NAM SUMMIT

We have had the occasion to discuss with Your Excellency the details of various issues that are likely to come up at the forthcoming Summit. We have profited from your insights and assessments. Our emphasis at the forthcoming Summit would be to project issues in a global context and not to dissipate our energies on divisive issues within the Movement. Of course, differences such as exist must be tackled with patience and imagination and not brushed under the carpet. If we are able to act on these lines to discharge our responsibility towards the larger objectives of the Movement, I have no doubt that the Summit would be a resounding success in making the Movement more effective hereafter. We shall share with you our appreciation on some of these issues and consult on ways and means for their resolution.

May I now request you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses in a toast to our distinguished guest, H.E. Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the members of his delegation, to the friendship between India and Cuba and to the well-being of their peoples.

BA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA USA IRAN IRAQ **Date :** Feb 03, 1983

Volume No

1995

ETHIOPIA

Cultural Agreement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 15, 1983 on the Indo-Ethiopian Cultural Agreement:

A cultural agreement between the Government of provisional military Government of the Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of India has been signed on February 9, 1983 in Addis Ababa by Dr. Feleke Gedle Glorigis, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of Ethiopia and the Education Minister, Smt. Sheila Kaul on behalf of the Government of India.

The agreement aims at developing closer bilateral cooperation between Ethiopia and India in the fields of art, culture, education, (including academic activity in the fields of science and technology), sports, public health and mass media of information, including films, TV, radio and press. For this purpose both sides will encourage and facilitate reciprocal visits of professors and experts, exchange of material in the fields of culture, science, education, sports, etc., grant of scholarships to students for higher studies, exchange of artists and dance and music ensembles, exchange of art and other exhibitions, exchange of films, documentaries, radio and television programmes, participation in each other's international film festivals, visits of sports teams, etc.

For the fulfilment of the various objectives, the agreement

provides for the setting up of a joint committee of the two Governments which will be responsible for advising the respective Governments in formulating concrete programmes of exchanges to be carried out in the fields envisaged in the agreement and in reviewing the operation of the programme. The agreement will come into force from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification by both Governments.

HIOPIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Feb 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Grant of Rs. 150.27 million

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 01, 1983 on Japanese assistance to India:

Japan will provide Rs. 150.27 million (Yen 3.634 billion) worth grant assistance to India during 1982-83. Notes to this effect were exchanged between Japan and India here today.

The notes were signed by Shri M. Narasimham, Secretary (Economic Affairs) on behalf of India and Mr. Eikichi Hara, Ambassador of Japan to India on behalf of Japan. -26>

Out of the Rs. 150.27 million Japanese grant assistance, a sum of Rs. 60.30 million (Yen 1.5 billion) is earmarked for Social Environment Improvement Project under which small size steel bars will be imported from Japan for construction of buildings in selected sectors, such as hospitals, schools, foodgrain godowns and the staff quarters for Government employees etc.

The remaining sum of Rs. 80.97 million (Yen 2.134 billion) is being extended as debt relief grant aid under an UNCTAD Resolution.

PAN INDIA **Date** : Feb 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner for MauritiusPrime Minister

The following is the text of the speech by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, at the dinner hosted by her in honour of Mr. Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius in New Delhi on Feb 08, 1983:

We are all delighted to have you with us. On behalf of the Government and people of India, and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in extending a warm welcome to you both, and to your delegation. Memories of my several visits to Mauritius are vivid in my mind and especially of the most recent one. There is mutual affection between the peoples of our two countries.

You are justified in calling Mauritius a pearl of the Indian Ocean. Yet, as one of our poets has observed, a country is not just land but a people. Your people have come from many parts of the world, including ours. And through their labour, their sacrifice, and their ideals, they are building a dynamic nation.

The diversity of Mauritius adds to its interest and also to your difficulties. The effort to mould a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-lingual society into a modern State in which all elements can live in harmony and with goodwill is common to us both. You and we are engaged in the exciting, though exacting adventure of economic and social development. Development involves the modernisation of agriculture, the building of industry and enlarging and diversifying the avenues of employment. It means eradicating poverty.

INDIA'S COOPERATION

We wish success to the plans that the new Government of Mauritius has undertaken under your leadership. We are glad to co-operate with you in your economic development. Mauritius is a close friend emotionally and geographically. In India it has always been our desire and policy to share with friends and neighbours whatever experience we have gained in planning and techonlogical transformation. We should like to assure you and your people that India will be with the people of Mauritius in all their endeavours.

INDIAN OCEAN

As neighbours across the Indian Ocean, we are both concerned at the intrusion of foreign powers into, and the increasing militarisation of, our once peaceful waters. The development of military bases and the deployment of fleets carry--27>

ing nuclear weaponry pose incalculable danger to our security and to our tranquility. A Mauritian island has been converted into a military base equipped with the full nuclear capability of a Super Power. We are asked what the littoral countries can do to assert their will. We are not militarily strong. We are peaceloving and try to avoid any pugnacity. But our voices cannot be ignored for all time. The very brutality of modern weapons of war makes the militarily strong more vulnerable. As these countries spend more on weapons, the movements for peace there and elsewhere gather momentum.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Peace is the first article of association of the Non-Aligned Movement. The recrudescence of the cold war mentality and the spreading of tensions to over more areas make it essential for the Non-Aligned Movement to redouble its exertions in the cause of goodwill and equality among nations.

In a few weeks we shall have the Non-Aligned Summit meeting. In spite of many pressures, we have both adhered to our policy and are proud to be members of this fellowship. Here in Delhi we should ensure the cohesion and unity of the Movement so that it strengthens us individually and collectively, to progress more rapidly towards our objectives and towards a more equalitarian and just world community.

The Non-Aligned Movement has also to reiterate its support to all who still struggle for independence from oppression and racist rule. We have consistently given moral and material support to the Palestinian people in their understandable desire for a homeland of their own, and to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their legitimate right to be free to decide and act as they want to in their own country and homes.

Industrial advance has brought not contentment but restlessness and frustration. That is why in India our emphasis is on development which does not alienate us from our cultural and spiritual moorings. However rich the nutrients, by themselves they will not fill the cane with juice if the roots are neglected.

Women and men need to draw on all their inner responses and the wisdom of the ancients to be able to cope with and make proper use of their own brain children.

India has a myriad problems. Many have been solved, many remain

and new ones have emerged. But through it all, the people are on the move. Changes are visible. To have meaning for the entire population, democracy must be based on equal respect for all religions, the protection of minorities and of the weaker sections and equal opportunity for all. And this recipe also holds good in the global context. But old prejudices and social attitudes die hard. It is our endeavour to inculcate scientific attitudes amongst our people while we promote the best in our composite culture and traditions and preserve the spirit of India.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I request you to raise your glasses to the health and success of our guests, the Prime Minister of Mauritius and Mrs. Jugnauth, the prosperity of the people of Mauritius and ever-increasing friendship between Mauritius and India.

URITIUS USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAMIBIA **Date :** Feb 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Indo-Mauritius Joint Communique

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 13, 1983 on the Indo-Mouritius Joint Communique:

The Prime Minister of Mauritius, His Excellency Anerood Jugnauth, paid an official visit to India from February 8 to 13, 1983, at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Prime Minister of Mauritius was accompanied by his wife, Madame Sarojini Devi Jugnauth.

During his visit to India, the Prime Minister of Mauritius received a warm and spontaneous welcome from the Government and the people of India. The two Prime Ministers exchanged views on mutual co-operation as well as on international and regional issues. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, which has traditionally characterised relations beween Mauritius and India.

In these talks, the Prime Minister of Mauritius was assisted by his officials. The Prime Minister of India was assisted by the Foreign Minister and officials of the Government of India.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius and India expressed their satisfaction at the progress made on various items of mutual cooperation which had been identified during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Mauritius in August, 1982. While reiterating the importance attached by them to the fostering of close bilateral relations between India and Mauritius, the two Prime Ministers were confident that the momentum of increased cultural and economic links already established between the two countries would be maintained in the future as well.

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their faith in the philosophy of Non-Alignment and their commitment to the principles and objectives of this Movement. The Prime Minister of Mauritius looked forward to the opportunity of participating in the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi scheduled for early March, 1983 and hoped that under the able and inspiring leadership of Her Excellency, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, the Non-Aligned Movement would attain new heights and serve as a guiding force for developing countries in the pursuit of their national independence, economic progress and sovereign equality.

The Prime Minister of India informed the Mauritian Prime Minister of India's efforts to improve relations with Pakistan in all fields. The Mauritian Prime Minister was told that during President Zia-ul-Haq's transit visit to Delhi on November 1,1982, the leaders of India and Pakistan had agreed to the establishment of an Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission. The Prime Minister of Mauritius noted India's policy of promoting friendly relations with Pakistan and appreciated the progress being made in this regard.

The two leaders voiced serious anxiety over the Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean in spite of repeated expressions of opposition by the littoral and hinterland States of the region. They reiterated the need for sustained and continued diplomatic pressures aimed at reduction of such Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean and for ensuring that the Ocean was declared a Zone of Peace in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2832(XXVI).

The Prime Minister of India reiterated India's full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago which had been detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of the UN General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). Both Prime Ministers called for the early return of the Chagos Archipelago to Mauritius. -29>

The Prime Ministers expressed their concern regarding the continued presence of Israeli troops in the Lebanon and called for a speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanese territory. They reiterated their conviction that a lasting and just solution of the West Asian problem was inalienably linked with the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian State.

Both the leaders expressed their grave apprehensions about the prolonged hostilities between Iran and Iraq, which threatened the security of the region and led to great human sufferings and damage to the economies of the two countries. They stressed the need for continued peace-making efforts by all concerned so as to bring a speedy end to the conflict.

The Prime Ministers called for universal recognition of the Namibian People's legitimate right to national independence, led by SWAPO, in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435. They expressed concern over the attitude of South Africa in linking the issue of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They pledged whole-hearted support to the struggle of SWAPO and the People of Namibia in pursuit of their independence.

The Prime Ministers condemned the South African Government for its subjugation and repression of the non-white majority in that country. They agreed that nothing short of complete dismantling of the structure of apartheid was essential for ensuring peace in the region. They expressed their abhorrence over the continued detention of political leaders opposed to apartheid in South African jails. They also expressed their revulsion at the unprovoked aggression and attempts at destabilisation made by South Africa against the Front-Line and neighbouring States.

The two leaders reiterated that the arms race between the Great Powers, and the possession by them of large arsenels of nuclear weapons, pose a great threat to the very survival of mankind. They felt that creating conditions for the prevention of nuclear conflict is the single most important issue in the field of disarmament. They called for an even greater international effort to persuade the countries concerned to reduce their arsenals of nuclear weapons. They recommended urgent steps for ensuring the complete cessation of any further production of nuclear weapons or fissionable material for weapons, the immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests, and an international commitment by all nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

The Prime Ministers reiterated their commitment to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. In this context, they called for a political settlement in Afghanistan on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops and strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the Non-Aligned status of that country.

The two leaders regretted the continued stalemate in North-South

relations and the deterioration in the climate of multilateral economic cooperation. They expressed their conviction that all efforts should be made to reach an agreement in regard to the early launching of Global Negotiations and for their expeditious conclusion. They also urged that efforts should be made concurrently to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, financial flows and trade in the forthcoming meetings of specialised agencies. They noted that economic co-operation among developing countries had not yet acquired a substantive content. They stressed the need for the developing countries to agree on a charter of action for the development of the full potential of their collective selfreliance and to reduce their vulnerability to pressure from, and events in the developed countries.

The Prime Ministers of Mauritius and India agreed that there was considerable -30>

scope for further improvement of the mutually beneficial cooperation existing between their countries, especially in the fields of commerce, industry, shipping, scientific research, exploitation of marine resources etc.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius requested that the Government of India should consider the possibility of:

i) extending Government to Government credit for part of the total credit of Rs. 100 million agreed to in August 1982;

ii) giving assistance to the extent of Mauritian Rs. 23 million towards the implementation of the first phase of the Rose Belle Hospital project;

iii) granting traffic rights for Air Mauritius for the sector Bombay-Dubai; and

iv) assisting in setting up of a joint shipping venture.

In response, the Prime Minister of India:

i) conveyed Government of India's decision to extend a Government to Government credit of Rs. 50 million on the usual terms.
Accordingly, the EXIM Bank would now extend only a credit of Rs. 50 million instead of the Rs. 100 million agreed to in August 1982;

ii) indicated that India would give whatever assistance was possible for the hospital project upto Mauritian Rs. 23 million. Details regarding the nature of this assistance would be discussed later at the official level;

iii) assured the Prime Minister of Mauritius that his proposal

regarding traffic rights for Air Mauritius for the sector Bombay-Dubai would be examined sympathetically; and

iv) conveyed agreement in principle to assist in setting up a joint shipping venture between the two countries. Details regarding such a joint venture would be discussed at the official level.

The Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission, which is scheduled to meet in the near future, will review the existing economic, technical and cultural co-operation and identify new fields with a view to further intensifying such co-operation.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius thanked the Prime Minister and the people of India for their warm and cordial welcome to him and Madame Jugnauth during their stay in India.

URITIUS USA INDIA PAKISTAN ISRAEL LEBANON IRAN IRAQ NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA CUBA ANGOLA AFGHANISTAN PERU

Date : Feb 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner for Nepal Prime Minister

The following is the text of a press release of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at a dinner hosted by her in honour of Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, in New Delhi on Feb 03, 1983:

H.E. The Prime Minister, Madam Thapa, Honourable Guests, we are glad to have the Prime Minister of Nepal with us I warmly welcome Madam Thapa and other members of the delegation. Friendship between Nepal and India in deep-rooted. Nepal is in the lap of the Himalayas whose impressive peaks attract the people world over. My forefathers belong to the hills and, though I was born in the plains of Ganga and Yamuna, the high -31>

mountains and snow covering them have always attracted me. Like the mountains the peaks of our hopes rest high in the sky but our feet are bounded on the solid ground. We are surrounded by the problem of the people living on the earth. These problems are more or less alike, whether they be ours or yours or of the developed countries. Today our two countries are engaged in the progress and prosperity of their respective countries and in the promotion of world peace and friendship.

Our ambitious plans concerning the development of India started immediately after independence and now for future development, we have laid a firm foundation of self-reliance in the field of technology. We have always viewed our development as a part of the progress the world over. We have, in particular, tried to share our experiences with others. We welcome the industrial and agricultural development plans of Nepal and we have extended our hand of co-operation in this direction. This mutual co-operation is so natural. Relations between people of our two countries are age old. This would increase collective self-reliance amongst the developing countries.

Economies of Nepal and India are similar. With co-ordinated efforts we can make the best use of our natural resources. The rivers that flow in Nepal, flow in our country also. These could be widely used for irrigation and electricity. Lakhs of acres of land can be irrigated to produce crop which in turn can give rays of hopes to innumerable families. I am confident that this visit of yours will further the cause of mutual beneficial utilization of water resources of India and Nepal and will also further widen our economic relations.

We are living in an era full of upheavals, the technologies growing so fast that man is finding too difficult to keep pace with it. Every new find has far-reaching effects. In the beginning of the present century, with the discovery of chemical colours, our 'Neel' farming has been practically ruined. The recent developments of synthetics has posed a challenge for jute. The electronic, computer and robot has posed challenges to many more industries in trade and it is difficult to find their answer. Every new equipment or process enhances the powers of those who are already powerful and weakens them who are already weak. Countries like Nepal and India not only have to solve the problems of their masses but have to face such unknown and unseen situations also which are thrust on us because of the decisions and changes in other countries. There is a saying that two are better than one. We together can face these situations better. There is a growing need of cooperation amongst the developing countries.

Only after two weeks the seventh conference of the Non-Aligned countries will be held in India.

Non-Alignment symbolises our faith in world peace and world friendship. In a world where several countries are equipped with the weapons of mass destruction, an ordinary man finds nothing but all dark everywhere. In a situation like this there is only one ray of hope and that is to shun the military alliances and develop friendship with all the countries of the world. NonAlignment not only benefits only the Non-aligned countries but the aligned countries also. Nepal and India are proud to be partners in this movement. It is our hope that the Non-Aligned Summit being held next month will further strengthen the unity amongst the Non-Aligned countries and will create a capacity in us with which we could fight the forces of instability and shall be able to create an international atmosphere more favourable to our trade and development. We are confident that to achieve this objective we shall be able to go ahead side by side with Nepal. -32>

PAL INDIA USA LATVIA

Date : Feb 03, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Text of Speech by Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa

The Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, said:

I would like to express my deep appreciation for the warm and generous hospitality extended to me and members of my party. I am deeply moved by the cordial and friendly remarks you have made here this evening towards my country.

The friendly ties between Nepal and India are as old as history. The shared links of culture, religion and tradition between our two people have provided a strong foundation on which the succeeding generations from both sides over the years have consistently and consciously built the edifice of enduring mutual friendship. Mutual trust and co-operation are the corner-stones of this edifice and the spirit of good neighbourlines and interdependence have further reinforced it. Nepal attaches great significance to this friendship. We believe that it is in the mutual interest and to the satisfaction of our two countries to see it further deepened and expanded in keeping with the necessity of the changing times and the aspirations of our peoples. I am sure this will ensure greater dynamism in our relations.

We have been watching with keen interest the progress achieved by the people of India in the economic, educational, scientific, technological and several other fields of human endeavour under Your Excellency's wise leadership. We in Nepal have also in the last few years gone through important political exercises which have created more conducive atmosphere for our national construction. We aim at achieving this goal through wider participation of our people and planned mobilisation of our resources under the dynamic leadership of His Majesty the King within the framework of the Partyless Democratic Panchayat System. Despite its preoccupation in India's own economic development, the Government of India has since long been generously extending co-operation to Nepal in building up our infrastructure for further economic development. Nepal sincerely appreciates such gesture of goodwill from her close neighbour.

NEPAL AS ZONE OF PEACE

India's deep concern for peace and her articulation on matters relating to mankind's hopes and aspirations are looked upon with great admiration by the Nepalese people. Being too well aware how peace and stability form the essential prerequisites for development and progress of a nation, Nepal wishes to see stable peace within her territory, in the region and the entire world. This, she is seeking to achieve by offering to declare her territory as a Zone of Peace. For Nepal this Peace Zone proposal is the reflection of her aspirations for peace and development and also a logical extension of her policy of Non-Alignment.

Both Nepal and India share a common perception of a new world order based on justice and goodwill. They have been working independently and in collaboration for world peace and justice and I am convinced that they will continue to do so in future.

SEVENTH NAM SUMMIT

I would also like to mention here that we in Nepal are looking forward to the forthcoming Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Heads of State and Government which you are going to host here in this capital early next month. Nepal firmly believes that the principles and ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement are in the present context more important than ever. The basic character and philosophy of the Movement which recognise the sovereign equality, independence and territorial integrity of all States and the right of all States to conduct their relations without outside interference need to be preserved and further strengthened in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation. We -33>

also believe that the Non-Aligned Movement should play an effective role in contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order which would form the basis for meaningful co-operation not only between the developed and the developing countries, but also among the developing countries themselves, keeping in view the specific needs of the least developed among the developing countries.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

It gives me pleasure to state that we have recently witnessed a very congenial climate in our part of the world for a meaningful co-operation on regional basis. My conviction is that this willing exercise in regional co-operation will lend a new dimension to our respective national efforts for development and to our common ideals of a peaceful and prosperous world. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, before concluding I once again express my sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to us and request you all to join me in a toast to the good health, long life and happiness of His Excellency Giani Zail Singh, the President of India; to the good health, long life and happiness of Her Excellency Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi, to the evergrowing friendship between Nepal and India, and to the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of India.

PAL USA INDIA PERU **Date** : Feb 03, 1983

Volume No

1995

NETHERLANDS

India And The Netherlands Sign Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 08, 1983:

India and the Netherlands have agreed to promote economic and technical collaboration between the two countries. Such collaboration may concern amongst others - industry, mining, energy, land and water-development, commerce, agriculture, rural development, transportation-infrastructure, communications, engineering and other services. The two countries have agreed to define areas of common interest in which collaboration will be enhanced within the framework of their respective policies and laws and taking into account their international obligations.

The agreement on economic and technical co-operation was signed here this afternoon between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Commerce Minister on behalf of India and by Mr. Frits Bolkestein, Foreign Trade Minister on behalf of the Netherlands. The two countries have further agreed to set up a joint committee for economic and technical co-operation, composed of representatives of the respective Governments which shall identify ways and means to further collaboration as above. This would also explore and define areas in which collaboration could be broadened.

The two countries have also agreed to examine the possibility for joint co-operation-programmes to be agreed upon between companies and organisations of the respective countries for taking the maximum advantage of the economic conditions in the respective countries. This is with regard to the manufacture of various components and finished goods. They have also agreed to promote and facilitate collaboration between the companies and or--34>

ganisations of India and the Netherlands. This is to be on the basis of their respective capabilities and technologies for participation in joint ventures and projects in third countries. The two countries have also agreed to exchange information regarding their respective markets and industries and changing trends related thereto, for identifying jointly the sectors and products to attain optimal overall economic growth.

India and the Netherlands have also agreed to promote fairs and exhibitions and encourage technological and scientific cooperation including joint programmes of research and development.

DIA THE NETHERLANDS USA RUSSIA

Date : Feb 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOUTH WEST AFRICAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

External Affairs Minister's Speech at Dinner for President of SWAPO

The following is the text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, at a dinner, hosted by him in honour of Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of South West African People's Organisation in New Delhi on Feb 02, 1983:

In welcoming you in our midst this evening, we pay tribute to the leader of a real, popular and pulsating people's organisation. Excellency, we recall with happiness your last visit to India in 1978. It is a pleasure not untinged by sadness because we realise how in these five long years so little has been the success in the effort to bring nearer to fulfilment the hopes of your people in whose future we, in India, have an abiding faith and commitment.

NAMIBIA'S FREEDOM

Under your guidance and the stewardship of SWAPO, the inevitability of Namibia's freedom is now recognised. While negotiations continue for the implementation of a plan charted by the United Nations, South Africa remains intransigent. The world waits and hopes for a settlement that has so far proved illusory but the will of your people and the strength of their struggle are bound to be crowned with success. We look forward to negotiations of the contact group aimed solely at the well-being of your people. It is a tribute to your sagacity and maturity of vision that you have given negotiations their chance to succeed, however arduous the path may be.

Only recently, at the United Nations, representatives of all Governments joined in a universal affirmation of rights of the Namibian people, which the arrogance of your Southern neighbour has obstinately denied you so far. One cannot but notice that the regime in Pretoria today is unamenable to moral persuasion and unmoved by considerations such as the dignity of man. Its main motivation is the brutal acquisition of the resources with which geography has endowed your nation.

There are partners too in this scramble for spoils. Were it not for the crucial and tangible support Pretoria receives, politically and often militarily, from lands far from its own frontiers, your history would not have been what it has been.

Speaking at the United Nations, a generation ago, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru mentioned the new life coursing through the veins of Africa. That vitality and urge have not been dimmed or erased by time. Your struggle and the assurance -35>

of your final victory is ample proof of this.

We, in India, hope that those powers in a position to mould the thinking of the rulers of South Africa would still use their leverage to a purpose in harmony with their professions and public assertions. We have noted a recent evidence of desperation, at times bordering on panic, on the part of the regime in South Africa. This in itself is not reassuring because we are convinced that it is only sober realism which can fashion the future of that troubled land. Yet this is a pointer to the inner weaknesses and a realisation slowly seeping into their minds that the tide of time is getting the better of them.

ROLE OF SWAPO

It is now nearly 22 years since the provisional headquarters of the SWAPO were established in 1961. The organisation has developed and matured in its struggle for total independence and social liberation enshrined in its constitution. Over the years, there have been various efforts to weaken the fibre of resistance of your organisation. But you have withstood all these machinations and the clumsy attempts to carve self-styled political alternatives to SWAPO have failed. Your courage and determination are sure to usher in the time when the waters of Walvis Bay will shimmer in the sun of your freedom and your people find fulfilment like those in the rest of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you to raise your glasses in a toast to His Excellency Sam Nujoma, President of the SWAPO, to his distinguished colleagues here and to the people of Namibia whom he has so ably led and to the freedom fighters and people of that land.

DIA USA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHINA

Date : Feb 02, 1983

Volume No

1995

SYRIA

India and Syria Memorandum of Understanding Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 04, 1983:

India has offered to provide training facilities to the Syrian experts in the field of agricultural production, extension, cooperatives, food processing, forestry, horticulture, seed technology and allied matters. India will also set up in Syria training centres for middle level personnel in animal breeding and veterinary services, dairy cooperatives and training centre for dairy managers and integrated livestock development programme in selected pocket.

This offer is contained in a Memorandum of Understanding in the field of agriculture and allied sectors between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria signed here today. The Memorandum was signed by His Excellency Ammash Jodee, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms on behalf of Syria and Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture on behalf of India.

Under the Memorandum both sides have agreed to the exchange of germplasm, seeds and planting materials. They have also agreed to exchange visits by scientists and experts in agriculture and allied discipline as well as exchange of pub--36>

lications and documents in the field of extension and research.

India has also agreed to provide consultancy services to the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of project identification,

formulation and appraisal and consultancy in irrigation, power, agriculture, land and water management, post-harvest technology, food processing, storage and quality control and building up of reserves for food security.

RIA INDIA LATVIA **Date** : Feb 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Rs. 930 Million British Grant to India

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Feb 19, 1983:

The United Kingdom will give about Rs. 930 million worth grant aid to India. Agreements to this effect were signed here today.

The agreements were signed by Mr. R.L. Wade-Gery, High Commissioner for UK in India on behalf of the United Kingdom and Shri M. Narasimham, Secretary (Economic Affairs), Ministry of Finance, on behalf of Government of India.

Under one agreement grant worth about Rs. 470 million (\$ 31 million) is provided for the coal sector and under another agreement grant worth about Rs. 460 million (130 million) is earmarked for Railways. Both the grants are intended to finance imports of goods and services from the United Kingdom.

The Grant meant for the coal sector will be used for mechanised

Longwall mining equipment as well as opencast mining equipment. The other grant will be used for the development and modernisation of the Indian Railways.

The United Kingdom has been providing development assistance to India since long and it has been in the form of outright grants since 1975. So far the UK has given assistance worth Rs. 25070 million (1579.6 million) to India including the present grants Agreements for further grants worth about Rs. 460 million (130 million) for power sector imports and of Rs. 600 million (139.03 million) as local costs aid for 1982-83 are expected to be signed shortly.

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DIA UNITED KINGDOM USA **Date :** Feb 19, 1983

March

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Date : Mar 01, 1983

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GREECE

India and Greece Sign First Cultural Agreement

The following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on Mar 21, 1983 on the signing of the first India-Greece cultural agreement:

The first Executive Programme of Cultural Co-operation between India and Greece was signed here, today. This agreement will be for a period of three years.

Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare signed the programme on behalf of India and H.E. Mrs. Melina Mercouri, Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences, signed on behalf of the Government of Greece.

The programme envisages co-operation between the two countries in the fields of education, art and culture, sports, radio, T.V. and films.

The Programme, inter-alia, includes provision for bilateral exchange of university teachers and research scholars; ex-change of experts in the field of education; award of scholarships by both sides for post-graduate and higher studies; participation in national and international seminars/conference; exchange of publications and exhibitions; exchange of experts in the fields like literature and art, theatre, archaeology etc. and performing troupes; and exchange of documentary films, participation in film festivals, and special radio T.V. programmes.

EECE INDIA

Date : Mar 21, 1983

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao's Reply to theDebate on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs

The following are the excerpts from the reply by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, to the Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on Mar 24, 1983:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as many as 25 Hon. Members have participated in this debate, and I am grateful to them for their valuable contribution.

The day before yesterday, we had a 5 hour-long discussion in this House on the Non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi recently. It was natural that the same topic should have figured in this debate also to some extent; and, therefore, I would start my reply by informing the House about the follow-up that is being proposed after the Summit.

7TH NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT - FOLLOW-UP ACTION

I would not repeat what I said about the content of the discussions in the Sum--39>

mit, because that would be repetitive. I would not like to do that. But the follow-up is something which I think Hon. Members are entitled to know and I am placing the details, whatever details I can place at the moment, before the House.

Evidently, we have adopted a document which has evoked a good deal of response from all over the world. So, it would be our first duty to see that this document, the New Delhi Message, as well as the full document, is transmitted to all the Heads of State or Government in the non-aligned movement; this is being disseminated at the U.N. in New York, and also separately to the Heads of Non-Aligned Movement. They have been here. It was they who adopted it, but as the host country and as the Chairman of the movement, it is our duty to transmit to them the Declaration and all the documents that went with it.

Outside the movement, there are many important countries whose heads should know that these 101 countries' meeting here have brought out certain very important documents containing their views on global matters; and, therefore, the Summit documents are being brought officially to the attention of the nuclear-weapon States, industrialized countries, and others outside the Non-Aligned Movement, in order to obtain the support and cooperation of these States on specific suggestions contained in them.

Then, Sir, the Ministry, both at Headquarters as well as our Permanent Mission in New York, is being suitably strengthened by posting hand-picked extra staff, so as to cope with the work of our Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is clear that this work is going to increase. We are almost completing those arrangements and that is another necessary step that is being taken.

As Chairman of the Movement, India will have to respond to requests of Member States on issues affecting them. For instance, for convening of meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York and participation on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement in the meetings of the Security Council, this falls to the lot of the country which happens to be the Chairman of the Movement and, therefore, these are also being looked into and arrangements are being made. These actions are taken after consultations with other non-aligned countries in New York.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

On the economic side, follow-up of decisions will be taken up at various international meetings on economic issues, including the forthcoming G-77 meeting in Buenos Aires beginning next week, the UNCTAD VI in June 1983, etc. Normally, the G-77 meetings are attended by our Minister of Commerce, but since this meeting is taking place immediately after the Summit and since the Summit has come out with certain very important ideas and views in

regard to the economic aspects of the Movement and of the developing countries in general, it has been decided that, in addition to the Minister of Commerce, India will also be represented by me and that I should go and explain the decisions, explain the views of the Non-Aligned Summit to the G-77.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We welcome that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We welcome that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are also initiating consultations on the suggestion that the Member States of the United Nations should attend the 38th United Nations General Assembly Session at the level of the Heads of State or Government. You may recall that this call was given by the Prime Minister and this has been hailed all round and we shall take steps to see that this attendance of all the Heads of State and Government, as far as possible, becomes a reality because it will be a great occasion when they will be able to meet and exchange views on momentous issues of the world.

Suitable action will be taken at the appropriate time in respect of the under--40>

taking given by the Chairperson on the Iran-Iraq conflict. Members would recall that the question of the Eighth Summit presented some difficulty during the conference as also this substantive aspect of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Our Prime Minister, as Chairperson, made a statement which actually brought the discussion, brought the dispute there to an end and in her capacity as Chairperson she had under-taken to do certain things, to take certain steps in order to find a solution or in the direction of finding a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Now, we have been considering how these steps have to be properly ordered or timed. I would like to say that at the appropriate time, she will have to step in. We will have to find the appropriate time, but meanwhile we are in constant touch through diplomatic channels both with Iran and Iraq; and at the appropriate time steps will have to be taken. I am stressing this because there is a tendency to ask me every week or every fortnight what we have been doing or what we propose to do. Now, if we are not doing anything for the next one month, please don't think that we are not doing anything because we have not thought about it. The truth of the matter is that we have considered it in all its aspects and we find that for the next few weeks we should hold consultations through diplomatic channels rather than the Chair-person taking any overt step.

So, this is a decision, a well-considered decision and we are actually addressing ourselves to this question, from the day next to the Summit. We have not let any time be lost. A Political Committee at Heads of State level has been set up under India's Chairmanship to work with the seven-member Arab Group for a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Steps are being taken for initiating consultations, for achieving the objectives of this machinery. Hon. members are aware that the Arab Group has just made some visits and perhaps we would have to understand from them what the results of these visits have been and compare notes with them, how we could coordinate, how we could harmonise our steps, our efforts, with their efforts in order to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question.

The Asian Regional Meeting, preparatory to the International Conference on Palestine, will take place in Malaysia in May. We shall take part in this meeting at Ministerial level. Similarly, we shall attend, at the appropriate level, the Conference on Namibia, at the end of April in Paris. Preparations for our participation in all those events are already in hand. A great deal of contact and other activity lies ahead of us between now and September, 1983, to prepare opinions in support of the new programme of immediate measures, especially the Conference on Money and Finances for Development and the proposal that all Heads of State should meet at the U.N. General Assembly session. On both these counts we will have to do a lot of preparatory work and that is being taken up.

These are some of the important points on which decisions have been taken for initiating action and therefore the decisions of the Summit are being followed up in the right manner and with all possible expedition.

INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Sir, I shall now take up certain specific points raised during the course of the debate and I would like to place before the House certain factual information in regard to these points.

Some members raised the question of India's relations with certain important areas of the world, Latin America, for instance. I would like to assure the Members that we are very conscious of the need to improve, deepen and widen our relations with the countries of Latin America, both in the economic field and in the cultural field.

You will be happy to know, that during the last three years this process has

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been considerably increased, considerably widened, and we have several cultural delegations being exchanged between India and the countries of Latin America, business delegations have been exchanged, and we have taken all steps to see that our relations with those countries are stepped up.About the Middle-East, I do not have to say in any great detail as to how close our relations with the countries of the Middle East are and what we have been doing to give them all political sup-port, not just today, not when petro-dollars have become visible, but since a very long time. As I said the other day, we have centuries old relations with those countries, and to say that we have suddenly woken up to this friendship when we saw petro-dollars coming or the prospect of petro-dollars coming, is, to say the least, unfair.

INDIA'S ROLE IN THE COMMONWEALTH

A point was raised about the Common-wealth. The question was asked: what is India's role in the Commonwealth; how does India fit into the Commonwealth at all? Now, I would like to say that the decision to remain in the Commonwealth was taken after due consideration. It is true that the Commonwealth again is a heterogeneous body. There are no unified opinions in the Commonwealth. In fact, about three-fourths of the Commonwealth countries are in the Non-Aligned Movement. So, you will see that certain harmonisation of positions that takes place in the Commonwealth is to some advantage, because it will be possible for us, to some extent, to influence the opinions, the views, of those who do not agree with us, with whom we have very clear differences of perception. That is how the forum of the Commonwealth is generally used. But apart from this, we have certain pro-grammes of economic assistance and co-operation within the Commonwealth. They are progressing rather well. I do not think that we should fritter away those advantages just because we do not happen to agree with certain other countries of the Commonwealth on political issues. It is well known that we do not agree with them. Some of them have been colonial powers; some of them have been powers under whom we have been the colonies. Therefore, on political questions, it is not to be expected that we agree with them. We cannot. But we can take certain positions which, to some extent, alter their own positions and, to that extent, there is an advantage.

THE INDIAN OCEAN

About the Indian Ocean, again, I do not want to repeat the arguments which were advanced on both sides the other day. The only point which I would like to make is that, as I have stated earlier, may be last year, may be year before last, this understanding of what is termed as equating one super power with another, is really not adequate. There is no question of equating one with the other, because there are as host of issues on which one side agrees with us. There are certain issues on which the other side agrees with us. So, there is no question of equating. If an agreement comes from one side, we welcome that agreement. If the agreement comes from the other side on certain other issues, we welcome that too. But this does not mean that we are equating. Do we say, because some power agrees with us, we should reject that agreement? We just cannot. Therefore, I neither call this equidistance nor equation. I call this the situation as it exists today.

We are non-aligned, therefore, we do not believe in alliances. We are against alliances and have no "allies" as such, but we are all for agreements on individual issues on merit. Therefore, if on merit they agree with us, there is no question of our equating one with the other and that kind of projection of our policy, I may submit, is not correct.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

Then, Sir, the question of neighbours. Questions have been asked about our relations with Pakistan. I would like to sub--42>

mit to the House that the Friendship Treaty which we have proposed and the no-war pact which they have proposed are both under consideration

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What was the reaction of Pakistan to our suggestion that Pakistan should not offer any of its occupied territory for military use by any foreign power? What was the reaction of Pakistan?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would like to inform Prof. Chakraborty that when we have given them a draft for a Friendship Treaty, naturally that would contain elements which he is referring to and when I say that it is still on the table under discussion.

Therefore it is still under discussion. If we had not had these differences in perception, there would not have been any need to continue the discussion still. It so happens that both, in their no-war pact and in our Friendship Treaty, there are certain common elements but there are certain elements on which agreement could not be arrived at so far. Therefore, they are under discussion. The Joint Commission has been established. We are going to have the first meeting of the Joint Commission by mutual convenience at the earliest possible time.

Then, a question was raised about cultural and trade relations. I would like to inform the hon. Member who raised this question that we, on our part, are prepared for an enlargement of trade relations, are prepared for an enlargement of cultural relations but it so happens that from the Pakistan side there has been reluctance for what they may consider good reasons: we will not go into that since they are a sovereign country but they have so far not shown the readiness to expand trade relations except on a government-to-government basis. Recently they have exempted a few items but even on these items no trade has really been expanded or enlarged. So, that seems to be the position but I hope that with the Joint Commission having taken off, it should be possible, it would be possible to go afresh into these questions. Wherever there is a hitch, we could look into that and see what can be done. The idea of having a Joint Commission was that wherever progress is not up to the mark, not satisfactory, we should at once pay some special attention to those areas and see that relations between the two countries are developed as both the countries want to develop them. Of course, the question of induction of arms is there. That is coming in the way of rapid normalisation, improvement of relations, that creates tension, that creates suspicion. A mini-arms race has started in the subcontinent. All these fall-outs are there. We cannot wish them away. We take note of them. We tell them again and again and yet again that this is unnecessary, they need not embark on this, but they seem to have other ideas evidently and, therefore, we will have to live with this dialogue with them and we also have to take into account that in our neighbourhood all this escalation of tension as a result of sophisticated arms is taking place and we have to ask ourselves as to what we should do to meet the situation.

QUESTION OF TIN BIGHA

About Bangladesh, a question was raised in regard to Tin Bigha. I would like to inform the Hon. Member that we are fully aware of the position in regard to Tin Bigha, and particularly the possibilities or the danger that has been mentioned, about one of our areas becoming cut off from the rest of the country. This has been taken care of. While the terms of the lease deed are being worked out, we have taken care to see that this does not happen. We are in touch with the Government of West Bengal. I would like to assure the hon. Members that nothing will be done to isolate any part of the country from the rest of the country.

SRI LANKA

About Sri Lanka and the stateless persons, the present position is hopeful. The Minister concerned, Shri Tondaman -43>

himself, the President of the Ceylon Workers' Congress and now the Minister of Rural Industries Development, has said that a sensible basis for the solution of the problem of statelessness would be for Sri Lanka to accept all those who wish to become Sri Lankan citizens. Since we have no agreement subsisting at the moment, we will have to find a way of solving this problem, and this is the direction in which presumably the Government of Sri Lanka are considering the problem. We agree that this is a very satisfactory way of solving it and we would also pursue action in that direction.

RELATION WITH NEPAL

About Nepal, as Hon. Members know, our relations are good and whatever agreements, and other cooperation schemes were being considered between the two governments, we have been able to make some headway. But we would like to make more progress in these things, and I think, on both sides there is a desire to make greater progress, for which we are proceeding on the right lines. There was some newspaper report to the effect that there was some displeasure on the part of the Nepalese delegation, which attended the Non-Aligned Summit. I would like to state categorically that there is no truth, no basis, for thinking on these lines, there was no question of causing any displeasure to them, as there was no question of causing displeasure to anyone, on any score whatsoever.

CHINA

Coming to China and Tibet, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy particularly raised this point. I would like to reiterate the Government's position that Tibet is an integral part of the People's Republic of China and that the Government of India have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any other country. That is our position and that continues to be our position. In fact, when Mr. Huang Hua came here, during our discussions I had brought to his notice that, while we are readily cooperating with them on all matters on

which they feel sensitive, the same is not being done by them; this I pointed out to him. So, there is no question of any departure from our policy in regard to Tibet. If any members have said anything which goes counter to the policy, I have not come across any such statements. But I would like to say that this is the policy, and this has to be accepted by the members of my party. There is no question of their not accepting it.

U. S. A.

Sir, there was this question about our relations with the United States, particularly in the light of the visa granted to Mr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan. I would like to inform the House that this matter has been taken up with them guite forcefully. Some time back the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Shultz, had written to me to say that we need not agree on all questions and still we could improve our relations. In general that is true, we do not have to agree with all countries on all questions in order to improve relations bilaterally. But then, this particular question happens to be one on which relations cannot but be affected. You cannot treat this as one of those differences which do not affect our friendship, need not affect our relations. The reason is simple that this is a matter which concerns the integrity of the country and when it concerns the integrity of one of the countries it has a different dimension. I would certainly say that if we had done a similar thing in a matter which concerned the integrity of the United States, they would

have had the same right to tell me that difference, our difference in this goes to the root of the matter. It is not one of those differences or differences in perception in regard to matters in which we are so vitally interested. Therefore, this stands on a different footing. This has been conveyed.

I.M.F. LOAN

One point raised by Prof. Chakraborty related to the IMF etc. and he seemed to have some objection to our policy of taking loan from the IMF and also seeking to re--44>

structure it. He seems to find some contradiction in this. I would like to point out to him that there is no contradiction. We go on taking loans from the World Bank and IMF on terms which are acceptable to us and at the same time, agitating for a restructuring of these institutions. There is no difficulty, there is no contradiction between the two and if we cannot take a loan from them until they are restructured, we will never be able to get any loan from them. Therefore, the contradiction which he saw is no contradiction in the real sense.

WORKING OF EMBASSIES ABROAD

About the working of our missions Shri Chandrajit Yadav directly, and some other Members also not so directly, raised some very important points. He was pleased to say and I am grateful to him for the compliments which he has paid to our missions. to some of our officials and so on. But he was pleased to say that when Members of Parliament go to other countries our missions and Ambassadors only treat them to a good dinner. I do not know if that is held against the Ambassadors. I am not sure. But he says that they have not arranged meetings with important persons of those countries, I would like to point out, I made some enquiries on this. It so happens if Members of Parliament find time, if Members of Parliament and others go from here and if they have time to spare and if they notify our missions in advance, it will be possible to arrange meetings. But if they are rushing in transit, they are in that Capital for three hours and if they wish to see the President of that country within those three hours, I am afraid, this is not going to be possible. Sometimes it may be possible. It is quite possible that he may be having free time, and you may go and have a chat with him. But that is different. But it is generally arranged that way. It should not be expected to be arranged that way. Therefore, I would certainly be happy if more and more Members of Parliament are able to talk to Members of Parliament in other countries or V.I.Ps or Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers or any responsible persons in those countries. But these meetings have to be arranged properly. Take our own example. When a Foreign Minister wants to come here, the dates are notified two or three months in advance. We cannot accept certain dates. Other dates they cannot accept. Therefore

finally we have to come to certain agreed dates, and agreed times and so on. Therefore, it is a logistic problem. It is not a problem of our Ambassadors not being able to do that. I would like to inform the House that as far as I have seen and I have seen quite a few countries, and the way our missions have been functioning there in the matter of having access to the Government of that country, in the matter of being able to arrange meetings with dignitaries of that country, Heads of Government and so on, our Ambassadors are in no way less effective than any other Ambassador. In fact they are much more effective than many others. Therefore, there is no question of their not being able to arrange meetings. It is only a problem of logistics and that can be taken care of if sufficient time and information is given to them.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav also raised the question of some prestigious missions and needy missions. There was a kind of contrast between the two. I would like to inform him and the House that as I had promised in 1980, 1981, 1982 this elaborate exercise of axing some of the so-called prestigious missions, do not call them prestigious, but they are big missions; For historical reasons they have come to be big missions. It means, the personnel there are more than any other missions and they have been there for a long time - whenever we have found that there is need and there is possibility of reducing the staff from those missions and utilising that staff in other missions, we have done that; particularly in the WANA Division where the number of Indians has grown.

IMMIGRATION ACT

Finally, Sir, about the 1923 Emigration Act, a point was just raised. I would like -45>

to inform the House that the matter of Emigration, you know, is now being dealt with by the Ministry of Labour. We are in touch with them. The Bill is ready. I am not sure when they are going to introduce it. The Labour Minister will be able to tell the House. I know this as a fact that the Bill is ready in all respects because we have all worked on it and it will be introduced at the earliest.

Finally, I would like to thank all hon. Members for their very valuable contribution. As I said, the points in regard to the Non-Aligned Movement etc., need not be reiterated. All opinions that have come in favour of the Movement throw light on different aspects of the Movement. So, they are all correct in their own way but they are not the whole truth. The stress that has been laid on different aspects of Non-Alignment and the Non-Aligned Movement are all true. I would like to assure the House that India as Chairman of the Movement will do all that is in its power to see that the Movement is strengthened. And not only that, the Non-Aligned Movement today is just pitching its base camp, as the Prime Minister put it at the Summit, it is not really a movement that has reached the summit. It is only a base camp and therefore, the climb is going to be hard and we are going to need full support both at home and in other countries. And I am sure, this august House will give us support.

A INDIA ARGENTINA IRAN IRAQ MALAYSIA FRANCE NAMIBIA PAKISTAN MALI BANGLADESH CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SRI LANKA NEPAL CHINA

Date : Mar 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Keynote Address by Smt. Indira Gandhi

The following was the keynote address by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, on Mar 07, 1983:

President Castro, Your Majesties, Presidents, Prime Ministers, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests,

I welcome you to Delhi, a city which in its time has seen much history, witnesses of which are strewn among the dwellings of today. But it is a new experience to have such a large and eminent galaxy of spokesmen of sovereign nations, representing more than half the world all at the same time. I thank you most warmly, Mr. President, for the kind words you have said about my country.

All of you are aware of the circumstances in which the honour of holding this Conference came to us. In spite of the shortage of time and many difficulties, we accepted the unanimous suggestion of our

brothers of the non-aligned family, who felt that any further delay in holding the Seventh Summit would only have pleased the critics and opponents of the Movement. Pressure is said to be a good taskmaster. But we seek your indulgence for any shortcomings and discomfort which you may have suffered.

Some of us are from very ancient civilizations and cultures, others from young and dynamic States. India has been through many vicissitudes. Along this tortuous road our guiding polestar has been the philosophy of tolerance. It is this which has held together our vast and diverse nation and enabled it to endure over the millennia. "Truth is one but the wise discern it variously", is an ancient saying. Compassion was the message of the Buddha. The edicts of Emperor Asoka of the third century B.C., teaching that we could not truly revere our own religion -46>

if we did not hold in equal reverence the religions of others, are engraved on rocks and are still with us. This also was the policy of the Moghul emperor Akbar, in the sixteenth century. In our own era our great leader Mahatma Gandhi gave new life to these ideas of tolerance and brotherhood and successfully used non-violence as a weapon against a mighty foreign empire.

Only 35 years ago most of our peoples were under foreign thrall, with no stay in their own affairs. With independence from colonialism, non-alignment came into being. And anti-imperialism still conditions our outlook. We cannot risk any shadow on our freedom of judgement and action. We have no quarrel with any group of nations. But we speak out against injustice.

When assuming the reins of government in 1946, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, declared India's determination "to keep away from the power blocs or groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale". Later he explained that once "foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent... So our policy will continue to be not only to keep aloof from alignments, but try to make friendly cooperation possible. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis."

As more countries became free, the number of those who believed in peaceful co-existence and wished to keep out of military alliances increased steadily. It was natural for these nonaligned countries to come together, not to form another bloc but to raise the voices of the exploited millions through a moral and political movement.

The very growth in the membership of our movement, twenty-five in Belgrade, a hundred now, proves that non-alignment meets a felt need of vast numbers of people in various continents.

Its significance is not to be measured by the number of divisions or the megatons of destructive power we command, but by the intensity with which we desire peace and freedom, development and international justice.

Other Governments may have conflicting opinions on right and wrong. We the non-aligned have chosen peace, which surely is the right and inevitable choice. We have sought and continue to seek friendship with all, except Governments which are racist or threaten the hardearned freedom of others. Non-alignment is not vague, not negative, not neutral.

Non-alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global cooperation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity.

Before I take up the issues of our present Conference, I should like to express our Movement's gratitude to President Fidel Castro for the burden of chairmanship he has borne with characteristic determination, capability and dignity over the last three and a half years. The time was not easy and was further complicated by world crises. But President Castro thought only of the unity and strength of our Movement and of its contribution to the reduction of international tensions. We also pay tribute to those of our colleagues who are no longer in our midst. In particular we miss the presence of President Tito, a founding father of our Movement, a man of commanding achievement, of vision and wisdom.

Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war. Should these tragedies occur, can anyone of us, large, small, rich or poor, from North or South, West or East, hope to es--47>

cape? Let us analyse the economic crisis. We of the developing world have no margin of safety. We shall be the first and worst sufferers in any economic breakdown. In this interdependent world, where you cannot 'stir a flower without troubling a star', even the most affluent are not immune to such disturbances.

Since Havana, there have been four consecutive years of stagnation or decline in the world economy. World production regressed by 1.2 per cent in 1981 and trade stagnated last year. Unemployment in developed countries now exceeds 30 million, or 10 per cent of the labour force on the average, the highest level since the Great Depression. In poorer countries, where unemployment is chronic, the situation is particularly harrowing. Human problems have grown enormously in oil-importing developing countries, especially the low-income ones.

Since 1979, the current balance of payments deficits of the developing countries and their debt burdens have doubled to \$ US 100 billion and \$ US 600 billion respectively. Medium and long-term lending to them fell by over \$ US 10 billion. Concessional assistance has rapidly declined. The reduction in contributions by a major donor to the International Development Association has considerably limited the capacity of the World Bank to assist low-income countries. The export earnings of developing countries

have gone down by \$ US 40 billion over the last two years. Commodity prices, which were declining, have collapsed. The levels now are the lowest in the last 50 years. Developing countries get less for what we produce, while we pay more for the industrial goods we import. Interest rates are at an all-time high.

In spite of Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles, the dialogue between the developed and developing has not even begun. Only a few in the North realize that the sustained social and economic development of the South is in its own interest. Thus we ask not for charity or philanthropy but sound economic sense. Such cooperation between North and South will be of mutual benefit.

The Non-Aligned Movement has stood firmly for a thorough-going restructuring of international economic relations. We are against exploitation. We are for each nation's right to its resources and policies. We want an equal voice in the operation of international institutions. We reiterate our commitment to the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality. At this meeting, we should also devise a coherent programme of measures to be taken immediately to help developing countries in areas of critical importance. We should outline a strategy for follow-up action at the forthcoming Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other major international conferences. An International Conference on Money and Finance for Development which is not weighted in favour of the North is an urgent need. Problems of money and finance also burden the countries of the North and have to be solved in a mutually beneficial manner. Such a conference should suggest comprehensive reforms of the international monetary and financial system, which is now recognized as out-ofdate, inequitable and inadequate. It should facilitate the mobilization of developmental finance for investment in vital areas such as food, energy and industrial development. A major debt restructuring exercise must be undertaken. The debt problem of developing countries has assumed an unprecedented dimension. Its servicing alone absorbs over a quarter of their total export earnings.

Long-range solutions need time and preparation. Immediate problems brook no delay. Some countries are more critically affected than others. Some are in desperate straits. They cannot wait for action by the world community as a whole. Our Movement has an obligation to them and this is not beyond the human resources, technological skills, industrial capacities, even the finances that we now possess. Self-reliance should start with the weakest -48>

amongst us, and assistance be aimed at self-development.

Meanwhile technological change rushes on, giving further

advantage to the already affluent. No one has the time to think whether its consequences are benign or malign. To keep up, even societies which can ill afford some of these technical products feel they must acquire them. Non-alignment may shield us from war, but science is important for us to eradicate poverty. However, at present 97 per cent of the world's research is not relevant to us because it is earmarked for the priorities and the induced appetites of technological leaders. Science will work for our basic needs only if we direct our own scientific policies towards these problems, especially those of the smallest and poorest amongst us. Each of our countries must strengthen its domestic base of science and technology and collectively we should devise more effective mechanisms for the pooling of our experiences. Earlier non-aligned gatherings have considered this subject. At this Summit can we move forward to make collective self-reliance a reality?

In the last few years some areas of cooperation have been identified. Effective co-operation in agriculture, irrigation, research in plant varieties, public health, technical training and small industries will reduce our dependence on the high-cost economies of the affluent and on business corporations which profit from us. Lack of communication is a major constriction. We just do not know enough about one another, or what we are capable of giving and receiving. Information is a vital input for development. Our economists and scientists should study and take a holistic view of problems relating to co-operation amongst ourselves in planning, development and economic exchanges. The economic experience and theories of industrialized countries are not necessarily valid in our circumstances.

Some people still consider concern for the environment an expensive and perhaps unnecessary luxury. But the preservation of the environment is an economic consideration since it is closely related to the depletion, restoration and increase of resources. In any policy decision and its implementation we must balance present gains with likely damage in the not too distant future. Human ecology needs a more total and comprehensive approach.

I began with an assertion of independence. The time has come to assess to what extent pressures are building up, how international institutions are being used to make us change our policies to directions which are not only against our own judgment and interest but may even defeat the purposes which these very institutions have in mind.

Development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely related. Can there be peace alongside nuclear weapons? Without peace, my father said, all our dreams of development turn to ashes. It has been pointed out that global military expenditure is twenty times the total official development assistance. Each day, each hour, the size and lethality of nuclear weapons increase. A nuclear aircraft carrier costs \$ US 4 billion, which is more than the GNP of 53 countries. The hood of the cobra is spread. Humankind watches in frozen fear, hoping against hope that it will not strike. Never before has our earth faced so much death and danger. The destructive power contained in nuclear stockpiles can kill human life, indeed all life, many times over and might well prevent its reappearance for ages to come. Terrifying is the vividness of such descriptions by scientists. Yet some statesmen and strategists act as though there is not much difference between these and earlier artillery pieces. The arms race continues, because of the pursuit of power and desire for one-upmanship, and also because many industries and interests flourish on it. More recently the notion has been propagated that tactical nuclear weapons are useable in "limited wars". Powerful States propagate the untenable doctrine of deterrence. New areas are being brought into the scope of strategic groupings, military -49>

blocs and alliances. New bases and facilities are being established. That is why our responses must be surer, swifter and sharper.

The desire for peace is universal even within countries which themselves produce nuclear weapons and in those where they are deployed. The Non-Aligned Movement is history's biggest peace movement. It welcomes these spontaneous upsurges of peoples. But governments persist in propounding, practising and pursuing the self-same strategic interests, spheres of influence, balance of power and tutelary relations reminiscent of the earlier theory of divine right.

The paradox of our age is that while weapons become increasingly sophisticated, minds remain imprisoned in ideas of simpler times. technically, the colonial age has ended. But the wish to dominate persists. Neo-colonlalism comes wrapped in all types of packages - in technology and communications, commerce and culture. It takes boldness and integrity to resist it. There are intense political and economic pressures. The limited economic viability, indeed the very survival of many of the non-aligned, especially those with small populations, is threatened through artificial barriers in trade, technology transfer and access to resources. It should be within our ability to devise measures to help these small nations to maintain their independence and non-alignment.

Only with co-existence can there be any existence. We regard non-interference and non-intervention as basic laws of international behaviour. Yet different types of interventions, open or covert, do take place in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. They are all intolerable and unacceptable. Interference leads to intervention and one intervention often attracts another. No single power or group of powers has the justification or moral authority to so interfere or intervene. You cannot condemn one instance but condone another. Each situation has its own origins. Whatever they be, solutions must be political and peaceful. All States must abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of another State.

What makes interference possible? Our economic weakness, yes, but also our differences, and the discords within our Movement. At our meetings it is a tradition to avoid discussion on conflicts between member countries. We try to concentrate on matters which unite, and to enlarge such unity rather than get caught in acrimonious internecine conflicts. But so many have approached me and so sincere is our friendship for Iran and Iraq, so strong our desire, that I appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. I believe that this is the unanimous view of all their friends, who wish them well. We hope also for early normalcy in Afghanistan.

We are of one mind in our support for the brave, homeless and much harassed Palestinian people. Israel feels free to commit any outrage, unabashed in its aggression, unrepentant about its transgressions of international law and behaviour. But can it forever obstruct the legitimate rights of Palestinians? The other notorious outlaw is the South African regime which defies the international family with impunity. It has been rightly observed that the very existence of the Government of Pretoria, which institutionalizes racism, negates the oneness of the human race. Aggression against its own people, and those of Namibia and other neighbours, is an affront. A third issue on which we stand as one is in opposing the intensive militarization of the Indian Ocean and the nuclearization of the Diego Garcia base. We should redouble our efforts to ensure that the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean is convened as earlier decided. The littoral States, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations have declared time and again that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. Can we develop the strength to make this a reality?

How do we gain strength? By all of us striving to become economically and -50>

technologically self-reliant. By settling through peaceful discussions whatever differences we have with one another. By resisting the intervention of others in our internal affairs. And by strengthening the United Nations Organization. It would be most useful if the eminent dignitaries gathered here would urge the Heads of State and Government of all members of the United Nations to attend the thirty-eighth General Assembly Session - to spend a week or ten days together to give a fresh collective look at some of the major problems of the world. Similarly 1985 could be designated as the Year of the United Nations and devoted to its strengthening.

Our plans for a better life for each of our peoples depend on world peace and the reversal of the arms race. Only general and complete disarmament can provide credible security. Negotiations confined to a closed circle of nuclear-weapon powers have made little progress. We are non-nuclear States, who want nuclear energy used only for peace. But we too have a right to live and be heard. In the name of humanity and on behalf of us all, I call upon nuclear-weapon powers to give up the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances; suspend all nuclear weapon tests and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons; and resume disarmament negotiations with determination to reach agreement.

The eyes of the world are upon us. People in India and in all our countries have high expectations from our deliberations. Let us decide here:

-to demand more purposeful steps to carry forward the democratization of the international system and to usher in a New International Economic Order;

-to call for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, which will devise methods to mobilize finance for investments in the critical areas of food, energy and industrial development; and

-to reassert our commitment to collective self-reliance.

Above all let us proclaim anew our belief that independence, development, disarmament and peace are indivisible and reaffirm our unceasing faith in the Five Principles which are the foundations of non-alignment, namely, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. Let us reiterate our support for the heroic Palestinians and Namibians and to all the victims of the aggressive acts of Israel and South Africa and commit ourselves to the strengthening of the United Nations and designate 1985 for that purpose.

Nationalism does not detach us from our common humanity. What a marvellous opportunity is ours, with immense knowledge and increasing capability. Let us grasp it though it be in the midst of dangers. Faith in the future has brought so many of you across the continents and the oceans to meet here. We are here because we do believe that minds and attitudes can and must be changed and that injustice and suffering can and must be diminished. Our world is small but it has room for all of us to live together in peace and beauty and to improve the quality of the lives of men and women of all races and creeds.

Once again I extend a warm welcome to you all. May your stay in our country be useful, interesting and enjoyable.

And I thank you for the trust you have reposed in India asking us to hold this Conference. -51>

DIA USA YUGOSLAVIA CUBA CANADA MALI LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IRAN IRAQ AFGHANISTAN ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA

Date : Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Closing Address by Prime Minister

The following is the text of the closing address by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India:

Majesties, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Delegates,

These hectic five days have renewed and reinforced our friendship and our togetherness, our faith and our vision. For me it was a special occasion to meet old friends once again and to make acquaintance with new ones. I specially value the advice of President Kenneth Kaunda and President Fidel Castro Ruz, who are experienced past Chairmen, President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere is known for his wisdom. His Excellency Sekou Toure is the seniormost amongst us. His Excellency Kyprianou is a friend of long standing. President Forbes Burnham's forthrightness and wit have relieved tense moments. Chairman Yasser Arafat and many others have helped to disentangle knotty problems. I have mentioned a few names. But many of you were involved in the behind-the-scenes work, responsible for the smooth running of the Conference. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to them all.

The people of Delhi and India were privileged to have such eminent personalities amongst us. The wide-ranging discussions have been educative for our people. Indeed, our deliberations have focussed the attention of all nations on our problems, which are so integral to their own. The cause of peace has gained. Human dignity and equality have gained.

This Conference was held in Delhi under exceptional circumstances and only because Iraq graciously gave up its claim, which had been accepted at the Sixth Summit. This gesture was appreciated by all. At that time it was our understanding that the Eighth Summit would be held in Baghdad. You all are aware of the later developments. Some people might have wished the Movement to quarrel and divide. We have disappointed them. We may not agree on everything - who does? - but we are of one mind that we must keep together and work together - for peace, for development and for equality among nations and peoples, women and men of all races and creeds.

Unity is the best homage we can pay to the far-sighted founders of our Movement: Jawaharlal Nehru and Ahmed Soekarno of reawakened Asia, Gamel Abdel Nasser of the resurgent Arab world, Josip Broz Tito from independent Europe, Kwame Nkrumah from Africa astir. Indomitable fighters all, their message was one of struggle and sacrifice. They dared and suffered, they won and built. They inspired people. and in turn were inspired by the people. Only so, can freedom be attained and strengthened.

However, millions are still denied their birthright - for instance the Palestinians, Namibians and the people of South Africa. His Excellency Chairman Yasser Arafat and His Excellency Chairman Sam Nujomo have honoured us with their presence. Yet they are barred from their own homes. Nelson Mandela is imprisoned because he wants freedom and human rights in his own homeland. Does not this monstrous deprivation make mockery of fine words?

then, there are hidden and not so hidden pressures and threats. the President of Cyprus and others have given some examples. In fact every region has a tale to tell. Each one of us knows from individual experience how powerful States and international financial institutions try to manipulate us. The list is long. The destinies of humankind are still sought to be decided only by a few. International decision-making and the control of economic institutions, especially financial ones, can--52>

not long ignore the principle of equitable representation for all.

At this conference we considered in depth the many problems with which the world and various regions are beset. We have reached certain accords which are mentioned in the New Delhi message and our Economic and Political Declarations. we reiterate our call for a new international economic order and the launching of global Negotiations. We propose an international Conference on money and Finance for Development, with universal participation to devise measures to help developing countries in critical areas. The Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance gives shape to our wish for greater South-South co-operation. We reaffirm our solidarity with liberation movements and our opposition to all forms of interference and intervention. We appeal to our dear friends of Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. We call upon the nuclear-weapon powers not to push the world towards disaster. This challenging programme of action demands all our energies. The extent of our success will depend on our earnestness and

unity. We have told one another of our problems. The most significant factor is that we have emerged with greater unity and firmer determination to pursue our objectives.

Born for the universe, we cannot narrow our loyalties. Belonging to humankind, nothing human can be alien to us.

There is no dearth of critics of nonalignment. Some criticize the concept itself and others, its functioning. Are we so gullible, so apathetic to the demands of our independence, as to let ourselves be exploited in such manner? It is no secret that those who stand firm on their own principles and desired direction face opposition and have the most difficulty in obtaining help.

The Non-Aligned Movement is not a mere or casual collection of individual States. It is a vital historical process. It is a comingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams. It is the expression of the aspirations of the long-deprived and the newly free. It is an assertion of humankind's will to survive despite oppression, despite the growing arms race and ideological divisions. My father placed events within a broad conceptual framework. Our movement has a framework, it has developed principles. more important, it is not dogmatic but dynamic. It is a major movement attempting basic changes. By asserting the right of self-determination, our Movement enfranchized more than half the world which was under colonial subjection. We continue to fight for the rest. We challenge the doctrine and practice of racism. We strive to enforce the right to economic equality. The sights of our Movement are set not merely on short-term and limited benefits but on broader principles to transform the political and economic organization of the world. Non-Alignment embodies the courage and strength of self-reliance. Alignment denotes dependence. That is why something akin to the non-aligned outlook is spreading noticeably even among peoples of aligned countries.

Many of you have very kindly commented on the arrangements and smooth running of the Conference. The credit is not just India's but belongs to each one of you. Without your co-operation and spirit of accommodation we could not have completed our agenda or reached agreement. On the organizational side, we have also been aided in this complex task by an expert and hard-working international team of interpreters, translators and secretaries who have slogged long hours. I should like to thank them and all the other agencies and their staffs whose dedicated effort has provided the varied services without which this Conference would not have been possible. I also thank the media, who converged from various parts of the world. Our own workers laboured cheerfully and gave of their best in the service of such eminent world figures and such a worthy cause.

Distinguished delegates, you have placed a heavy burden on me. The Chair or India cannot by itself undertake one -53>

action or another. The solution to the two dominating issues of our day, disarmament and development, cannot be dramatic. But we must and shall persist with all urgency. Only with your continuous and brotherly co-operation can I shoulder this responsibility.

I should like to thank all the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to find time from their busy lives to travel long distances and attend this Conference. Their statements have been important expressions of the stands of their Governments, significant for their concern for the critical issues of our times. Their earnestness was evident in the sustained interest they showed in the proceedings, sitting until the early hours of the morning. The Conference has been called a Summit because of the top leadership gathered here but in another sense we have only established the base camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals. Any expedition, and especially, one as difficult as ours, needs a sense of comradeship and a team spirit.

In three years we shall meet again. In the meantime we must keep in constant touch to give effect to our decisions. The Conference is over. The concord must endure.

I thank you warmly and with all sincerity and give to you and to your peoples the greetings and best wishes of the people and Government of India.

DIA USA IRAQ NAMIBIA CYPRUS IRAN **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

The New Delhi Message

The following is the text of the New Delhi message:

Our world is increasingly turbulent and insecure. International economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The gravity of the situation is evident in the intensification of the arms race, in the resistance of the strong to the initiatives for change in favour of the weak, in great power involvement in regional conflicts and in the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world.

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race which is consuming, at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet, destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits. These should be used to revitalize and restructure the world economy. The resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries.

The non-aligned countries, speaking for the majority of the world community, want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well. The nuclear weapon powers must heed this voice of the people of the world. From all indications, 1983 may be a crucial year for nuclear disarmament. We urge the nuclear weapon powers to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. They should agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is also essential that they observe existing arms limitation agreements -54>

while seeking to negotiate broader and more effective programmes leading to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under international supervision.

The world economic crisis, which originated in some of the major industrialized countries, has now become truly global in character and scope. In developed countries it has led to economic stagnation and rising unemployment, to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import. All this has brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism. They still refuse to recognize that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South. Solutions to these problems must necessarily be global.

The present crisis has demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic order to deal with the problems of development. A thorough-going restructuring of this order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. All hurdles must now be overcome so that these negotiations can be launched without delay. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity.

Concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring the world economy back to the path of sustained growth. The activation and stimulation of the growth process in the developing countries must be a key objective of this endeavour. Immediate measures are needed in several areas. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented. It is necessary to put an end to unequal exchange between developed and developing countries. Besides, many developing countries are in a tragic situation because of their inability to meet their debt obligations. This serious problem should be urgently addressed.

We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.

We are deeply conncerned about the tensions and confrontations between the great powers and their disturbing effects on nonaligned countries. We are determined to resist economic and political pressures that might be exerted by any great power against small and vulnerable States.

Urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces, their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign State of their own in accordance with United Nations resolutions; the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem, occupied Palestine and Arab territories and from Lebanon; the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the -55>

parties concerned, as well as the problems in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas in the world, call for a sincere effort on the part of all countries of the world to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and Justice, independence and equality. No less urgent is the common responsibility of all of us to ensure that our fellow human beings everywhere live in dignity and honour. Many wrongs have been perpetrated on the continent of Africa and its long-suffering people. The people of South Africa are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid. We reaffirm our solidarity with the African people and their noble cause. There are some great powers in a position to help achieve this objective faster and, hopefully, with less suffering all round. We earnestly urge them to do so.

We, on our part, are committed to pressing these and other critical issues at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We urge the Heads of State or Government of all countries of the world to join us there. We stand ready to co-operate with them in finding equitable, fair, speedy and just solutions to these problems. Our destiny is common.

The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process. The earth belongs to us all - let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ISRAEL LEBANON NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Political Declaration

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit adopted a political declaration which inter alia made a detailed analysis of the role of the Non-Aligned movement. The following are the excerpts:

Conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the growing polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war, the Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Carribean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the Movement and policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of nonalignment, its principles and objectives, as a positive, nonbloc, indepedent, global factor in international relations. This policy continues to contribute to efforts to promote peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the just and peaceful solution of international problems and economic development. The Non-aligned Movement was the inevitable result of the felt need of newly independent countries in all parts of the world to protect and strengthen their national independence. These countries saw in non-alignment a decisive instrument of exercising their full sovereignty in political and economic matters.

The strengthening of non-alignment as a broad international movement constitutes an integral part of the profound changes in the structure of contemporary international relations. The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind linked together by a -56>

shared world vision and perspective that transcends the differences in their social and economic systems. Their common commitment to world peace, justice and co-operation, the elimination of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; the eradication of apartheid, racism, including zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and to the social and economic development of their peoples, constitutes an irreversible factor in world history.

Non-aligned countries over the years have given expression to the legitimate rights and aspirations of their peoples to be free from relations of subordination and dependence and to shape their own destinies in accordance with their national aims and objectives. In expressing their international concerns they have also striven for the elimination of all forms of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality and for the establishment of a new world order based on respect for independence, equality and co-operation and the fulfilment of the aspirations of all peoples for justice, security, development and prosperity in place of the present order in which wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers to the detriment of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world. They have launched many positive initiatives such as the establishment of the new International Economic Order and the promotion of universal adherence to the policy of active and peaceful co-existence.

The quintessence of the policy of nonalignment has always consisted of the

struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism; and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert and all pressures political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Heads of State or Government once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of nonintervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States. They likewise reaffirmed the right of all States to pursue their own economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to be parties to, or take any action which would facilitate, great power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances end interlocking arrangements arising there-from particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. Reaffirming the criteria for participation in the Movement, as formulated in Cairo and adopted in Belgrade in 1961, they called for their strict observance. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their lasting commitment to and strict observance of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and of the Movement as defined at their summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. The violation of these principles by any country is unjustifiable under any circumstances and is totally unacceptable.

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NTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA EGYPT YUGOSLAVIA ALGERIA SRI LANKA ZAMBIA CUBA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Economic Declaration

The following is the summary of the Economic Declaration:

The New Delhi Summit of Non-aligned nations, adopted, among others, an economic declaration which made an incisive analysis of the world economic situation and suggested remedial measures. The Summit, which adopted the 126-para economic declaration at a closed-door session on 12 March, decided that "all possible efforts should be made to ensure the initiation of negotiations for the adoption and effective implementation of a programme of immediate measures in favour of developing countries".

It contains inter alia a number of other measures.

The document deals with background to the present economic crisis, identifying the most important factors aggravating it, negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order, strategies for the coming international economic negotiations, and global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development.

Other areas covered include: monetary and financial issues and transfer of resources trade and raw materials, energy, food and agriculture; international conference on money and finance for development; international development strategy; charter of economic rights and duties of states; UNCTAD VI; monetary and financial issues and transfer of resources; science and technology; industrialisation and transnational corporations.

The document notes that an important feature of the current world economic situation is the manifest inadequacy of the Bretton Woods system established at a time when economic and political conditions were vastly different and only a few developing countries were sovereign. The heads of state or government (HSG) stressed the need to create a new equitable and universal, international monetary system which would put an end to the dominance of "certain reserve currencies, guarantee developing countries a role in decision-making while ensuring monetary and financial discipline in the developed countries and preferential treatment for developing countries."

The declaration says that future international economic negotiations by nonaligned countries should be fashioned on the basis of "a thorough analysis of the world economic situation" and guided by a new concept of international security which recognised the interest of all nations and all peoples in survival and world development. "Effective cooperation and development should be the leitmotiv of these negotiations", the declaration says.

It says: "given the relationship between disarmament and development, the relaxation of tensions in the world and the halting of the arms race which would release resources for development, are vital necessities for the developing countries and indispensable factors for global progress."

Emphasising the importance of "constructive interaction between steps to promote world economic recovery and the restructuring of existing international economic relations", the summit called for a "simultaneous action... by developing countries". The first task is, therefore, the "adoption of immediate measures by the international community in favour of developing countries for bringing about prompt world economic recovery and accelerated development of the economies of developing countries".

The summit called on the World Bank and IMF to give urgent consideration to the applications of measures which would quickly stimulate the economies of the developing countries. They also resolved to "vigorously pursue" immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries within the UN system, -58>

particularly at UNCTAD-VI and other machineries. They demanded increase in IMF quota to 125 billion SDRs and said there should be a "sizable allocation of SDRs sufficient to provide muchneeded liquidity over and above the requirement for paying the 25 per cent reserve tranche component of the recent quota increase".

The summit demanded "immediate review of IMF conditionality with a view to ensuring consistency with the kind of adjustment process which developing countries can adopt keeping in mind, when prescribing certain policy changes, their economic situation, the structural nature of their imbalances, and the need to encourage expansion in production as an integral part of structural adjustment". They said "it is essential to avoid adjustment processes which jeopardise the development process".

On trade and raw materials, the summit demanded substantial increased market access in developed countries for exports from developing countries. The developed countries should refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade in commodities including agricultural commodities and manufactured and semi-finished products originating from the developing countries. They should also eliminate forthwith restrictive measures incompatible with their international commitments or aimed at evading those commitments and draw up a programme for the elimination of protectionist measures including subsidies on uncompetitive products which adversely affect the trade prospects of the developing countries.

The summit demanded structural adjustment measures in the policies of developed countries with a view to increasing imports from developing countries and the strengthening of the relevant mechanism in UNCTAD for consultation and coordination on trade and adjustment policies so as to ensure the transparency of national actions and multilateral surveillance.

DIA USA RUSSIA

Date : Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

National Liberation Movements

The following was the message of support for and solidarity with National Liberation Movements:

On opening the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at a time when peace is seriously threatened or totally non-existent for many who are struggling for their sacred rights to independence and to build a better future, the Heads of State or Government meeting in New Delhi, India, pay a heartfelt tribute to the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization and the South African Liberation Movement for the indefatigable and heroic struggles waged by their leaders and members during the three years which have elapsed since the Sixth Summit Conference and salute the important victories scored by these freedom-fighters during this period.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly renew their staunchest support for and solidarity with their struggle and the commitment of the non-aligned countries to the attainment of Namibia's independence, the elimination of the opprobrious apartheid regime in South Africa and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own sovereign State.

The Heads of State or Government commend these national liberation movements for their valuable contribution to the

realization of the common objectives of the non-aligned countries, first and foremost the attainment of independence, peace, security and the right to economic and social development for all peoples. -59>

A INDIA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Palestinian People

The following was the message of solidarity with the Palestinian people:

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Ailgned Countries meeting in New Delhi, India, strongly condemn Israel for the repression continuously being perpetrated, and even currently intensified, in an attempt to quell legitimate opposition by the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

These brutal and illegal acts by the occupying power in its policy of establishing new settlements continue to pose grave threats and constitute serious obstacles to a peaceful settlement.

The Heads of State or Government urge the international community to put an immediate halt to these policies. They call on the Security Council to exercise its powers and to put an end to Israeli policies of settlement, aggression and occupation.

The Heads of State or Government join in sympathy and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle and assure them of unstinting support.

DIA ISRAEL USA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

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NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Foreign Ministers' Conference

The following is the report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries:

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries met in New Delhi, India, from 3 to 5 March 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of India.

Inaugural Session

2. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, declared the Conference open and proposed Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs of India, as Chairman of the Conference. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Mr. Narasimha Rao assumed the chairmanship and made a brief opening statement.

3. The Conference then heard statements of congratulations by the representatives of Sao Tome and Principe on behalf of the African Group, Pakistan on behalf of the Asian Group, Malta on behalf of the European Group. Belize on behalf of the Latin American Group and the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the national liberation movements.

Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of Ministerial Conference.

2. Adoption of Agenda.

3. Election of officers of the Ministerial Conference and recommendation regarding the election of officers of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

4. Report by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

5. Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials.

6. Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees and the question of the representation of Kampuchea in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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7. Recommendation regarding applications for the admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests.

8. Recommendation regarding the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

9. Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

10. Any other business.

Election of officers of the Ministerial Conference and recommendation regarding the election of officers of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 3).

5. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Meeting held on 1 and 2 March at the level of Senior Officials, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

Chairman: India

Vice-Chairmen:

For Africa: Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, South West Africa People's Organization.

For Asia: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Palestine Liberation Organization.

For Latin America: Bolivia, Grenada, Panama, Suriname.

For Europe: Cyprus, Malta.

Rapporteur: Benin.

Chairman of the Political Committee: Yugoslavia.

Chairman of the Economic Committee: Nicaragua.

Ex officio member: Cuba.

6. It recommended that, in accordane with established practice, the Bureau of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries should be the same as that of the Ministerial Conference.

7. Mr. Tamiou Adjibade was elected Rapporteur-General, Mr. Miljan Komatina of Yugoslavia was elected Chairman of the Political

Committee and Mr. Edmundo Jarquin of Nicaragua was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee.

8. The Conference appointed K. Natwar Singh of India as Secretary-General of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Report by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau (agenda item 4)

9. The Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau, Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba, to the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Bur.I/Doc.3/Corr.1).

Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials (agena item 5)

10. The report of the Meeting of Senior Officials (NAC/CONF.7/Bur.1/Doc.4/Rev.1) was presented to the Conference by its Chairman, Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba, and the Conference took due note of the report and of its recommendations.

Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Commuttees and the question of the representation of Kampuchea in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 6)

11. In accordance with the usual practice, the Conference established Political and Economic Committees, which commenced the work of considering the draft final documents and draft agenda for the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.5)

12. Regarding the second part of agenda item 6, the Chairman made the following statement:

"In regard to agenda item 6, on the on the question of representation of Kampuchea -61>

the Conference had before it the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

1. The Conference has considered the question in depth. The extensive debate, in which a large number of delegations had taken part, has revealed a continuing divergence of opinion in the Movement on this issue. One group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea in the Movement properly belongs to Democratic Kampuchea and should therefore be restored to it. A second group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea is to the People's Republic of

Kampuchea and should not be denied to it. A third group of delegations have urged that, in view of the differences prevailing in the Movement, the seat of Kampuchea should remain vacant.

2. It is not possible, therefore, to arrive at a consensus on the seating of either party.

3. On the basis of informal consultations held with the parties concerned and other interested delegations, I propose that we recommend to the Heads of State or Government that:

(i) the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting in the capacity of an Ad Hoc Committee, be charged to examine the question further, taking into account all suggestions made during the debate, and to make a recommendation thereon to the meeting of Foreign Ministers to be held in 1985;

(ii) They take note of the report of the Conference which will include the Chairman's summing up as I have just made it; and

(iii) no further consideration be given to the question at the Seventh Summit.

4. It is my understanding, on the basis of the assurances recieved from the parties concerned that the question of representation of Kampuchea in the Movement will hereafter be considered only as provided in paragraph 3(i) above."

Recommendation regarding applications for the admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests (agenda item 7).

13. Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating Bureau meeting held in New York in 15 February 1983 preparatory to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and by the Meeting of Senior Officials held in New Delhi on 1 and 2 March, the Conference decided to recommend to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government that:

(i) the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu be admitted to the movement as full members,

(ii) Antigua and Barbuda participate as an observer in the Movement, and

(ii) the Dominican Republic be invited to the movement as a guest,

Recommendation regarding the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau (agenda item 8)

14. The Conference of Foreign Ministers took note of the fact that the Working Group set up by the Senior Officials on the

composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau had held a useful exchange of views. The Conference decided that further consultations on this question should continue within the Working Group and that a proposal with regard to the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau should be submitted by the Working Group to the Summit itself. -62>

Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non Aligned Countries (agenda item 9)

15. The Meeting adopted its report and decided to transmit it to the Conference of Heads or State or Government.

Any other business (agenda item 10)

16. The Chairman read out the text of a Message of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (NAC/CONF.7/FM/Doc.3) which was approved by the Ministerial Meeting.

DIA CUBA SAO TOME E PRINCIPE MALTA PAKISTAN BELIZE USA ALGERIA COMOROS GHANA GUINEA TANZANIA ZAIRE ZIMBABWE BANGLADESH INDONESIA IRAQ SRI LANKA SYRIA YEMEN BOLIVIA GRENADA PANAMA SURINAME CYPRUS YUGOSLAVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NICARAGUA BAHAMAS COLOMBIA VANUATU DOMINICA

Date : Mar 07, 1983

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1995

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Resolution of Thanks

The following was the resolution of thanks to the Government and people of India:

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983,

Expressing its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Government and people of India, as well as to Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, for their warm and friendly welcome, which contributed greatly to the success of this Conference held in the historic city of New Delhi; Inspired by the eloquent Inaugural address of the Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in which she reiterated the Movement's abiding and deep commitment and dedication to the principles of non-alignment, directed towards the consolidation of peace, justice and progress in the world, the attainment of disarmament and the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity, and in which she stressed the indispensable need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

Commends the government of India for the excellent facilities which were made available, at short notice, to the participants in the Conference and for the efficiency of the organization and the quality of the service placed at the disposal of the Conference;

Emphasizes its high appreciation for the contribution of India, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and a founding member of the Movement, to promoting the role of non-alignment in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, cooperation and friendship among nations;

Affirms its optimism and confidence that the Conference will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement, thus enhancing the important and dynamic role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of major international problems.

DIA USA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

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1995

PAKISTAN

Indo-Pak Commission Set Up

The External Affairs Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao and the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Shahabzada Yaqub Khan, signed on March 10 an agreement setting up the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission:

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq were -63> present at the signing ceremony in the Vigyan Bhavan.

The agreement is to be valid for five years.

The following is the text of the agreement:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, committed to the principles of peaceful co-existence, mindful of the need to strengthen goodneighbourly relations, and desirous of strengthening mutual understanding, and of promoting their bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields, have agreed as follows:

Article I: An Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission is established to strengthen understanding and to promote co-operation between the two countries for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industrial, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel, information, scientific and technological fields.

Article II: The Joint Commission will submit mutually agreed reports and recommendations within the area of its competence to the appropriate authorities of the two Governments. Both Governments will consider taking such legal and administrative measures as will facilitate the fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Joint Commission.

Article III: The Joint Commission may appoint sub-commissions as may be deemed necessary to deal with specific areas of cooperation. The sub-commissions will submit reports of their work to the Joint Commission at each session.

Article IV: The Joint Commission will normally meet once a year, alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad. The respective delegations will be led by the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and will include, in addition, representatives designated by each Government.

Article V: The sub-commissions will meet as often as mutually considered necessary and may invite, to such meetings as may be agreed, official or non-official experts and advisers.

Article VI: The Joint Commission and its sub-commissions may adopt such rules of procedure as may be necessary for their functioning in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

Article VII: The decisions and other conclusions of the Joint Commission will be drawn up in the form of reports or agreed minutes.

Article VIII: The agenda for each session will be prepared after exchanging proposals through diplomatic channels, at the latest in the month preceding the opening of the session, and will be adopted on the opening day of the session.

Article IX: This agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall be automatically renewed for each subsequent period of five years unless either party gives a written notice to the other six months in advance of its intention to terminate the agreements. This agreement may be modified by mutual consent.

Article X: The present agreement is subject to ratification. It shall enter into force provisionally on the date of signing and definitively on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification. -64>

KISTAN INDIA USA **Date :** Mar 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Cooperation in Planning Between India and the Soviet Union

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Mar 30, 1983 on co-operation in planning between India and the Soviet Union:

A number of areas for fruitful cooperation in planning were identified by the Indo-Soviet Planning Group during its seventh meeting held in New Delhi from March 23 to 30, 1983, according to the agreed minutes signed here today.

The areas included: planning of fuel energy complex, regional planning, problems of development and efficient utilization of railway transport and of water resources.

The agreed minutes were signed by the leaders of the two teams to the Group, Prof. A. M. Khusro, Member, Planning Commission and Prof. A. V. Bachurin, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR (GOSPLAN). The meeting was earlier inaugurated by the Planning Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan.

Prof. Khusro noted that despite differences in terms of population, income and structure of the economy, India and the Soviet Union shared a number of common problems such as those relating to balanced regional development, agricultural productivity and efficiency in resources use.

Prof. Bachurin observed that both sides stand to gain from mutual exchanges on problems of conceptual and practical interest. The Soviet Union, for instance, had followed with interest and benefitted from the Indian experience in the field of agriculture.

During the discussions, the Indian side outlined the evolution of regional planning in India and how it is to be extended and

made operational at the district level. The Soviet side gave detailed exposition of regional planning in the USSR, illustrated it with a variety of specific examples. Operationally, the Soviet regional plans comprise both vertical (sectors and branches) and horizontal (social and economic infrastructure, manpower, natural resources, etc.) components. Optimal inter-regional allocation of resources and production targets are built into the regional planning process as required by the GOSPLAN. The Indian side felt that several aspect of regional planning in the USSR would be of considerable interest and usefulness in resolving similar problems in India.

It was noted that the recent Soviet initiatives for the development of non-conventional sources of energy such as harnessing of tidal power for power generation, use of solar energy, tapping of geothermal sources and exploitation of wind energy would be of interest to India which is also attempting to develop non-conventional and renewable energy resources.

Both sides exchanged views on increasing the pace of technological change, methods of conservation, open-cast coal mining, coal gassification and off-shore oil exploration. The Soviet side expressed interest in Indian experience of development of biogas for meeting some of the country's energy requirements.

Various aspects of railway transport Planning were discussed by the two sides. The Soviet side described the technique for matching the demand for and supply of rail transport in a manner which optimises the utilisation of the network. It also explained the use of distance, density and other criteria for inter-model allocation of -65>

investment in the transport sector. The Soviet side agreed to provide information and documentation on inter-modal coordination, computerisation, asset utilisation and distancedensity thresholds for new investment in line capacity.

In the area of irrigation planning and related problems, the two sides also discussed a number of common problems such as occurrence of salinity in irrigated land, water use efficiency, land reclamation and maintenance of irrigation systems. -66>

DIA USA LATVIA **Date :** Mar 30, 1983

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1995

BAHRAIN

Indo-Bahrain Economic and Technical Cooperation AgreementRatified

The following is the press release issued in New Delhi on April Apr 27, 1983 on the ratification of Indo-Bahrain economic and technical co-operation agreement:

At a simple ceremony in the Government House, Manama on April 19,

the Indian Ambassador, Shri S.K. Bhatnagar, and Mr. I.S.A. Burshaid, Under Secretary (equivalent to Secretary), Ministry of Finance and National Economy, State of Bahrain, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Indo-Bahrain Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, which was signed in New Delhi in April, 1981, during the State visit to India of the Amir of Bahrain, H.H. Shaikh ISA Bin Salman Al Khalifa.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. I.S.A. Burshaid referred to the centuries old cultural and commercial ties between Bahrain and India and expressed his happiness that the two Governments had concluded a formal agreement on technical and economic cooperation, which he said would go a long way to boost relationship between the two countries. Mr. I.S.A. Burshaid stressed that the Government of Bahrain attached great importance to its friendly relations with the Government of the Republic of India.

Reciprocating the sentiments, Ambassador Bhatnagar characterised the agreement as a culmination of the desire of the two countries to foster closer economic and technical co-operation, in addition to the traditional cultural and commercial ties. As two developing countries, their economies were complementary, he added and, therefore, there were immense possibilities of cooperation in a number of areas.

The Ambassador referred to India's readiness to share her expertise and experience in industrial, economic and development planning.

HRAIN INDIA USA **Date** : Apr 27, 1983

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1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

India-FRG Sign Protocol for Cultural Cooperation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 28, 1983 on the signing of India-FRG protocol for cultural co-operation:

India and the Federal Republic of Germany on 27th of April signed a protocol for cultural cooperation between the two countries for the next two years. The protocol which was signed on the Indian side by Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture and on the German side by Dr. Lothar -67>

Lahn, Head of the Foreign Cultural Affairs, Directorate of the German Foreign Office, envisages co-operation between the two countries in such diverse fields as performing arts, scientific Research, school and university education as well as adult education, films, exhibitions, sports etc. The protocol was signed in the framework of the cultural agreement signed in 1969.

The highlight of the programme includes provision of scholarships from one country to the other for students in studies like Indology, science, technology, Indian and German languages. sports etc. India has also agreed to specifically provide two scholarships for German students for learning Hindi language in India. Great stress has been laid in the protocol for cooperation in scientific and technical subjects like computerised axial topography, pharmaceutical and chemical industry, data processing for communication and silicosis, plastic pellet cancer surgery, physiological and clinical research in Cardiac Surgery, Micro-Neuro Surgery with particular reference to the use of laser techniques and research in Yoga and Ayurveda. The agreement provides for exchange of books and other literature between technical institutions and libraries of the two countries besides provision of microfilming of records of interest to one another and their making available to each other. The programme which will be implemented in 1983 and 1984 will be reviewed again in 1985 when fresh programme for the next two years will also be drawn up.

RMANY INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date** : Apr 28, 1983

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1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Rs. 1415 Million Bonn Assistance to India

The following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 15, 1983:

The Federal Republic of Germany will give Rs. 1415 million (DM 337 million) worth financial assistance to India for the year 1983. Two agreements to this effect were signed here today on the

conclusion of the three-day economic co-operation talks between the two countries.

The agreements were signed by Shri R.P. Kapoor, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Rolf Ramisch, the FRG Ambassador to India and Dr. Willi Ehmann, leader of the West German delegation on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Under one agreement the Federal Republic of Germany will provide financial assistance worth Rs. 1285 million (DM 306 million) which will be mainly utilised as project aid. The projects which are to be benefited under this agreement include NABARD (5th credit programme), Korba and Ramagundam thermal power stations, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation second mine-cut and associated power station, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Expansion Phase III), economically weaker sections scheme of HUDCO, minor irrigation projects in Rajasthan and other projects to be mutually agreed upon. A part of this assistance will also be utilised for import of capital goods and for the industrial development banks.

Under another agreement Rs. 130 million (DM 31 million) will be provided as commodity aid.

In addition to aid under these two agreements, technical assistance in the form of equipment, service of experts and training facilities worth Rs. 144 million (DM 34.3 million) will also be made available to India in the current year for the Indo-German Technical Cooperation projects. -68>

RMANY INDIA USA LATVIA

Date : Apr 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FRG Minister Calls on Finance Minister

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 12, 1983:

H.E. Dr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Minister of Post and Telecommunications of Federal Republic of Germany called on the Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee here today. In the meeting, the two Ministers discussed the bilateral economic and trade relations as well as general global economic situation. They also discussed prospects of increasing economic cooperation between the two countries especially in the field of telecommunications. They also explored the possibility of having joint ventures in the third countries.

Reviewing the international economic situation, Shri Mukherjee expressed hope that multi-lateral institutions would play larger role in the developmental activities of the developing countries in the eighties. He also expressed hope that the long standing friendship between the two countries would be further strengthened.

RMANY INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

Date : Apr 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FRG Minister Calls on Shri V. N. Gadgil

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 12, 1983:

The Minister of Post and Telecommunication, Federal Republic of Germany, His Excellency Mr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, along with his delegation called on Shri V. N. Gadgil, Minister of State for Communications today and discussed matters of mutual interest.

Both the Ministers recalled the long standing relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of India in the field of Posts and Telecommunications and reviewed the scope for further intensification of co-operation between the two countries in the field of communications.

Both the Ministers also agreed that the possibilities for cooperation in taking up projects in Third World countries should be explored.

RMANY INDIA USA

Date : Apr 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

GUINEA BISSAU

Shri Narasimha Rao Hosts Dinner for Foreign Minister of GuineaBissau

Speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honour of H.E. Mr. Samba Lamine Mane, Foreign Minister of Guinea Bissau in New Delhi on Apr 23, 1983 the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao said:

I have great pleasure in extending my heartiest welcome to you and to the distinguished members of your delegation. Excellency, India watched with great admiration the heroic and valiant struggle of your people for the attainment of national independence. We now follow with keen interest your country's efforts for national reconstruction and progress. -69>

Guinea-Bissau and India both have full faith in the relevance and efficacy of the policy of Non-Alignment which is today the only alternative to mounting international tensions and potential conflicts. Guinea-Bissau is an active member of the Non-Aligned community and we were happy to have received your President H.E. Mr. Joao Bernardo Vieira, who led Guinea-Bissau's delegation to the 7th Non-Aligned Summit held here recently.

Excellency, we are in the midst of a fast changing international situation. The world is becoming more complicated and, therefore, mutual consultations and exchange of views between nations become more relevant and essential. In this changing context, the South-South economic co-operation has become highly relevant and it has been our endeavour to cooperate with other developing nations. As the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, more responsibilities have devolved on India and it will need the advice and mutual consultations of all the member States to discharge its responsibilities in the next three years.

Since its independence and with the passage of time, India has attained expertise in various economic fields, particularly in agriculture, irrigation, education, industry etc. We shall always be happy to share our technical know-how with you.

Friends, may I now invite you all to join me in proposing a toast for the health and happiness of H.E. Mr. Samba Lamine Mane,

Foreign Minister of Guinea-Bissau and the members of his delegation.

INEA GUINEA-BISSAU INDIA GUINEA!!USA LATVIA **Date :** Apr 23, 1983

Volume No

1995

GUINEA BISSAU

Foreign Minister of Guinea Bissau Call on Commerce Minister

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 28, 1983:

Avenues to further trade exchanges and economic cooperation between India and Guinea Bissau were explored here this afternoon when the visiting Foreign Minister of Guinea Bissau, H.E. Mr. Samba Lamine Mane, called on Shri V. P. Singh, Union Commerce Minister.

The visiting dignitary informed the Commerce Minister that his country was particularly interested in increasing trade exchanges with India in the fields of light industries, textiles including readymade garments, domestic utensils, etc. He informed Shri V. P. Singh that much of his country's imports come from Portugal and the same could easily be diverted from the friendly Non-Aligned countries to mutual advantage.

The Commerce Minister informed H.E. Samba Lamien Mane that India had developed vast infrastructure in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, railways, communication and textile industry which could prove important fields for co-operation with Guinea Bissau. He said that India possessed a vast force of highly qualified technical manpower which could also be usefully utilised by Guinea Bissau towards its developmental efforts. The visiting dignitary said that, as already agreed, an Indian technical delegation would visit Guinea Bissau to explore possibilities of furthering economic co-operation between the two countries and it would be appropriate that representatives of the Commerce Ministry were also associated with it so that cooperation between India and Guinea Bissau in the field of textile industry could be further explored and also all other avenues available for mutual cooperation were taken care of.

Both the leaders appreciated the need for developing close,

friendly economic relations between the countries of the Third World in the spirit of South-South co-operation which had recently been amply demonstrated in the NAM Meeting held here. -70>

INEA GUINEA-BISSAU INDIA USA PORTUGAL LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Apr 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

HUNGARY

Hungary to Purchase More Items from India

The following is a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 12, 1983:

Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, Minister of State for Commerce, urged the Hungarian Peoples Republic to increase its import from India and to purchase freely. The Minister was receiving the Head of the Hungarian Buying Delegation, Mr. M. Andriko, Secretary of State for Home Trade of Hungary.

Smt. Sinha drew attention to the increasing deficit against India in Indo-Hungarian trade. The Minister mentioned this trade deficit was adverse to India and requested Mr. Andriko to import more from India to reduce the trade gap. In this context the Minister recommended the imports of Indian spices, gems, cashewnuts cardamom, groundnut extracts and entertainment and house-hold electronics. Smt. Sinha particularly advised them to visit the Central Cottage Industry and said that India was rich in textiles and imitation jewellery.

The Hungarian leader told Smt. Sinha that the Hungarian Government would certainly facilitate and recommend business with India and he had already concluded fruitful talks and business deals in the last 11/2 days. He stated that in view of the excellent political relations between the two countries, if concerted efforts were made from both sides, the future of Indo-Hungarian trade would be very bright. The Secretary of State for Home Trade assured that his objective would be to increase purchases from India. He was keen not only on diversifying the base imports from India but also on finding new partners in India to trade with.

Mr. Andriko stated that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen Indo-Hungarian trade relations. Despite the current

recession in world trade, Hungary was keen to increase its imports from India which was considered one of the most important developing country.

INDO-HUNGARIAN TRADE

Trade Tur	nover 1980	(Rs. 1981	in mil 198	
				_
Imports	23	6 43	3 4	61
Exports	12	5 27	7 1	97
Balance of Trade -111 -156 -264				
TOT	AL: 3	61 7	710	658

EXPORTS TO HUNGARY

Finished leather and leather products, textiles and ready-made garments, cosmetics and toiletries, automobile spares and ancillaries, miscellaneous engineering goods like machinery for chemical industry, bicycle spares, radios and tape recorders.

IMPORTS FROM HUNGARY

Steel and steel products, capital goods and machinery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, paper and paper boards, wheels, tyres, axels for rolling stock and other accessories for assembling railway wagons.

There are 23 projects set up in India with Hungarian collaboration and there is considerable scope for production cooperation as well as co-operation in joint ventures in Third Countries. -71>

NGARY INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA **Date :** Apr 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

ITALY

Visit to India by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy

The following press release was issued in New Delhi on Apr 13, 1983 on the visit of the Italian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs:

H.E. Mr. Bruno Corti, Italian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, called on the Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, here today.

In their meeting, the two Ministers discussed various issues relating to the international economic relations between North and South. They also discussed in detail measures to be taken to further strengthen financial cooperation between the two countries.

ITALIAN MINISTER MEETS SHRI VASANT SATHE

Matters relating to increased co-operation between India and Italy in the field of fertilizers were discussed on April 13 when the visiting Italian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, called on the Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizer, Shri Vasant Sathe.

During discussions, the Italian Minister said that his country, over the years, had developed a technological base and expertise in the production of various types of fertilizers. He offered his country's assistance in the setting up of the six new gas-based fertilizer plants in India, four in Uttar Pradesh, one in Madhya Pradesh and one in Rajasthan.

The two Ministers underlined the importance of fertilizers in food production. They felt that there was great scope for India and Italy for further co-operation between the two countries in the fertilizer industry. Shri Sathe informed the visiting Italian Minister that with the finding of natural gas in abundance in India there was scope to set up more gas-based fertilizer plants.

There was also scope to identify further areas of co-operation. In this context co-operation in the field of chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals also came up for discussion.

Shri Sathe also mentioned about the significant achievements made by India in fertilizer industry.

INDO-ITALIAN COOPERATION IN ENERGY SECTOR

The visiting Italian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, called on the Minister of Energy, Shri P. Shiv Shankar on April 12 and discussed with him matters of mutual interest, particularly those pertaining to the field of oil exploration and power generation.

During discussions the visiting Minister said that over the years Italy had developed a sound technological base for oil exploration activities and proposed that India may consider collaboration between the two countries for oil exploration and development projects in third countries.

Mr. Corti said that Italy was already participating in India's power generation programme and would like to extend this cooperation to succeeding stages of ongoing projects. The Italian companies were willing to offer credit facilities for such projects and the Italian Government could back them up.

Shri Shiv Shankar welcomed the visiting Minister's offer for cooperation between India and Italy for joint ventures in third countries and said that he looked forward to fruitful cooperation between them in the energy sector.

Regarding power generation projects, the Energy Minister said that wherever global tenders are invited, the Italian com--72>

panies were welcome to submit competitive tenders.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY

His Excellency Mr. Bruno Corti called on Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Minister for Industry on April 12 and exchanged views on further development of bilateral economic cooperation and identification of new sectors for industrial cooperation.

Both the Ministers emphasised that the excellent relations that exist between the two countries should need further expansion and strengthening of economic relations. Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari informed him that during the last two years 82 approvals of foreign collaboration with Italy have been sanctioned and in the last year alone 37 such approvals were given.

Both the Ministers emphasised identification of the new areas including transfering of technology and joint venture and collaboration among medium size firms in both the countries.

Shri Tiwari informed that India has developed excellence in the manufacture of capital goods and engineering machinery and the areas could be in addition to the traditional fields.

India exports to Italy semiraw and polished rice, raw cotton, oil seeds and fruits, raw tobacco, marine products, tanned hides and imports copper and its alloy, iron and steel laminates, chemical fertilisers, light and medium oil and nonelectric engines.

INDO-ITALIAN COLLABORATION IN AGRICULTURE

India and Italy have decided to collaborate in deep sea fishing, development of temperate climate fruits and raising productivity of paddy, jowar and bajra. This was decided in discussions held on April 13 between the Union Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh and Mr. Bruno Corti.

During their one-hour discussions, the two Ministers explored possibilities of collaboration in grape and wine processing also. Rao Birendra Singh told Mr. Corti that grape cultivation has come up exceedingly well in States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and Italian expertise in grape processing would be of great help to cultivators in India.

Italy has already offered to India an assistance of 18 billion Lira (13 million US dollars) in the form of commodities like fertilisers, trucks, tractors, farm machinery and equipments as also technical assistance to be utilised in increasing productivity of paddy, millet, sorghum and horticultural crops. The project is to be implemented in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for paddy and in Haryana for jowar and bajra. A project to increase the production of almonds, olives and horticultural crops is to be implemented in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Italy has also offered on a Government-to-Government basis collaboration in deep sea fishing and has offered a Tuna Purse Seiner vessel for survey and training.

ITALIAN MINISTER CALLS ON SHRI REDDY

The six member delegation led by Mr. Bruno Corti, called on the Minister for Shipping and Transport, Shri K. Vijay Bhaskar Reddy on April 11. The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest. It was felt that under the framework of over all bilateral economic cooperation there was enough scope for sectoral cooperation for which discussions can be held at appropriate levels. -73>

ALY INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA RUSSIA PERU **Date :** Apr 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

LIBYA

Indo-Libyan Agreement Signed - Cooperation in the Field of Health and Medical Sciences

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi

on Apr 11, 1983:

An agreement providing for co-operation between the Governments of the Republic of India and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiria was signed here today. Shri B. Shankaranand, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare signed on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Juma Salem Al-Arbash, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity, signed on behalf of the Libyan Arab Jamahiria.

The agreement provides for co-operation between the two countries in collaborative research, exchange of information, exchange of specialists, training of medical and para-medical personnel and recruitment of personnel required by either party. This agreement also envisages mutual cooperation for construction, maintenance and manning of hospitals, medical colleges and other health infrastructure.

BYA INDIA TURKEY

Date : Apr 11, 1983

Volume No

1995

LIBYA

Indo-Libyan Joint Commission Meets

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 06, 1983:

The Ministerial level Plenary meeting of the 4th Session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission began here today. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Minister of Industry and the Libyan delegation was led by His Excellency Mr. Juma Salem Al-Arbash, Secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiria.

Mr. Al-Arbash expressed appreciation of the capabilities and project execution by various Indian organisations both in the public and private sectors. He expressed the hope that satisfactory project executions by Indian organisations could lead to the award of more projects to Indian organisations in future. He also emphasised the need for expanding such cooperation between the two countries in view of a growing urgency for increased co-operation among developing countries. Shri Tiwari reciprocated similar feeling and assured the Libyan side all co-operation of the Indian Government and the Indian organisations in the implementation of Libyan development plan.

Both the Ministers further emphasised the need for speedy implementation of ongoing projects and sorting out any problems which might have been faced by respective organisations in the two countries. The Libyan Minister indicated that the Libyan Five-Year Plan is currently being reevaluated and greater priority is proposed to be accorded to agriculture, industry and power generation.

Both the Ministers emphasised the need to concretise areas of cooperation which would be of mutual interest and will also confirm the desire of countries like Libya and India for a South-South Cooperation.

The Joint Commission was established in 1978 and has met three times in the past. It has been an effective instrument for the furthering the co-operation. Indian companies are participating in a number of major projects in Libya covering the -74>

field of power generation, transmission and distribution, steel plant consultancy, construction of airports, roads and buildings and establishment of turnkey projects. A large number of Indian experts have been deputed to Libya on various specialist assignments. The Commission will review the progress achieved on the areas of cooperation that had already been identified and charter out new possibilities for the strengthening of economic, technical and scientific co-operation.

BYA INDIA USA

Date : Apr 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

SRI LANKA

Foreign Minister's Visit to Sri Lanka, 1983

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the visit to Sri Lanka by the Minister of External Affairs of India:

His Excellency Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External

Affairs of India, paid a three-day visit to Sri Lanka from 26th-28th April, on the invitation of the Honourable A.C.S. Hameed, M.P., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka. H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao was accompanied by H.E. Shri K. S. Bajpai, Secretary (East) and other officials of the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi, as well as by a party of six Indian media personnel. During his visit, H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao visited Kandy, and participated in a foundation stone laying ceremony at the site of the proposed new High Commission of India Chancery in Colombo.

H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao was received by His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene and, during their meeting, a wide range of both bilateral as well as international issues were discussed. The two Ministers apprised the President of the present position regarding implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreements. The President said that he would be taking appropriate steps to resolve the outstanding matters.

H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao also called on his host, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prior to commencing official talks. The two Ministers took this opportunity of their first bilateral meeting in Colombo to have a lengthy and informal exchange of views, before being joined by their respective delegations. The Ministers viewed this visit as one of goodwill, in the context of the periodic consultations which mark the traditionally close and friendly ties between their countries. Similarly, their consultations were conducted in that spirit of frankness and warm cordiality which have always characterized such exchanges.

The Ministers had two rounds of official talks, assisted by their respective delegations. H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao was supported by H.E. Shri S.J.S. Chhatwal, High Commissioner for India in Sri Lanka, H.E. Shri K. S. Bajpai, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, and other officials both of the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi and of the High Commission of India in Colombo. The Hon. A. C. S. Hameed was supported by Mr. Tyronne Fernando, M.P., Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. W. T. Jayasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. Basnayake, Director General, Foreign Affairs, Mr. B. P. Tilakratna, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India and other officials both of the Hon. Minister's Bureau and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 76>

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The Ministers discussed recent developments on the international scene as well as matters of bilateral interest. In regard to international affairs, H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao outlined to his host the rationale for and the purpose of the meeting of some Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held in New Delhi at the end of this month. On his part, the Hon. A.C.S. Hameed elaborated the proposal made by H.E. President J. R. Jayewardene at the recent Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, which would be one of the important matters to be discussed at that forthcoming New Delhi meeting of some Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers. H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao reiterated the view of the Indian Government that this proposal of H.E. President Jayewardene represented a positive contribution to the strategy agreed at the recent Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi, in respect of representing most urgently and effectively to the developed countries the critical economic situation facing developing countries.

Another international issue discussed concerned the efforts towards achieving permanent peace in the Middle East. H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao recalled the mandate issued by the Non-Aligned Summit Conference to the Chairman, on the proposal of Chairman Yasser Arafat of the PLO, to establish an eight-member committee to pursue the question of Middle East peace. Since the new committee was, in the first instance, to supplement and then to replace the existing six-member Committee of the Islamic Conference Organisation, the Government of India had sent Shri R. Bhandari, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, to consult with Chairman Arafat regarding the thinking of the PLO in that matter. The two Ministers exchanged views on the various initiatives and consultations now going on in this regard. The Hon. A.C.S. Hameed took this opportunity of informing Shri Narasimha Rao of impressions gained from his recent meetings with the US Secretary of State, George Schultz and British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Francis Pym.

The two Ministers also discussed current moves towards achieving a solution of the Afghanistan problem. They exchanged views and impressions gathered from their respective consultations with others in the matter.

In regard to the issue of Kampuchea, the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister recounted the impressions gained from his recent consultations in the matter with Their Excellencies the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Malaysia.

The two Ministers also discussed the outcome of recent consultations, especially those undertaken at the UN Ad Hoc Committee in New York, towards preparation for the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Conference presently scheduled to be held in Colombo in 1984. They re-emphasized that every effort should be made to ensure that the Conference is held in 1984.

Other issues on which the two Ministers exchanged views included the Iran-Iraq war and the Gulf oil slick. In respect of the latter, they agreed that the adverse consequences already manifested in the Gulf could become aggravated by the possible spread of the slick into other areas as well.

The Ministers reviewed in some detail the progress achieved so far towards creating a framework of regional co-operation in South Asia. They expressed their mutual satisfaction at the extent of effective preparations already undertaken in that regard, and looked forward to the forthcoming meeting, in New Delhi next August, with their regional counterparts, when it is expected that the framework of co-operative action already devised and recommended by the regional Foreign Secretaries will be launched in implementation.

At the level of bilateral relations, the Ministers reviewed in detail existing arrangements for the close collaboration of the administrators and other officials of -76>

their respective countries in regard to matters of daily interaction between them. They agreed on the need to strengthen existing arrangements in this regard.

The Ministers considered the present level of ferry services prevailing between the countries, in relation to sharply increased demand for travel by their respective nationals. It was agreed that proposals to increase the frequency and level of ferry services, both at the traditional crossing point between Talaimannar and Rameshwaram as well as on other routes such as that between Colombo and Tuticorin should be accepted and implemented on a basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

The Ministers further reviewed the existing position regarding trade and economic relations between their countries. The Sri Lankans drew attention to the prevailing trade gap and suggested that one way to reduce it would be for India to set up joint industrial ventures in Sri Lanka with buy-back arrangements. Both sides agreed to explore possibilities in this regard. They also agreed that the India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission should meet again without delay in order to give an impetus to expanding the economic relationship between the two countries.

The Sri Lanka Minister thanked the Indian Minister for the gifts of rice and medicines recently provided by the Government of India as well as for the facilities for oceanographic survey extended to Sri Lankan students. The Indian side agreed to try and provide additional scholarships to Sri Lankan students in Indian educational institutions.

H.E. Shri Narasimha Rao expressed his thanks to the Government of Sri Lanka and to his host, the Hon. A.C.S. Hameed for the hospitality extended on this occasion, and invited the Hon. A.C.S. Hameed to visit India at an early and mutually convenient date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, subject to dates being fixed through diplomatic consultation.

I LANKA INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN MALAYSIA IRAN IRAQ **Date :** Apr 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

SRI LANKA

India-Sri Lanka Exchange Instrument of Ratification

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 22, 1983:

The instruments of ratification in respect of the convention between India and Sri Lanka for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital were exchanged at Colombo on 24th March, 1983.

Mr. S.J.S. Chhatwal, High Commissioner, represented the Government of India while the Sri Lankan Government was represented by Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dr. W. M. Tillakaratna.

The convention provides for incentives for the flow of Indian cappital into Sri Lanka. Reduced rates of taxation on dividends, interest and royalties and other exemptions granted in Sri Lanka to Indian investors will be given credit in India to be set off against taxes.

The convention replaces the 1956 agreement between India and Sri Lanka on avoidance of double taxation and will cover for tax assessment the assessable year of 1981-82 in India and 1980-81 in Sri Lanka onwards. The convention has come into effect on 24th March, 1983. -77>

I LANKA INDIA **Date :** Apr 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Indo-Soviet Medical Cooperation - Minutes of Meeting Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 24, 1983:

The Minutes of the Meetings of the Indian and Soviet delegations to discuss bilateral co-operation in the fields of medical science and public health was signed here today. The signing came at the end of four days of deliberations between the two sides to review co-operation in the fields of ophthalmology, oncology, blood and blood products, neurophysiology, communicable diseases, immunology and vaccine production as emunerated in the plan of co-operation signed by the two Governments in 1980.

Taking into account, the progress achieved so far, the two sides agreed to extend the period for exchange of specialists envisaged under the plan on co-operation till December 31st, 1983.

The standing committee of the representatives of both sides would meet in June this year in Moscow for monitoring, evaluating and modifying as necessary the plan on co-operation. The question of further co-operation within the framework of the inter-Governmental Agreement in the field of medical science and public health would also be taken up.

It was further agreed, that an Indian team of three experts in oncology would visit Soviet Union in June this year and Soviet experts in opthalmology and neurophysiology would visit India towards the end of this year.

While suggesting the para meters for the discussions between the two sides, the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare Shri B. Shankaranand had earlier explained that the National Health Policy adopted by the Government laid emphasis on the speedy provision of Primary Health Centres to the vast rural population. This policy represented the balanced blend of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care, the Minister informed the leader of the Soviet delegation H.E. Mr. P. I. Gerasimov, Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR. Following these guidelines, the two sides discussed the possibilities of the adaptation of Soviet opthalmologic technology to Indian conditions. The Indian delegation was led by Dr. S. S. Sidhu, Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

DIA USA RUSSIA TURKEY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Apr 24, 1983

Volume No

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Union to Supply 250,000 Tonnes of Additional Crude Oil

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Apr 22, 1983:

The Soviet Union has agreed to supply 250,000 tonnes of crude oil to India in 1983. This is in addition to its yearly supplies of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil. This was agreed to during talks held between the Soviet delegation led by H.E. Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, who visited India from April 18-22, 1983 and the Indian delegation led by the Commerce Secretary, Shri Abid Hussain. The leaders of the two delegations signed a Memorandum today.

Both sides stressed the need for trade to grow in a balanced manner and the question of correcting the trade imbalance -78>

was also examined. In this context India made a proposal that this could be achieved through additional supply of items of interest to India which were mentioned by the Indian side during discussions. As an immediate gesture in response to the Indian proposal, the Soviet side agreed to supply the additional crude oil. The Indian delegation expressed its deep appreciation of this gesture.

The Soviet delegation on its part agreed to work towards ensuring that its imports from India would be in accordance with the Trade Plan provisions already decided. India and the USSR agreed on the desirability of fully implementing the Trade Protocol for 1983. The Indian side agreed to explore the possibilities of further increasing purchases from the Soviet Union. The two delegations agreed upon the list of additional commodities for supply from the USSR to India in 1983.

During talks both sides reiterated their joint commitment to achieve, in accordance with the target set by the leadership of both countries, a growth rate during the period 1981-85 which would be 1.5 to 2 times higher than the levels achieved in 1976-80.

Both sides agreed on the need to continue to review and monitor the trade flows between both countries. They agreed that a direct result of the present meeting would be renewed efforts by both sides to enhance the levels of purchases from each other, so that the targets for growth of trade set by both countries are achieved. As a further measure for promotion of increased imports from the Soviet Union, the Indian side suggested that a special exhibition of Soviet machinery and equipment may be organised in India in order to better acquaint the Indian industry and trade with the range of products which USSR could offer. An Indian business delegation may also visit the USSR to study the possibilities of making purchases from the Soviet Union.

It was decided that both sides would meet again later in the year to consider the formulation of the Trade Plans for 1984 and 1985.

The discussions were held in the traditional spirit of cordiality and understanding. -79>

DIA USA **Date :** Apr 22, 1983

May

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Volume No

1995

DENMARK

Rs. 237 Million Danish Loan to India

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 09, 1983 on the agreement of Danish loan to India:

Denmark will provide a project loan worth Rs. 237 million (D. Kr. 200 million) to India. An agreement to this effect was signed here today between India and Denmark.

The agreement was signed by Shri R. P. Kapoor, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of Government of India and H.E. Mr. Bjorn Olsen, Danish Ambassador in India.

This loan will be utilised to finance Refuse Incineration Plant,

New Delhi and part costs of Catalysits for the Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project in Maharashtra. It is interest free and repayable over 35 years.

Denmark has been providing assistance to India since 1963. So far, Denmark has provided loan assistance worth Rs. 953 million (D. Kr. 805 million) to India including the present loan. In addition to the interest free loans, Denmark also provides grant assistance annually for a number of projects including animal husbandry, fisheries, health care, water supply, etc.

NMARK INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date** : May 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Indo-Nepal Talks on Water Resources

The following joint press release was issued simultaneously from Kathmandu and New Delhi at the conclusion of the Indo-Nepal talks on water resource held in Kathmandu:

The delegations of Nepal and India headed respectively by Mr. Madhusudan Dhakal, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Shri M. G. Padhye, Secretary. Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India met in Kathmandu from April 19 to 24, 1983 for talks on water resources. The talks took place in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and friendship. Project and issues relating to water resources were covered in detail. The three major projects, Karnali, (Chisapani), Pancheswar, Rapti (Bhalubang) were discussed. On Karnali, the discussions were a follow-up to the technical meeting held in Kathmandu in February 1983 by the two sides with the World Bank team. The Coordination Committee on the Karnali Project was constituted. On Pancheswar, both sides had discussions focussing on the role of the foreign consultants and the sharing of costs and benefits of the Project. On Rapti (Bhalubang), matters relating to location of proposed dam and flood control -81>

and irrigation benefits from the project to both sides were discussed.

A review was also made of the problems of smaller rivers flowing

from Nepal to India relating to water utilization, creation of additional storage capacity, and flood control.

On Kamala and Bagmati it was noted that eventual construction of storage reservoirs upsteam was envisaged. India's downstream requirement would also be taken into account in the preparation of feasibility studies. On Kankai, it was agreed to exchange data on a reciprocal basis.

Specific problems of submergence of the Nepalese territory arising out of construction works on the Indian side were discussed and it was agreed that a joint inspection of the affected areas would be made as far as possible to be resolved at the local level.

The progress report on Chandra Canal, Kosi Pump Canal and Western Kosi Distribution System Project presented by the review group was discussed in the meeting. It was agreed that every effort would be made to complete the entire project by June 1984 and only marginal works would be left over for completion by June 1985.

As regards the Kosi High Dam Project at Barahkshetra, the Nepalese side stated that they had an open mind on all possible sites in the basin but that their exact location could be considered only after the master plan for the development of the entire Kosi basin currently being undertaken by His Majesty's Government of Nepal was complete.

As regards the flood forecasting system being currently in the process of being set up by Nepal, the Indian side repeated its offer to provide training facilities to His Majesty's Government of Nepal and requested accelerated implementation.

Since some of the issues raised required further examination by the two Governments, it was agreed that the current round of talks be adjourned and resumed in the very near future.

PAL USA INDIA BANGLADESH SUDAN LATVIA **Date :** May 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

India Gives 10,000 Tonnes of Wheat to Nepal

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 18, 1983 on the loan of wheat to Nepal by India:

India has agreed to loan 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Nepal to enable it to meet the difficult food situation. The commodity loan is on replacement basis and free of interest for six months from the date of completion of the delivery.

An agreement to this effect was signed here today by the two Governments. Shri G. V. Viswanath, Joint Secretary in the Department of Food signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and Shri P. B. Bist, Economic Counsellor, Royal Nepal Embassy in Delhi signed for his country.

It may be recalled that India has already loaned a quantity of 15,000 tonnes of wheat to Nepal under an agreement signed in February this year. Earlier, in September, 1982, Government of India had signed an agreement with Nepal to loan them a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of rice on replacement basis. The Government of India has also loaned a total quantity of 10,000 tonnes of wheat to the World Food Programme to meet its emergent requirements in Nepal. -82>

PAL INDIA **Date :** May 18, 1983

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Finance Minister's Visit to Japan

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 21, 1983 on the Finance Minister's visit to Japan:

The Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, visited Japan from May 18 to 20, 1983 at the invitation of the Government of Japan. During his visit, the Finance Minister called on the Japanese Prime Minister and also met the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance, International Trade and Industry and the Director General of the Economic Planning Agency. All the meetings were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Coming as it did after the Non-Aligned Summit and the Ministerial

meeting of the G-77 in Buenos Aires and before the Williamsburg Summit meeting of the major industrial countries, the discussions which Finance Minister had in Tokyo provided an opportunity for the Finance Minister to convey to the Japanese Prime Minister and other important Ministers the concerns expressed at the NAM Summit about the state of the international economy, the problems facing the developing countries and the proposals for immediate measures including the need to convene an international conference with universal participation on money and finance for development.

The Prime Minister of Japan shared the concerns regarding the state of the world economy and the problems of the developing countries and paid special tribute to the leadership provided by India's Prime Minister in the NAM meeting. The Prime Minister of Japan indicated that he would, if a suitable opportunity presented itself, raise the question of the issue facing developing countries at Williamsburg. He noted the importance of the North-South dialogue, adding that the prosperity of the North depended on the prosperity of the South. Similar views were also expressed by the Japanese Foreign Minister.

The Finance Minister also raised with the Japanese Foreign Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, the question of transfer of resources through multilateral channels and in particular the need for completing IDA VI on the revised schedule and for early completion of negotiations with regard to IDA VII so that IDA VII could start on schedule by July 1984. He urged the need for a substantial step up in the quantum of IDA VII so that there would be an increase in real terms and the share of the traditional recipients would not be reduced.

At his meeting with the Finance, Trade, Foreign and Planning Ministers, the Finance Minister also referred to Indo-Japanese economic relations and the need to strengthen them further. India was appreciative of Japanese economic assistance to this country and while noting the budgetary constraints which the authorities in Japan were facing, the Finance Minister hoped that consistent with the Japanese pledge to increase their official developmental assistance there would be a step up of assistance to India in the coming years.

The Finance Minister also reviewed trade matters with the Minister of International Trade and Industry and referred to the need for enlarging the scope of GSP imports into Japan from India. He also raised the question of institutionalising the cooperation in the area of science and technology.

The Finance Minister had meetings also with Dr. Sakurauchi, former Foreign Minister and President of the Indo-Japan Association. He also attended a dinner hosted by Dr. Nagano, Chairman of the Indo-Japanese Business Council and a leading and respected figure in Japanese

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industry. At this dinner there were representatives of nearly all the major Japanese trading and industrial companies. The dinner meeting provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of views on Indo-Japanese economic relations and prospects for further economic collaboration between the two countries.

PAN INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA ARGENTINA

Date : May 21, 1983

Volume No

1995

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Fourth Meeting of the India-Republic of Korea Joint TradeCommittee

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 13, 1983 on the Fourth Meeting of the India-Republic of Korea Joint Trade Committee:

India and South Korea have agreed to strive for a bilateral trade turnover of U.S. dollars One billion by 1986 while fully taking into account the need for achieving this expansion in a balanced and mutually beneficial manner.

This was decided at the Fourth Meeting of the India-Republic of Korea Joint Trade Committee which concluded its session here this evening.

The Agreed Minutes of the meeting were signed by Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, on behalf of India and by Mr. Kum Jin Ho, Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of Republic of Korea.

BILATERAL TRADE

In their opening remarks the leaders of both delegations expressed their satisfaction on the expansion in trade between India and Republic of Korea and took note of existing trend of trade imbalance. They expressed the hope that suitable measures would be evolved to bring about a balanced trade taking advantage of the complementary nature of their two economies.

Both leaders also expressed deep concern on the present situation in world trade, particularly on the protectionist trend in the developed countries. In this regard they stressed the increasing importance of co-operation among developing countries as a way of preserving and protecting the free and open world trading system. The Korean delegation explained the progress of the import liberalisation policy in Korea and pledged to make substantial efforts to encourage the importation of the major items of export interest to India. Both the delegations shared the expectation that the current trend of trade expansion between India and Korea would continue and that all efforts should be made to achieve a bilateral trade figure of US Dollars One billion by the end of 1986 while fully taking into account the need for achieving this expansion in a balanced and mutually beneficial manner.

Iron ore, cotton, leather and manganese ore are the major items being exported from India to the Republic of Korea. With a view to diversify the Indian export basket and to abridge the trade gap, the Indian delegation identified iron ore, manganese ore, tobacco, finished leather, engineering items, textile machinery, tea, coffee, wooden products, seasame seed, dried chillies and spices, HPS groundnuts, processed foods, gypsum, chemicals, sugar, deoiled oilseeds extractions for animal feed, jute and jute fabrics, cardamom and cashew kernels as items of export interest to India, which have potential in the Republic of Korea market.

In the sphere of engineering items, the Indian side explained its capabilities in -84>

the wide range of engineering items. The Republic of Korea delegation was also impressed to import dyes from India for the Korean Textile Industry.

The Korean side agreed to favourably consider the Indian request for importing more iron ore. During the year 1983 they agreed to import 0.54 million tons in addition to the quantity imported during 1982. The Korean delegation pointed out that the expected steel production capacity in that country would come ino operation by 1986 and India could avail of the opportunity to meet the additional requirements of iron ore and manganese ore. The Korean delegation also agreed to give favourable consideration to the lifting of iron ore from Paradip Port but made a request that the harbour facilities be modernized.

Apart from iron ore, the Korean side stated that they would like to import additional quantities of cotton and finished leather. The Korean requirements for cotton were noted and it was explained that these would be considered after taking into account the Indian domestic requirements.

The Korean delegation evinced interest in encouraging exports to India of such Korean products as iron and steel, cement, ships, plastic goods, synthetic yarns, fibres, electrical and electronic products, non-ferrous metals and other manufactured goods.

Both the delegations recognised the need to expand the membership of the Bangkok agreement and also the need to identify the items for tariff concessions in the context of the forth-coming second round of negotiations. It was pointed by the Indian side that expansion of concessions should result in qualitative improvement in the structure of trade and there should be a degree of assurance in regard to the trade preferences.

The two delegations agreed to promote mutual exchanges of trade missions and trade information and more active participation by each country in each other's exhibitions and fairs as a means of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The Indian side gave details of the facilities being offered to Indian exporters and importers by the EXIM Bank and ECGC. These would be conveyed by the Korean side to the KOEXIM Bank for promoting the possibility of greater cooperation.

Both delegations also explored possibilities of cooperation in international bidding. The Korean delegation explained that the Korean Government is prepared to provide various forms of financial support to Korean companies which participate in the international tenders operated by Indian institutions, and requested favourable consideration of the Indian Government. The Indian delegation stated that Korean firms would be given due consideration in India's international tenders if the bids submitted were competitive.

JOINT VENTURES

It was agreed that the setting up of Indo-Korean Joint ventures would be actively explored. In regard to schemes like 100 per cent Export Oriented Unit Scheme, Free Trade Zone Scheme, promotion of joint ventures and Korean investment in Indian Export Promotion Zones, the various facilities available to Korean companies wishing to set up joint ventures in India were explained and detailed guidelines on the subject were handed over to the Korean side. It was agreed that the Korean side would supply information about Korean companies wishing to set up joint ventures in India. Some areas of interest mentioned by the Korean side for joint ventures were marine food products, electronic items, fisheries and repair of ships.

The idea of joint collaboration between Indian and Korean companies for third country-projects through joint tendering and sub-contracting was welcomed by both sides. It was agreed that there was need to extend collaboration in civil construction and industrial projects in third countries by utilising Indian capa--85>

bilities in the supply of equipment and consultancy services.

The two delegations exchanged their opinions about Korean companies' participation in the major projects of the Indian Sixth Five Year Plan. Korea expressed its desire to take part especially in the key industrial expansion projects such as iron, cement, electric power generation equipment, off-shore oil exploitation facilities and communication equipment manufacturing. The Indian side welcomed the proposal and requested for more details on the form of Republic of Korea participation in the Indian Development projects, especially whether the EXIM Bank of Korea can provide funds for the purpose. The Republic of Korea side agreed to furnish these details.

FISHERIES

The Indian side stated that India would welcome collaboration with Republic of Korea in exploitation of the Oceanic fishery resources in the Maritime Zones of India, particularly in the field of exploitation of tunas, squids and cuttle fish. It was explained that the Indian regulations on the subject provide for grant of license to the owners of the foreign vessels or any other foreign persons to conduct fishing within the Maritime Zones of India and also for the issue of license to an Indian citizen or Indian Company to charter foreign fishing vessels for conducting fishing in Indian waters. Copy of guidelines on the subject was given to the Republic of Korea delegation. The Republic of Korea side welcomed the suggestion and requested for more details and concrete proposal for joint ventures and chartering of vessels and in particular the fish catch data and export data. They expressed particular interest in exploitation of shrimps.

The two sides recognised the necessity of close cooperation in international forms like GATT/MTN and UNCTAD and MFA in view of the common interests shared by India and Korea as developing countries.

Recognising the important role of the private sector in the strengthening of economic cooperation between the two countries both delegations agreed that due consideration and support would be given to the recommendations of the Joint Business Council, keeping in view the overall economic policies of the two Governments.

REA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA **Date :** May 13, 1983

Volume No

SOVIET UNION

Foreign Minister's Speech at Dinner in Honour of First DeputyPremier of USSR

The following is the text of the speech by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs at a dinner hosted by him in honour of Hon'ble Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in New Delhi on May 12, 1983:

It is always a great pleasure to welcome in our midst an honoured guest from the Soviet Union; it is doubly so when he is not only an eminent personage but also a good friend, whose links with India go back to over two decades and who has played a leading role in giving shape to our economic relations. I am glad that you have been able to accept our invitation to visit us, despite your busy schedule and the weather.

Excellency, it is natural to look back at this point at the road we have traversed in the long history of our economic partnership. Our thoughts go back first to -86>

Bhilai which marked one of the very first steps we took in realising Jawaharlal Nehru's dream of building a modern industrial India. The sapling planted in Bhilai has borne fruit in several projects set up with Soviet participation in several sectors of our industry which have demonstrated the wide range and vitality of our cooperation. We are happy that during your stay here you will be visiting one of the latest in the series of such Indo-Soviet ventures, the Mathura Refinery. The signing this morning of the Credit Agreement for the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (Stage II) marks a continuation of our industrial cooperation. Yet another monumental landscape is being gradually transformed as the construction begins of one of our newest super thermal power stations. There are several other fields such as oil exploration and coal industry which are excellent examples of cooperation, whose underlying spirit is that of mutual benefit and goodwill.

As we enter the half way point of our Sixth Plan we can take legitimate pride in our economic achievements. We have established an industry with a strong infrastructure and diversified capabilities which can absorb and put to good use the best of which modem technology. In our struggle for economic progress and self-reliance, the Soviet Union has made an important contribution. It is our sincere desire that our economic cooperation, which has been proven and, indeed, enriched by time, continues to expand. Our national development is devoted to the well-being of our people and under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, we have renewed our efforts to work towards this goal; we are confident that whatever the difficulties, we will move towards its fulfilment. This task has been undertaken against a global back ground of threats to peace, of the growth of global tensions as well as the ever escalating nuclear arms race. We have persevered in our efforts to promote peace and cooperation, above all, in our own region. The Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement places an even greater responsibility on us.

The recent Non-Aligned Summit conference was an important event in the Movement's history, and focussed the international community's concern on the principal issues of the threat of nuclear war and the global economic crisis. The adoption by the Conference of an entire section entitled: "Disarmament, Survival and Co-existence in the age of Nuclear Weapons" shows the concern of the Non-Aligned countries on this vital issue. The Conference has also called upon all countries of the world to work for peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development. The New Delhi message offers the basis for a broad international consensus on tackling these central problems of our time. Our Prime Minister has addressed a letter to His Excellency General Secretary, Mr. Andropov conveying the substance of the message.

The Summit has called for a cooperative effort at restructuring the international economic order through global negotiations, and emphasised the need for a programme of immediate measure to stimulate economic growth as well as greater cooperation among developing countries. Another notable idea was the convening of an international Conference on Money and Finance for development wherein reform and restructuring of the present financial and monetary institutions could be meaningfully discussed. We seek your cooperation and understanding with regard to this approach. We must seek collective solutions to common problems.

Excellency, our economic, cooperation has demonstrated its dynamism and capacity for growth, taking into account the changing capabilities and requirements of both sides. Institutional mechanisms exist for solving such problems as may arise. In fact, there are no insuperable problems in our relations; these can and should be strengthened further.

Writing on what he saw during his visit to the Soviet Union half a century ago, Rabindranath Tagore spoke of how the pace of economic change had transformed "a walker's stave into a wind chariot". India's experience has seen such -87>

a transformation in our own land and we are privileged to have

had in the Soviet Union a partner in our endeavour and in Indo-Soviet friendship the wind beneath our wings.

Distinguished friends, I would now request you to join me in a toast to the health of our honoured guest H.E. Mr. Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the distinguished members of his delegation; to the fruitful cooperation between our two countries; and to the ever growing friendship between our two countries and peoples.

A INDIA **Date :** May 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Text of Mr. Arkhipov's Speech

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs in his honour the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Hon'ble Mr. I. V. Arkhipov said:

Permit me at the outset to express my gratitude for the warm words of greetings and good wishes conveyed by you to the Soviet leaders and the Soviet people.

India and her great people enjoy high respect in the Soviet Union; and we are aware of the successes and achievements of your country attained along the difficult path of independent development.

The Soviet people appreciate and support the peace-loving policy of the Indian Government, highly evaluate India's contribution to promoting the cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement. Speaking at the commemorative meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR in December 1982, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov said: We respect the Non Aligned Movement, whose policy of peace is making a useful contribution to international relations. We are squarely and unswervingly on the side of those who still have to fight for freedom, independence and the very survival of their peoples, those who are forced to rebuff or are threatened with aggression. Our position here, Yuri Andropov said, is inseparable from the Soviet Union's consistent and tireless drive for durable peace on earth.

The time-tested Soviet-Indian friendship, sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, is a precious asset for our peoples, serving as an important factor of universal peace and stability.

Personal meetings and contacts between the leaders of our countries play a significant role in the further development and strengthening of all-sided relations between our countries. These meetings represent an effective instrument in the promoting and deepening of inter-state relations and cooperation between our countries. Today this cooperation embraces diverse fields of economy, trade, science and technology, culture, health service, and many other areas.

During my last meeting with you, Mr. Rao, which took place at the time of Mrs. Gandhi's visit to the USSR, the seventh session of the Joint Commission mapped out main measures for implementing the agreements reached between the leaders of our countries. I would like to express my gratitude to you for the opportunity to meet you and other Indian friends once again in order to discuss both the progress in carrying out these measures and further development of Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Esteemed Mr. Rao, we are well aware of the tremendous additional amount of work entrusted to you following the recent Non-Aligned Summit meeting. Therefore, we particularly appreciate the time you devote and attention you pay, despite your -88>

heavy preoccupation, to the matter of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

Soviet leaders and Yuri Andropov personally, express profound satisfaction at the high level and diverse nature attained in Soviet-Indian relations, tested by time and sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendhip and Co-operation.

We share your assessment of the significance of Soviet-Indian friendship in advancing the cause of peace in Asia and the world at large. We are fully confident that this friendship will be growing stronger and wider for the benefit of the peoples in our countries and in the interests of peace on our planet.

Dear Friends, Comrades, permit me to propose this toast to the strong in destructible friendship between the USSR and India, which is an important factor of stability in Asia and the whole world.

I would like to toast to the health of Prime Minister, esteemed

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to her great personal contribution to the development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and co-operation.

I offer to raise this glass in honour of you, Mr. Rao, in honour of all our friends in India.

I wish every success and prosperity to the great Indian people.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** May 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Rs. 1400 Million Soviet Credit for Visakhapatnam Steel Project

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 12, 1983 on the Soviet credit for the Vizag Steel plant:

The USSR will provide a credit worth Rs. 1400 million approximately (Roubles, 140 million) for Visakhapatnam steel project. An agreement to this effect was signed here today between India and USSR.

The agreement was signed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Union Finance Minister, on behalf of Government of India and H.E. Mr. I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on behalf of the Soviet Union.

This credit will be utilised to finance supply of goods and services from the USSR required for construction of the Iron and Steel Works at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The Soviet Union is providing techno-economic assistance for implementation of this project and had earlier extended a credit of Rs. 2500 million approx. (Roubles 250 million) to meet the cost of equipment and services for the first blast furnace stream. The present credit will be utilised for covering the cost of Soviet equipment and services for the second blast furnace stream.

Both these credits are repayable over a period of 20 years alongwith interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The Vizag Steel Plant will have a capacity of 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum. Major work on this project commenced

in January, 1982 and the Plant is scheduled for completion by early 1988. The special features of the project will be 7 meter high coke ovens, dry quenching of coke, 3200 Cu. M. furnaces with bell-less top charging and continuous casting facilities.

An important feature of the Soviet credits is that the repayment of principal and payment of interest are made in nonconvertible Indian Rupees for utilisation by the Soviet authorities for the purchase of Indian goods and services in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

ANOTHER LANDMARK IN INDO-SOVIET COOPERATION

Welcoming H.E. Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, the first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the signing ceremony of an agreement for Rs. 1400 million (Roubles 140 million) -89>

for the Visakhapatnam Steel Project here today, the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee made the following remarks:

"The agreement that has now been signed in the amount of Roubles 140 million for Vizag Steel Project and which is in continuation of the earlier Soviet Credit of Roubles 250 million for this very Project, is another landmark in the Indo-Soviet economic cooperation.

The Soviet Union has been providing over the last 28 years substantial assistance for the development of basic and heavy industries in the public sector in India in fields such as power, exploration and exploitation of oil, coal, steel, heavy electricals and heavy engineering etc. We deeply appreciate the cooperation extended to us without which it would, indeed, have been difficult for us to have made such rapid strides in economic development. The Soviet Union has always believed that economic development and growth are the very foundation of world peace. We have no doubt that the Soviet Union would continue to support us in our endeavour to bring peace and prosperity to our people.

May I take this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Government and people of India our best wishes to Your Excellency, Mr. Arkhipov, and to the Government and people of the USSR."

DIA USA UNITED KINGDOM **Date :** May 12, 1983

Volume No

UNITED NATIONS

India Renews Commitment to Development of African Countries

The following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on May 09, 1983 on India's pledge of one million dollars for the development of African countries:

India has pledged One million dollars to the United Nations Trust Fund for development of African countries as a gesture of its commitment to the economic development of Africa. This was during the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission of Africa in Adis Ababa, earlier this week.

The Pledging Session yielded 204 million dollars and India's was the largest single pledge by any country for carrying out diversified development activities in various parts of Africa. This aid will be utilised for supply of machinery, financial and technical assistance for Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), projects for industry and for rural technology development. Although India is not an aid-giving country, the grant was made in the spirit of South-South cooperation and in affirmation of India's solidarity with Africa. This gesture was greatly appreciated at the Conference. India was also the first non-African development country to contribute to this Fund in 1979 with Rs. 5 million.

At the Conference the Indian delegate maintained that his country keenly believe in increasingly bilateral cooperation with various African countries. Congratulating the ECA on its Silver Jubilee this year, Shri K. P. Anand, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, leader of the Indian delegation, made a strong plea to strengthen the hands of the ECA so that the organisation could intensify its current activities for rendering technical assistance to various areas of African economy. Sharing of technology and expertise, he stated, had become the corner-stone of -90>

growing bilateral Indo-African cooperation. The Indian experience in integrated rural development could be utilised for pursuing programmes for similar projects in Africa. India's interest in promoting economic cooperation with developing countries is evidenced by her active support in the setting up of a Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Cooperation among developing countries.

The Chairman, Mr. Mongistu of Ethiopia, stressed the importance

of the economic outcome of New Delhi NAM Summit at length in his key-note address.

India's participation in a special exhibition on Rural Technologies by ECA generated considerable interest and admiration, particularly among visiting African Heads of State and other dignitaries. The exhibits were backed by qualified demonstrators and suitable literature and occupied nearly half the exhibition area.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ETHIOPIA **Date :** May 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED NATIONS

UNICEF Aid For Madras Urban Community Development Project

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on May 19, 1983 on the UNICEF aid for Madras Urban Community Development Project:

An agreement was signed here between the Ministry of Works and Housing, UNICEF, Government of Tamil Nadu and the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for setting up of an Urban Community Development Project with UNICEF assistance at Madras.

Shri P. S. Bhinder, Joint Secretary, signed on behalf of the Ministry, Mr. William J. Cousins on behalf of UNICEF, Shri Balakrishnan on behalf of the State Government and Smt. Sulochana Sampath on behalf of the Slum Clearance Board.

The objectives of the programme are to deliver basic services to the poorer sections of society in Madras, particularly those living in slums.

The agreement envisages UNICEF assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.998 million spread over the years 1983 and 1984 for taking up various activities for women and children, namely nutrition programme. environmental sanitation, immunisation and family welfare, vocational training and functional literacy in identified slums and low income areas of Madras. The project will be implemented by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The activities under this project would complement the investments under the Madras Urban Development Project for shelter slum upgradation and basic services.

Similar projects with UNICEF assistance are already in operation in Baroda, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam and Kanpur. -91>

DIA USA **Date :** May 19, 1983

June

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Date : Jun 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

AUSTRALIA

Buyer-Seller Meet at Sydney - Address By Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 06, 1983 on the Buyer-Seller Meet at Sydney:

Addressing the 14th Buyer-Seller Meet at Sydney, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, Minister of State for Commerce, said she had no doubt that the Sydney meet would provide a major breakthrough in furthering the already strong trading relations between India and Australia.

Smt. Sinha said that India's trade with Australia had increased significantly during the last decade and exports to Australia increased from Rs. 936 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 1063.2 million in 1981-82. Apart from commodities, India's export of engineering goods like hand tools, machine tools, industrial fasteners, automobile ancillaries, electronics, piston engines and electrical equipments and accessories have also registered a significant growth during this period. However, India's share in the global imports of engineering goods by Australia had still to make a major headway. Smt. Sinha expressed the hope that the Sydney meet will help in achieving the same.

The industrial products selected for the 14th Buyer-Seller Meet are automobiles and auto ancillaries, bicycles and bicycle components, builders' hardware, castings and forgings, diesel engines, electrical equipment and accessories, electronic components, handtools, industrial fasteners, industrial machinery and parts and machine tools and accessories including cuttingtools.

Smt. Sinha expressed her sincere thanks and gratitude for the technical and financial assistance provided by the Export Market

Development Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, London for organising the Buyer-Seller Meet.

The Union Commerce Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, expressed the hope that the largest-ever exclusive Indian Engineering Exhibition (Buyer-Seller Meet), in Sydney will further help Australian buyers in appreciating India's supply capabilities in the engineering field. In a message to the Trade Development Authority which has organised the Meet, Shri V.P. Singh wished the Exhibition a success and added that it would strengthen the trading partnership between Australia and India. India, the Minister observed, has been gradually acquiring the confidence of importers and manufacturers in Australia.

The Commerce Secretary and Chairman, Trade Development Authority, Shri Abid Hussain, has said that the exhibition in Sydney would provide a glimpse of the progress made by India in the engineering sector. In a message on the occasion of the Buyer-Seller Meet, Shri Hussain added that it would also establish durable contacts between the businessmen of both countries to mutual advantage. -93>

STRALIA USA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM RUSSIA

Date : Jun 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

CANADA

IDRC to Set-Up Regional Office in New Delhi

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 06, 1983 on the setting up of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada:

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada will establish its regional office in New Delhi shortly. Letters to this effect were exchanged between the Government of India and the IDRC here recently.

These letters were signed by Shri S. Sunder, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of Government of India and Mr. Robert Auger, Secretary and General Counsel on behalf of IDRC. The IDRC is an organisation created and funded by the Parliament of Canada for initiating, encouraging, supporting and conducting research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adopting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of these regions. Its policies are set and its activities directed by a Board of Governors drawn from various nationalities. It has its headquarters in Ottawa and its regional offices are located in Singapore, Nairobi, Dakar, Cairo and Bogota.

The bulk of the research supported by the Centre is in the fields of agriculture, food and nutrition, health, information and social sciences.

Since its inception in 1970, IDRC has funded over 150 research projects in the South Asian Region and has supported the training of a large number of scientific scholars. The location within India of a regional office will help enhancement of cooperation between the Centre and research institutions in the region. The regional office at New Delhi will be responsible for the funding of research in India, Bangladesh, Burma, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Seychelles and Sri Lanka.

NADA INDIA USA EGYPT KENYA SENEGAL REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE COLOMBIA BANGLADESH BURMA MALDIVES NEPAL PAKISTAN SEYCHELLES SRI LANKA **Date :** Jun 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

FINLAND

Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 10, 1983 on the signing of an agreement by India and Finland for avoiding double taxation:

The Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs of Finland, Mr. Matti Tuovinen and the Foreign Secretary, Shri M. K. Rasgotra from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of India signed, in the presence of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and the Prime Minister, Mr. Kalevi Sorsa as well as some other Cabinet Members, an agreement between India and Finland on the avoidance of double taxation on income and property as well as an agreement on -94> cultural exchange at the Government's banquet hall on June 10, 1983 at 1645 hrs.

The taxation agreement now signed will replace the one signed in 1961 which has become outdated as a result of developments on the international scene and in the field of taxation legislation.

The new agreement on avoidance of double taxation is based on the model drafted by OECD. Negotiations concerning the agreement were conducted both in New Delhi and Helsinki. The agreement is subject to ratification.

The cultural agreement now signed is designed to promote cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between the two countries in areas of mutual interest. The agreement is of a general nature providing broad outlines for the objectives and areas of cultural exchange. Detailed implementation of the exchange will be agreed upon in separate programmes.

NLAND INDIA **Date :** Jun 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

FRANCE

Indo-French Protocol on Electronics

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 28, 1983 on the setting up of Indo-French protocol on electronics:

India and France have agreed to cooperate in the field of electronics, computers and informatics. The field of cooperation will cover the setting up of joint programmes of advanced research and development, joint industrial and commercial ventures including exports to third countries and exchange of specialists in new advanced technologies.

An Indo-French protocol to this effect was signed in Paris on June 27, 1983. The protocol was signed by Dr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao, Union Deputy Minister for Electronics and Shri Lawrent Fabius, French Minister for Industry and Research.

It has been agreed to initiate concrete steps for implementation

of the protocol within three months.

ANCE INDIA USA

Date : Jun 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

HOLLAND

Rs. 700 Million Worth Dutch Assistance to India

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 04, 1983 on Rs. 700 million Dutch assistance to India:

The Netherlands will provide India loan assistance worth Rs. 700 million(Dutch Guilders 190 million) for the year 1983. This assistance will be used for importing various types of equipment from Netherlands as well as for financing the local costs of development projects like NABARD, Rural Drinking Water Supply etc. This was decided in recent consul--95>

tations held here between the officials of the Netherlands and Government of India.

The Netherlands is providing assistance to India since 1963-64 and so far it has given assistance worth Rs. 9060 million (Dutch Guilders 2427 million). The Dutch assistance has been used in importing mainly capital goods and fertilisers etc. A sizable part of the Dutch assistance was also made available for financing drinking water supply projects in rural areas.

The Netherlands has always shown keen interest in broadening its economic and technical cooperation with India and as a result India is the largest recipient of bilateral assistance from the Netherlands. This assistance is in the form of concessional loan carrying interest rate of 2.5 per cent per annum and is repayable over 30 years.

DIA THE NETHERLANDS USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Jun 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Indo-Nepal Joint Venture Cement Plant

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 11, 1983 on the Indo-Nepal joint venture cement plant:

A four-member Indian delegation led by Shri C. K. Modi, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industry, was in Kathmandu in the first week of this month to finalise the various issues relating to setting up of Indo-Nepal Joint Venture Cement Plant. The plant which is to be set up at Jaljale in the Udaipur District of Nepal is expected to have an annual production capacity of 4,00,000 tonnes. When constructed, it would be the largest cement plant in Nepal.

Construction work on the project is expected to start in 1985 and be completed by mid-1989 at the estimated cost of Rs. 1060 million at 1982 prices.

The Government has designated Cement Corporation of India as the Indian partner in the proposed joint venture project. The corporation would hold 45 percent of the equity capital on behalf of the Government of India while the Nepalese Government would hold 55 percent. It is also envisaged that EXIM Bank would extend a certain amount of credit to the project to cover the cost of import of capital goods from India. The understanding reached by the delegation in this connection is expected to be formalised in a joint venture agreement between the two Governments in the near future.

The project marks yet another significant milestone in the long and fruitful history of Indo-Nepal cooperation in numerous sectors.

It will be recalled that an assurance had been given by our Foreign Minister during Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa's visit to India in February this year to proceed expeditiously with the implementation of this project. Pursuant to this assurance, the Indian team visited Kathmandu to finalise the details relating to implementation of the project. -96>

PAL INDIA USA MALI **Date :** Jun 11, 1983

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission in Islamabad

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 04, 1983 on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the concluding session of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission in Islamabad:

First of all, I would like to thank, on behalf of my delegation, the Government of Pakistan for the warm hospitality extended to us during our stay here. I am indeed grateful for the excellent arrangements made for the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission which contributed in no small measure to its successful outcome. I am gratified that the four sub-commissions which were charged with the task of formulating concrete proposals for bilateral cooperation in different areas like economic cooperation, travel and tourism, consular matters, information, education, social sciences, culture and trade have been able to come up with suggestions whose implementation will go a long way in generating goodwill and the cooperative spirit between the two countries. I am told that never before have so many persons from both countries dealing with such diverse subjects been involved together in an exercise to find solutions to problems. I would like to offer my congratulations to members of both the delegations. I am hopeful that the spirit of good neighbourliness and friendship that has pervaded our deliberations in the last four days will continue to prevail so that a wholesome and forward looking substantive content is given to our relationship.

As I said in my inaugural statement, steps taken by the two countries in the direction of cooperation, however, small or merely utilitarian they might seem, benefit the common man in both countries and, therefore, ought to be sustained and promoted. This Joint Commission has the unique privilege of dealing with matters affecting that common man whether it is reduced postal rates, through railway bookings, better communications or liberalisation of travel facilities. A special responsibility rests on us because what we do affects persons, who are poor, distant and longing for contacts and to whose happiness we have the responsibility to contribute.

In quest of the larger objective of fostering friendship and

understanding between our two peoples, we are keen that travel should be eased, cultural contacts increased and our experiences in building for a better future shared on the basis of mutuality of benefit.

It is clear that in our relations the Joint Commission will have an important role to play and function to perform. We have noted with satisfaction that before our next session in 1984, all the four sub-commissions will again meet in the next few months. I hope that officials of both countries would meanwhile give thought to proposals made by each other. In this intervening period I would particularly wish that there be a special concentration on those areas in which the progress has been comparatively less. Further, a very important aspect is the implementation of decisions taken. I hope that both our countries will take swift action to implement agreed proposals. I can assure you that on our part, we will take whatever action is required at the earliest.

At this time yesterday I was in Mohenjodaro, I was deeply moved to see the legacy of that great civilisation. History tells us that the people of the Indus Valley had extensive contacts in many fields with people of other distant lands. As we set out to open a new and purposeful chapter in the history of our two countries with the setting up of the Joint Com--97>

mission, let us be guided by the spirit of Mohenjodaro which stands as a monument to the innovative spirit of man which time cannot erase.

I am not given to exaggeration but I want to share my joy at the modest but useful progress made in the last four days.

I would, once again, like to thank you, Mr. Foreign Minister, members of your delegation and the Government of Pakistan for your kindness and the excellent manner we were looked after during our stay here. I would particularly like to thank the conference staff for the valuable help they gave to my delegation which enabled us to finish our work in time. All of us will retain very pleasant memories of our stay here in connection with the inaugural session of our Joint Commission. We look forward, Excellency, to welcoming you in our country in a few months in our endeavours to further cooperation in the South Asian region, a process which has a new dimension of its own.

KISTAN INDIA USA **Date :** Jun 04, 1983

Volume No

PAKISTAN

First Meeting of Joint Commission - Report Signed

The following report was signed on the conclusion of the first meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission held in Islamabad from June 1 to 4, 1983:

In pursuance of agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India on the establishment of a Joint Commission signed at New Delhi on 10 March 1983, with a view to strengthening understanding and to promote cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industry, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, information, scientific and technological fields, the first meeting of the Joint Commission was held in Islamabad on June 1-4, 1983.

The Pakistan delegation was led by His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Indian delegation was led by His Excellency Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs.

At the inaugural session of the Joint Commission held on June 1, 1983, the two Foreign Ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the agreement. Reaffirming the resolve of their Governments to foster good-neighbourly and harmonious relations between the two countries, they expressed gratification at the establishment of the Joint Commission which would provide an institutional framework for promotion of bilateral cooperation.

It was agreed to appoint four Sub-Commissions to deal with the various subjects as specified below:

1. Economic, health, scientific and technological (including agriculture, communications & industry).

II Trade.

III. Information, education, social sciences, culture & sports.

IV. Travel, tourism and consular matters.

The Sub-Commissions held a number of working sessions during which both sides put forward concrete proposals for cooperation in various areas.

Discussions in the Joint Commission as well as the Sub-Commissions were held in a cordial atmosphere, reflecting a constructive and positive attitude. It was realised that confidence-building and cooperation was a continuous process and that some of the proposals discussed at the first meeting would require further examination and negotiations.

The attached reports submitted by the Sub-Commissions were adopted by the Joint Commission. The main conclusions -98>

of the joint commission are as follows:

SUB-COMMISSION-I

ECONOMIC MATTERS (INCLUDING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNICATIONS), HEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION.

AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION: Discussions took place on Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between the two airlines. It was noted with satisfaction that the competent taxation authorities of the two countries have already agreed to hold negotiations during July 18-23, 1983 at Islamabad on the subject of avoidance of double taxation, to review the existing position and explore the possibility of concluding a comprehensive tax treaty or a limited treaty applicable to airlines only.

PLANNING: Consultations on long-term planning would be initiated with the setting up of a Working Group and the organisation of a Seminar as early as possible.

INDUSTRY: The two sides agreed to encourage visits of businessmen and industrialists in order to identify opportunities for collaboration between the entrepreneurs of the two countries and establish projects based on such cooperation.

The Indian side indicated that there were good prospects of technological cooperation and supply of machinery, in such areas as manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements, chemicals and dyes, dairy products and equipment, electrical equipment, process control equipment and compressors. The Pakistan side took note of the above proposals.

The Indian side suggested that areas and sectors of industries wherein the two countries can cooperate in the establishment of joint ventures in third countries, especially in North Africa and West Asia, be explored, which was noted by the Pakistani side.

The two sides agreed on the exchange of visits, and of information on the experiences of development programmes of small scale and cottage industries.

AGRICULTURE: Both sides recognized the need for cooperation in agriculture. It was agreed in principle that the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council and the Indian Council for

Agricultural Research would enter into an agreement providing inter alia, for exchange of scientists, technologists and experts, germ plasm and breeding materials, scientific literature, information and methodologies and participation of the scientists, technologists and experts in each other's seminars, symposia, workshops, etc. Both sides also agreed to explore the possibility of cooperation between other specialised institutions in the field of agricultural research.

COMMUNICATIONS - TELECOMMUNICATION: It was mutually agreed that existing telecommunication facilities between the two countries would be improved and augmented by adding more channels. Exchange of visits and discussions between the telecommunication executives of the two countries would take place with a view to improving cooperation and coordination of telecommunication operations. It was also decided that the installation of the broad-band coaxial cable system between Lahore and Amritsar would be taken up with priority.

RAILWAYS: An agreement was reached in principle that passengers from either country should be afforded the facility of purchase of through tickets from the points of entrainment in one country to the points of detrainment in the other. It was also agreed that customs and immigration facilities for passengers of either country should be organised on the Indian side at Amritsar.

SHIPPING: The Sub-Commission reviewed the scope and implementation of the Protocol on Resumption of Shipping concluded between the two countries in New Delhi on 15th of January, 1975. The Protocol is presently confined to the carriage of bilateral trade only i.e. trade which originates in India and is destined for Pakistan and vice versa. The Pakistan delegation proposed that the scope of the -99>

Protocol should be expanded. The Indian delegation welcomed the suggestion and stated that the carriage of all 3rd country cargo should be included within the scope of the Protocol. The matter could be further examined.

POSTAL SERVICES: Pakistan has reduced postage rates on letters and postcards, both surface and air, as well as on aerograms posted for India by 15 per cent effective from 1.7.1982. India has reduced, with effect from 1.6.1982, postage rates for Pakistan by 15 per cent in case of all categories of letter post items and postal parcels sent by air except aerograms. In case of surface articles, India has, between 1977 and June 1982, progressively reduced postage rates by 37 per cent for all categories of letter post items and by 15 per cent for parcel posts.

The Pakistan delegation agreed to recommend to the Government of Pakistan to further reduce postage on surface mail letters, book post upto 20 grams and post cards by another 22 per cent and on all other items of postal mail, both by air and surface, by 15 per cent. Indian side agreed similarly to recommend to the Government of India to reduce the rate for aerograms also by 15 per cent.

HEALTH: Both the parties agreed that in the field of Health the following areas could provide the basis for useful mutual cooperation:

(i) Exchange of information, (ii) communicable diseases control, (iii) research, (iv) traditional medicine, (v) population family welfare and (vi) primary health care. Details of collaborative programmes can be worked out after exchange of visits of experts and health administrators, which would begin as soon as possible.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: Discussions took place on mutual cooperation in the field of science and technology. In this context, reference was made to the areas identified by the science and technology Working Group under the aegis of South Asia Regional Cooperation. It was agreed that exchange of delegations may take place between the two countries to suggest concrete measures for cooperation in such areas as clean energy, metallurgy, marine sciences, genetic engineering and bio-technology, medical research, environment (with special reference to population control) and optics.

SUB-COMMISSION-II

(TRADE)

Both sides reiterated their keen desire to expand bilateral trade. With this objective, views were exchanged on the question of concluding a new trade agreement on the basis of mutuality of advantage. It was agreed to work purposefully towards formulation of feasible approaches to bilateral trade that would take care of the major concerns of each side, and at the same time, would lead to further improvement of trade between the two countries.

In the discussion on other items, it was recognised that these were interlinked with the measures to increase trade and would be discussed when the new trade agreement is finalised.

SUB-COMMISSION-III

(INFORMATION, EDUCATION, SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURE AND SPORTS)

An agreed Programme of cooperation relating to exchanges in Information, school education, higher education, archaeology, museums, archives, libraries, exhibitions and sports was prepared. It was decided to continue discussions on mutual cooperation regarding exchange of writers, poets and in the fields of social sciences, performing arts, conservation of cultural property, anthropological studies, copyright and book promotion.

The Indian side presented a draft agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries and the Pakistan side presented a draft Agreement regarding exchange of archival materials. The two -100>

drafts would be examined for further discussions.

SUB - COMMISSION - IV (TRAVEL, TOURISM AND CONSULAR)

Detailed discussions were held on travel, tourism and consular matters. In particular, views were exchanged on the promotion of group tourism, travel, visits of businessmen and organised groups of academics and professionals, visits to religious shrines and, exchange of civilian detenues in terms of the Protocol on Consular Access.

A number of measures to facilitate travel between the two countries including visits of businessmen and organised groups of professionals and academics were agreed to. Furthermore, agreement was reached on the need to promote group tourism between the two countries. Measures to expedite exchange of civilian prisoners between the two countries were also agreed upon.

The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction at the results achieved during the first meeting. They were confident that the Joint Commission would facilitate the strengthening of mutual understanding and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

The Foreign Minister of India expressed gratitude for the reception and hospitality extended to the Indian delegation by the Government of Pakistan.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Joint Commission would be held in India in 1984. Meanwhile Sub-Commissions I and II would meet in Islamabad and Sub Commissions III and IV in New Delhi before the end of the year.

In addition to the deliberations of the Joint Commission, the two Foreign Ministers also exchanged views on a number of subjects of common interest. Recalling the statement issued after the meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India on 1 November 1982, the two Ministers reiterated the commitment of their Governments to hold further discussions at an early mutually agreed date, on Pakistan's proposal for an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force and India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. Sd/-

(Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan) Minister of Foreign Affairs Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Sd/-

(P. V. Narasimha Rao) Minister of External Affairs Government of India

KISTAN USA INDIA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

PHILIPPINES

Indo-Philippines Bilateral Trade Protocol Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 25, 1983 on the signing of an Indo-Philippines trade protocol:

India and Philippines have agreed to achieve a level of bilateral trade of US \$ 100 million by 1984-85 on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. The bilateral trade had declined to US \$ 18 million in 1982 from US \$ 41 million in 1981. A trade protocol to this effect was signed in Manila which provided for ex--101>

change of commodities of mutual interest, in the first meeting of the Indo-Philippines Joint Trade Committee held in Manila from June 21 to 23, 1983. The Indian side was led by Shri P. A. Sangma, Deputy Minister for Commerce, and the Philippines side was led by Mr. Vicente B. Valdepenas, Jr. Deputy Minister for trade and industry.

Both sides agreed to work towards conclusion of long term arrangements to cover the period July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1988 and for this purpose a Joint Working Group composed of five representatives from each country would work out the quantities, values and other details pertinent to such long term supply agerement. The Working Group will submit its report by December 30, 1983 and this Report will be considered at the next meeting of the Joint Trade Committee to be held in New Delhi in 1984, at a mutually convenient date.

The items identified for the purpose of long term arrangement envisages export of nickel briquettes, phophatic fertilizers, copper rods and bars, PVC Resin and Abaca pulp (Manila Hemp) from Philippines and export of iron ore pellets, finished leather, engineering equipments (textile machinery, railway wagons and coaches, etc.) from India.

The Philippines side expressed the desire for increasing the bilateral trade to a level of US \$ 325 million by 1988. They also expressed interest in Indian parties setting up joint ventures in machine tools, diesel engines and pharmaceuticals aspirin and antibiotics), feed stuff for animals, rehabilitation of textile plants and electronics and in the production of cashew, rubber and cotton, besides a desire to set up joint ventures in India.

An invitation has been extended to Philippines side to participate in the India International Trade Fair-1983, in New Delhi.

ILIPPINES INDIA USA **Date :** Jun 25, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN TOUR

Peace and Development

The following is the text of the Raul Prebisch Lecture by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, at Belgrade on Jun 08, 1983:

It is an honour to deliver the second Raul Prebisch lecture, as UNCTAD meets again in this city whose name is linked with freedom and friendship. Dr. Prebisch's theoretical insights into the economic realities of our world, his hope-sustaining vision and eloquence in advocating new policies, and his exertion in giving institutional shape to his pioneering ideas place us all in his debt. We welcomed him in New Delhi when he received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. I am glad to express again our regard and gratitude to this world citizen. The theme of my lecture is peace and development. What could be more basic to our lives? Even the affluent look to further development. As for us, the poor and under-developed, how can we survive without it? Development itself is entirely dependent on peace and harmony within nations, and internationally. Most of what I have to say has been said by me and by others many times over. It is a case of banging on a closed door in the hope of its opening some day some time. The only -102>

solace is that little by little a few more are joining in. But when there is pressure from some quarter, some withdraw. For instance, the decisions taken at the Non Aligned Conference in New Delhi were unanimous. Yet some participants of the Non-Aligned Movement did not speak up for our stand at subsequent meetings.

Time was when all over the world a handful of rich coexisted with and were surrounded by the poor. This could no longer be tolerated in the industrialized countries. But it is still so in many countries. Can it really be much prolonged? Either within countries or between nations is it not better to bring about the changes with understanding and harmony? That is all we ask.

Everybody agreed that there is a global economic crisis. It originated in the industrialized countries and has been in the making for some time. When, as a result of the Bretton Woods Conference, certain international financial institutions were set up, problems were not looked at in their totality nor was the changing world political situation taken into account. These institutions were meant primarily to promote the interests of advanced countries. At that time the majority of today's developing countries were not independent, so their legitimate interests went unrepresented and the internal contradictions inherent in the system soon became apparent. This basic structural flaw distorts the functioning of these institutions. It is not surprising that they have failed at the first crucial test. What was initially supposed to be advantageous to the developed but not specially helpful to the developing has turned out to be bad for both.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank functioned with some predictability and helped the process of early post-war recovery, on which the prosperity of the sixties was based. But this prosperity was limited to only a few. Countries with dominant voting rights and with reserve currencies use these institutions as vehicles of their particular national objectives, specially as regards capital movements, exchange rates and liquidity.

It has been said that the economies of some important countries are recovering. Not all share this optimism. The ingredients of substantial improvement are not yet in sight, nor have major problems been solved. I am told that in 1982 the world as a whole had a negative growth rate. In industrialized countries the annual rate of growth has fallen from an average of 5 to 2 per cent or less. In five years the affluent countries have lost an extra income of more than \$ 2,000 billion. One-fifth to one-third of plant capacity is idle. Over 10 per cent of their working force is unemployed.

The poorer countries have been hit even harder. Within the international community, as in any society, the brunt of suffering falls on the weakest. To the affluent the crisis means loss of additionality; to the poor a shrinking of the little they have. Contraction in economic activity in poorer countries directly causes widespread distress, for they have no cushion of social security. Thus is the crisis of the developed transmitted to the developing, the ill wind from the North creating uncontrollable eddies in the South.

And this, just when developing countries, the step-children of the Industrial Revolution, had ventured to expect that their hard-won political independence and years of sustained effort would break the vicious circle of poverty, low investment low production and more poverty.

The belated increase of IMF quotas and the arrangements being made with central banks and governments for debt recovery are clear admissions that basic reforms are overdue. When developed countries subsidize and protect their agriculture even when it is inefficient, reasons are found to shield them from the discipline of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs (GATT). But when developing countries promote exports of manufactures through subsidies and other incentives they are criticized. The age-old argument that infant industries need protection until they can compete with established and entrenched giant corporations is conveniently ig-

nored. On the contrary, when developing countries become efficient in some labour-intensive industries, such as textiles and handlooms, special schemes are devised to prevent them from competing in the markets of developed countries. Such special schemes are outside the established principles of GATT. Yet, year after year, they are operated in its full knowledge and tacit approval. In fact, GATT's attempt at tariff reduction and trade liberalization includes mainly those goods which interest industrially developed countries. The concept of a multilateral trading system is praised, yet quietly sidetracked whenever it suits the strong. Increasingly, trade is managed. Market sharing is prepared to the lowering of barriers. It is self-evident that while immediate help is essential to overcome balance of payments difficulties, the more lasting solution is to restructure global financial and trading systems so that the preoccupation of powerful nations with their immediate domestic issues does not

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damage the poor, or override their own long-term interest.

The picture of inefficiency and poverty in developing countries is so persistently projected that few take the trouble of ascertaining the considerable advances which have been made in the face of tremendous odds. In the last three decades, since their independence, the real national output of developing countries taken together has risen four and a half times. Notwithstanding population explosions, the per capita income has more than doubled, industrial output has increased seven times, capital formation 10 to 11 times, and enrolment in institutions of higher learning 15 to 16 times.

Most of this effort has come from the labour and savings of our own peoples. In India, for example, since 1951 the investment in development has been \$ 193 billion. Over 87 per cent of this has come from domestic resources, the rest from credits which we have scrupulously repaid, and a small part as grants. This help, though small, is crucial, for it represents the essential element of change. Although developed countries have not always honoured their assurance of support, by and large, developing countries have reached the targets of the first two International Development Strategies.

We expected this groundwork for eventual self-reliance to achieve a growth rate of 7 per cent per year in the Third Development Decade. But commodity prices have collapsed to levels which prevailed in the Great Depression of the 30s. Our exports are obstructed by new barriers and we are compelled to pay more for imports. Exchanges in trade remain unequal, Wilth interest rates mounting, debt servicing charges have imposed heavy strains. The rate of growth of developing countries as a whole has dropped, although my own country and a handful of others have managed to maintain their momentum.

Development has been far from easy for us. Infrastructural inadequacies are implicit in the very nature of underdevelopment. Those who help are tempted to interefere. International institutions want to pressurize and change policies, not appreciating the compulsions of our circumstances. Fast moving communication technology distracts our people with the dazzle of the affluent. In the last three centuries, Europe and America have dominated the world economically, politically and culturally. There, capitalism, socialism and communism developed in their many forms, influenced the thinking patterns of people elsewhere, and disturbed the traditional skein of obligations of African and Asian societies. They focussed attention on getting rather than giving, on rights rather than responsibilities. In many societies the factors that made for emotional security have been rent asunder. The continuance of colonial educational systems perpetuate the psychology of selfcriticism and imitation. Educated articulate persons view progress and development in terms of the level of goods and

services they can command, and not the inherent self-reliant strength generated in the economy. Transnational advertising arouses new desires which distort economic priorities, and lure people into artificial consumption patterns -104>

to the neglect of natural resources - one example is the spread of bottle-feeding in preference to breast-feeding. The natural nutritive value of grain and other edibles is removed only to be replaced by artificial additives, increasing the cost, the effort and even possible health hazards, to say nothing of sacrificing flavour. Our countries are deprived of the fruits of growth. In this, as indeed in all ventures, including the international sale of arms, the motive is profit.

Changes are inevitable. How do we ensure that they are consistent with our long-term goals, and realistic enough to carry conviction with those who implement major decisions? They cannot come about by wishful thinking. The attention of Governments must be reoriented to the problems of the underprivileged sections of the world community. Developing countries generate 20 per cent of the world's output, absorb 30 per cent of the total exports of developed countries and, in the seventies, had higher rates of investment; why should they be denied their rightful share in decision-making?

"Debt crises" are there because private international banking, alert and sensitive as it is to opportunities for profitable recycling, cannot perform the function which, by its very nature, can be under taken only by suitably strengthened international organizations dealing with problems of money and finance for a developing world economy. Strong international organizations must be truly representative of the international community. To consider these matters we have called for a conference with universal participation. The mutuality of interests of different nations and peoples must be fully recognized. Hence the need for a New International Economic Order.

Industrialized countries have the wherewithal to rectify the damage (when it is discovered) caused by industry, whether to the landscape or to human health. The developing are caught in a vice. We must use fertilizers, pesticides etc. to feed the ever increasing number of mouths, even though we are not ignorant of the likely harmful consequences, just as in some industrialized countries, workers who deal with asbestos and pesticides, to name only two items, and are in other hazardous occupations, expose themselves to the risks because they have nowhere else to go, no alternative jobs. Constant exposure to even low concentrations of certain substances has been found to cause cancer and other diseases. Poisonous substances spewed out in the soil or in the air are no respecters of boundaries. Environmental health is a global issue. After the Second World War, progress in technology was the key to the rapid development of the world economy. It has made weaponry and armaments more lethal and destructive and has changed methods of production in industry and agriculture, in transport and communication, greatly augmenting the productivity of men and machines. Here, as elsewhere, developing countries have lagged behind. The transfer of technology should be such as can be absorbed and adapted to their social and economic conditions, promoting self-development. When technology is transferred through private channels, by multi-national corporations, immediate profits become the guiding force. Isolated sections of the economies of developing countries become aligned to international markets and advanced areas, while the larger part remains backward, tagged to traditional modes of production. Such technology transfer does not transform the whole economy, and loses relevance to the majority of the people. Transfer of technology through private channels or the public sector should be made more meaningful. Technical assistance from UN agencies should be more realistically attuned to the lives of the people for whom programmes are intended, relying more on the experiences and expertise of developing countries themselves.

I am among those who believe that no sustained revival of the North is possible without the development of the South. The world is too integrated to permit of segmentation. Some countries cannot continue to prosper, ignoring stagnation in others. I have read that a third of the ex--105>

ports of the United States goes to developing countries, and a sixth of their work force is employed on this production. A programme of immediate measures should be adopted to reactivate the world economy. The Economic Declaration of the Non-Aligned Summit has spelt this out. UNCTAD-VI can delineate the major areas of such cooperation in trade, technology and commodity prices.

The high level of military expenditure in advanced economies has contributed greatly to the economic crisis. It impinges on other elements like cost, supply, demand, rate of accumulation of the reproductive capital, claims on research capacity and human skills, and the entire scheme of national priorities. For every hundred-fold rise in productive capacity, there seems to be a thousand-fold increase in destructive capacity.

Some governments say "arm today, disarm tomorrow". But today's arms can deny us our tomorrows. More potent means of destruction on earth and in space are being produced although the already existing nuclear stockpiles are sufficient for annihilation. What is spent on armaments is the equivalent of half of the total income of all developing countries. Resources for peace and development can be increased only as military budgets are scaled down. Military research and development consumes \$ 40 billion a

year and it is estimated that this effort, concentrated amongst six or seven nations, constitutes more than a fourth of the total global R & D efforts. It is possible to put military capability to alternative productive uses. How much brighter would the future of humankind be if nations collaboratively directed their R & D to global issues such as energy, nutrition and health, population control, urban redevelopment, pollution control and ecological conservation! Nuclear-weapons countries must give the lead but others, howsoever small, have to take similar decisions. As Prime Minister I know the demands made and the pressures exerted by public opinion for adequate levels of security. We are forced to spend more than we want to do because we are surrounded on all sides by countries spending a larger proportion of their GNP on defence, because the Indian Ocean is being increasingly militarized and because sophisticated weapons are being inducted selectively in several countries in pursuance of cold war policies. India has faced aggression five times; so we must be prepared to meet unprovoked and unexpected attack. My own attitude is not one of confrontation but of cooperation. We have taken all initiatives to end animosity and even when conditions are adverse, our hand is outstretched in friendship. Because of our national objectives, and my personal commitment to development, we have succeeded in keeping the proportion of defence expenditure around the same constant level of 3.5 per cent to 3.7 per cent of GNP over the last 17 years. This is the lowest in the world.

The Soviet Union and the United States have made some moves for discussions on arms control and limitation. We should like these two great nations and their allies to be bolder in moving forward towards peace, shedding mistrust, and reaching agreement on various disarmament measures. We wish they could agree on the non-use of nuclear arms and reaffirm faith in peaceful coexistence.

On this small planet of ours, there is no room for permanent enmities and irreversible alienations. We have to live side by side. As Buckminster Filler puts it, either war is obsolete or man is. We must recognize the inter-relation of security, development and environment. Nuclear and chemical weaponry is genocidal and ecocidal. True security is not the defence of this or that country but of the world as a whole. Not merely military security but the saving of life - our lives, of humans and all species. International relations must be reorganized gradually but surely on the basis of living and evolving together, starting by finding areas of commonality and enlarging them, identifying the links and strengthening them.

I am a soul in agony. As one who feels passionately about freedom, I cannot but be alarmed at the continuing, pushing domination, the new methods and forms of colonialism. This is all the more perni-

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cious because less obvious and recognizable. Except for a few places, the visible presence of foreign rule has gone. We are free to run our affairs and yet are we not bound by a new type, a surrogate colonialism? How else shall we describe the power of and pressures exerted through the monopoly control of capital; the withholding of superior technology; the political use of grain; the manipulation of information, so subtle and subliminal in influencing minds and attitudes? Is it not time for us to pause from our daily concerns to ponder over this new dependency? Instead of reacting, should we, the developing not think of action on our own?

Development is not merely economic or material, but something much wider, encompassing all aspects of our universe and of the human personality, no less than the environment. We cannot neglect the preservation of culture, the encouragement of the arts, in which I include the folk traditions. We must take cognizance of ancient lore, much of which was based on sound commonsense, of medicines from locally available herbs, of building materials more suited to climate and style of living. Every country must keep and enrich its special ethos. There is no conflict between this and modernity. Material well-being must be accompanied by the blossoming of our inner resources, sharpening our perception and enhancing our range of feeling. With expanding knowledge of the outer world, we should be able to look deeper within ourselves.

Peace is not merely the absence of war. It is not a passive concept, but a positive one. It is a feeling of well-being, of goodwill. I am asked if non-violence will work in today's world. Nothing ever works ideally. But the concept of non-violence can make an enormous difference. When Mahatma Gandhi practised nonviolence, he did not mean just the absence of violent acts but the avoidance of violent words and even thoughts. Non-violence is neither cowardice nor resignation. On the contrary, an unarmed crusader needs far more determination, discipline and daring. Definitions of right and wrong are coloured by ideologies. In truth the only Right is that which pre-eminently ensures the good of all living creatures. Let that message go from this hall to encircle the globe.

Here is Belgrade all nations, rich and poor, are gathered for a comprehensive review of the problems of trade and development at the Sixth Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Many of the issues to which I have referred will be discussed. I give my good wishes for the deliberations of the Conference and hope that the outcome will reassure the man who built UNCTAD in its early years, and bring renewed hope to all humankind.

DIA YUGOSLAVIA USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU **Date :** Jun 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN TOUR

Prime Minister's Address to Yugoslav Federal Assembly

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 09, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at Belgrade:

Mr. President, Distinguished Members of Parliament, I thank you for the warm words you have spoken about me and my country. To address the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is an honour. It betokens your regard for our endeavours. I bring you greetings from the people and Parliament of India, which hold Yugoslavia in the highest esteem and affection.

There is a long and well-established tradition of consultation between our two countries, going back to the days when the voices of Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru, with their message of independence, humanity and peace, rang throughout the world. President Tito has left a great legacy for you and for us. I know that the Government and people of Yugoslavia cherish and will further enhance the bequest. I had the privilege of meeting -107>

President Tito many times. I carried with me an abiding impression of a man of stature, dedication, and deep human understanding. His monumental contributions to the Non-Alignment Movement and the promotion of international harmony will be long remembered.

The Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Parliament of India share a universal vision. A nation's parliament is more than a meeting place of its elected representatives. It is custodian of its vision and of its ethos. Its legal authority is limited by its frontiers. But when a nation stands for high principles and makes the world's concerns its own, the moral authority of its Parliament transcends geographical boundaries.

The histories of our two peoples have had many vicissitudes, in the course of which we have experienced success as well as travail. We have experienced the humiliation of foreign rule and the exhilaration of regaining freedom through our own heroic struggle. Yugoslavia's fight for independence was different from India's but our tasks of nation-building are similar. We have both forged democratic federations out of demographically diverse elements and are engaged in strengthening the productive fibre of our countries and raising the economic standards of our peoples.

However, so swift are events that Governments must always be prepared for the unexpected and to face fresh challenges. New concepts have to be evolved all. the time. We must break through the chains of antiquated thought processes. In the development of scientific thinking as in the shaping of a nation, as we analyse our evolving situations and processes of change, we find that answers to crucial questions are to be found at home, within our own traditions and through our own experience.

Development has to be self-generated and self-sustaining, relevant to the traditions and circumstances of our own countries. Even the words "developed" and "developing" are products of the era immediately following the Second World War. They stress statistical parameters like the GNP and per capita income, ignoring basic economic strength and the cultural and phychological factors that make for resilience, inner strength and stability. A country is supposed to be evolved according to its approximation to the levels of material possessions prevalent in industrially advanced societies. That is not how we see ourselves yet it seems almost impossible to get others to look beyond such stereotypes. Real growth is based, above all, on one's own material, intellectual and moral resources. There is increasing awareness within the Non-Aligned world of the value, and indeed the compelling necessity, of this kind of integrity. Every country has problems which are peculiar to it and others which are global. Solutions must take both into account and must be our own, at the same time partaking of the best in the world at large, in the broadest spirit of internationalism.

Your country and mine do not wish to be resigned to roles assigned by others. We do not subordinate our decisions to the indications or interests of others. Throughout history, those with economic wealth and military prowess assumed superiority and the right to dominate. Formerly this aggrandisement took the form of direct subjugation. Now it expresses itself through blocpolitics, the arms race, strategies of deterrence, and interference in the affairs of the not so strong.

At the first Summit of the Non-Aligned held in Belgrade under President Tito's chairmanship, Jawaharlal Nehru said: "The power of nations assembled here is not military power or economic. Nonetheless, it is power". This vital idea offers some hope of the possibility of Governments being weaned away from their fixation about military power and its variants. Small nations have dramatically demonstrated that military power cannot long prevail over the spirit of a people. It is the prerogative of the Non-Aligned Movement to urge the acceptance of this reality. NonAlignment avoids the extremes of cynical Realpolitik and over - .108>

simple idealism - both of which have led to disastrous consequences. The Non-Aligned view does not deny the reality of power in international politics but it seeks to regulate it and redefine it more appropriately to our age, and to divert it into channels of cooperation rather than confrontation. Embattled alliances and the balancing of power were not working even in the pre-nuclear age. That approach has been rendered untenable by advances in technology but governments refuse to take a broader view and still base their nuclear programme on outdated political assumptions, such as first-strike capacity and limited and winnable nuclear wars. Nuclear-weapons States have accumulated stockpiles of armaments for which there are targets enough. Their overkill capacity makes notions of parity, deterrence and superiority irrelevant.

A viable way out of this dilemma is the programme suggested at the Special Session on Disarmament and iterated at the recent Non-Aligned Summit. We urge all nuclear-weapons States to summon the political will not to use nuclear weapons in any circumstances.

The powerful would like Non-Aligned countries to concern themselves only with development, deferring questions of disarmament to them. But a nuclear war would be as much of a menace to the uninvolved, and we have more to lose. How can we sit by helplessly? More and more people within the aligned countries are veering round to the view that one cannot think of and prepare for war, yet expect peace. This growing public opinion cuts across political parties, embracing all thoughtful people. Life is for Peace.

Along with the Non-Aligned and neutral countries of Europe, Yugoslavia has worked for detente in Europe and for reducing confrontation between East and West. India welcomed detente in Europe and still does but it has to be extended to other areas also.

Some Governments seem to think destabilisation is a game. Many developing countries are subject to some kind of interference. Even the lessening of tensions between East and West, did not correspondingly diminish such pressure. The level of armaments in the region of the Indian Ocean has increased alarmingly. Can we watch these events apathetically? The Non-Aligned have spoken out with clear voices. We must persevere for our own security.

The paradox is that while everything is constantly changing, the human mind, the very matrix of change, is itself reluctant to change. The brilliant few are at the apex of scientific discoveries and technological innovation. But users do not realize or do not care about the implications of their shortsighted actions. What I find most sad is that when violence or cruelty become familiar, the sense of shock and revulsion decreases and ultimately apathy sets in and we tend to accept them as normal. Humankind is sunk in mediocrity, and the egocentricity of self. Is it for this that we are going to use or misuse the scintillating marvels of science and technology? Increasing specialisation precludes most people from viewing knowledge in its entirety. While technology grows apace and in space, here on Earth there is a chance after all for decentralisation and self-reliance for ordinary people and groups. But will the big concerns permit it?

There can be no freedom, when there is fear - fear of war or fear of want. Or for that matter when our desires are so suavely guided in directions which suit the interest of others.

We are awakening to evils but still not willing to pay the price to remedy them even though it may be only for a short-time. These challenges, threatening but also exciting, need a reorientation in not only in institutions but of ourselves - as thinking individuals.

No matter what one does, vested interests are soon created and most people would rather put up with a known evil than jettison the familiar for something -109>

new. But we are on the tiger's back. Technology will not stop and is pushing us onwards. What we can control is our own reaction. And here those who count stick to the old ways. We must prepare for the future, mould our lives to the marvels opening out through genetic engineering and computer technology. We must use science to meet the needs of the poor, so that they too can stand on their own feet and instead of asking and taking, be in a position to contribute talent and strength to a common endeavour.

Once again my grateful thanks and good wishes to you all.

DIA YUGOSLAVIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Jun 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN TOUR

Indo-Yugoslav Joint Communique

The following is the Joint Communique on the official visit of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 8 to 10 June, 1983:

At the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of the Federal Executive Council, Madame Milka Planinc, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 8 to 10 June, 1983.

During her stay in Yugoslavia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi, held talks with the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Mika Spiljak and the President of the Federal Executive Council, Madame Milka Planinc, on the development of bilateral cooperation in all fields, and on the major issues of international relations, with particular regard to the future activities of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the talks which were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and full understanding, the two sides expressed the identity or similarity in their views and positions. The two sides emphasised their readiness to contribute actively, along with other member countries to the Non-Aligned Movement's efforts for strengthening world peace and promoting international political and economic cooperation on a basis of equality, in the spirit of active and peaceful co-existence, and in accordance with the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi.

The Prime Minister of India visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre, paid tribute to the late President Tito and laid flowers on his tomb.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressed the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at a joint session of both Chambers of the Assembly.

The two sides noted with satisfaction, the successful all round growth of bilateral relations, the basis and principles of which were established by President Tito and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and reaffirmed high-level contacts over the years between the leaders of the two countries. They also declared their resolve to further strengthen their friendship and to expand long term cooperation in different fields; in particular, it would be the endeavour of both sides to enlarge and diversify trade and economic cooperation. It was agreed that the on-going meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee should examine the problems involved and suggest concrete long-term measures to achieve this objective. The two sides expressed their readiness to promote further trade and economic cooperation between Egypt, India and Yugoslavia within the framework of their tripartite agreement on trade expansion and economic cooperation.

The two sides noted that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Govern-

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ment of Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in March, 1983 had reaffirmed the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, and strengthened its unity, solidarity and capacity for acting effectively as a positive independent and non-bloc force in international relations. They expressed their confidence that the Movement and the policy of Non-Alignment would play a vital role in the efforts for reducing international tensions, through cooperation and constructive political dialogue.

The two sides reiterated their dedication to the principles and goals of Non-Alignment and expressed their resolve to cooperate in the broadest possible way with other Non-Aligned countries to give effect to the New Delhi Message and the Final Declaration of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries.

The Yugoslav side expressed appreciation of the contribution of India and of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, personally, to the successful work of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries.

Reviewing the international situation, the two sides expressed their conviction that peace, independence, disarmament and development are inter-related. They voiced their grave concern over the continuing confrontation between the blocs, the arms race and the use of force or pressure in international relations which endanger world peace.

They drew attention to the escalating arms race which is a colossal waste of material and human resources and an increasing threat to the very survival of the human race. They reiterated the call the Non-Aligned countries made at the Seventh Summit Conference that urgent measures be taken to halt the arms race, reducing the level of nuclear armaments and initiating the process of general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under strict international control. They declared that they would welcome all effective steps taken towards this end and emphasised the need for all nuclear weapon States, particularly the two biggest nuclear powers, to accelerate negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament.

The two sides stressed the vital role of the U.N. in safeguarding world peace, promoting international cooperation and resolving world problems. They expressed their firm conviction that the participation of the largest possible number of Heads of State or Government at the forthcoming 38th Unga session, as recommended unanimously at the Seventh Summit Conference, would be an important contribution to reaffirming faith in the U.N. and strengthening its role in the resolution of the serious problems facing the present day world.

The two sides expressed concern at the continuation of tension and conflicts in West Asia, Southern Africa, South-West Asia and South-East Asia and Central America. They considered that a peaceful resolution of these crises could be achieved on the basis of respect for sovereignty and national independence, withdrawal of all foreign forces, non-interference and nonintervention in internal affairs and strict respect for the Non-Aligned status of countries, and the right of people to decide their own destiny.

The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Europe and South Asia.

They stressed the importance of the efforts of the Non-Aligned and neutral countries of Europe aimed at revitalising the CSCE process and bringing about a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and at the developing cooperation among the European countries on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, with a view to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

The two sides stressed the importance of developing cooperation and reducing tension in South Asia. The Yuguoslav side welcomed India's efforts to this end.

The two sides expressed their concern over the increasing great power military build-up in the Indian Ocean and called -111>

for meaningful steps to implement the U.N. Declaration of 1971 on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace, including the urgent convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolution and Non-Aligned Declarations.

The two sides reiterated the call of the Non-Aligned countries to Iran and Iraq to end their tragic and fratricidal conflict and resolve their differences by peaceful means. They expressed their conviction that an end to the conflict would strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The two sides expressed their deep disquiet at the continuing tensions and treat to peace in West Asia, due to the aggressive policies of Israel against the Palestinian people and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab countries. They condemned Israel's flagrant violation of the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and its disregard for the generally accepted norms of international conduct. They stated their firm conviction that a just, durable peace in the area could be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement which calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the securing to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights, long denied them, including the right to establish a state of their own, as well as recognition of the rights of all States in the area to live in peace within secure borders. The two sides extended their full support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides declared their support to the countries of Africa and the OAU in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and apartheid and for safeguarding their independence and sovereignty. They emphasised the importance of the sections in the Final Declaration of the Seventh Summit Conference relating to Southern Africa. They strongly condemned the South African racist regime's wanton aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring States and its policy of destabilising of these peace-loving States as well as its illegal occupation of Namibia. They expressed full support and solidarity with the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO in their struggle to set up a fully independent sovereign State. They fully supported the decision of the recently concluded meeting of the U.N. Security Council on Namibia, emphasising that Security Council resolution No. 435 constitutes the only basis for the peaceful solution of the Namibian problem. The two sides underlined the necessity of implementing this resolution with a timebound framework and rejected attempts at linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the two sides noted that the inequitable economic relations between developing and developed countries constituted a danger to peace and stability. They pointed out the seriousness of the world economic crisis, with its increasingly adverse effects on the developing countries. The two sides recalled that the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries had put forward important proposals for resolving the crisis. They pointed out that these proposals were based on a recognition of the inter-dependence of the world economy which demanded a collective solution to a collective problem. These included the call for the early launching of global negotiations as a step towards restructuring of the international economic order, adoption of a programme of immediate measures, among which is the convening of an international conference of money and finance for development, with universal participation to give urgently needed relief to developing countries.

The two sides expressed the hope that the outcome of the 6th session of the UNCTAD being held in Belgrade would contribute to

the recovery of the world economy and to the strengthening of the position of the developing countries. In -112>

this context, they pointed to the importance of the decisions adopted at the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

The two sides reaffirmed the call made at the Seventh Summit Conference for increased economic cooperation among developing countries as an essential step to wards strengthening collective self-reliance which is a crucial element in their development, and in the larger cooperative effort of the developed and the developing countries for establishing a new international economic order.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit which is an important contribution to strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding between India and Yugoslavia. They expressed their readiness to continue contacts at different levels and to enhance cooperation both bilateral and in the international context, particularly within the Non-Aligned Movement, as part of the overall effort of the Non-Aligned countries to strengthen their ranks.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, expressed her sincere gratitude to the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to the President of the Federal Executive Council, Madame Milka Planinc, for the very cordial welcome and for the hospitality accorded to her and members of the party during their stay in Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the President of India, Giani Zail Singh, and on her own behalf, the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, extended an invitation to the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to pay an official visit to India.

The Prime Minister of India also invited the President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to pay an official visit to India.

The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

DIA YUGOSLAVIA EGYPT USA SPAIN FINLAND IRAN IRAQ ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE NAMIBIA CUBA

Date : Jun 09, 1983

Volume No

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN TOUR

Banquet Speech in Vienna

The following is the text of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's reply at the banquet hosted by the Austrian Chancellor on Jun 16, 1983 in Vienna:

Chancellor Sinowatz, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your gracious words about India and about me. It is always a pleasure to be in Austria and a privilege to be the first foreign guest after your inauguration as Chancellor.

The very word "Vienna" brings to mind all that is worthwhile - the essence of civilization.

It is not surprising that it has inspired such intellectual excellence, such a sound stirring music.

I cannot help remembering many previous visits - when I was young and again at the historical moment, prior to the agreement which ended the occupation of Austria by four powers. In his speech during my visit to Vienna in 1971, Chancellor Kreisky spoke of my father's intercession with the Soviet leaders in 1955 which made possible Austria's becoming Sovereign Again. That was the beginning of a new era and a new friendship in which Chancellor Kreisky played the star role. Dr. Kreisky has guided this country with sagacity, understanding and warmth. He has stood for the values which I cherish most, freedom, justice and equality.

In New Delhi recently we were glad to welcome about 80 Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned countries. Many other countries were represented by Foreign Ministers or other distinguished people. Among them was Austria, which is respected all over the world for its love -113>

of peace and its independence, and also valued by us for its solidarity with the Non-aligned Movement.

Austria and India judge world issues on their merits. The test is not whether our decisions meet with the approval of other powers but whether they are in tune with our ideals, and promote goodwill and cooperation in the world. We appreciated your efforts for the success of the Helsinki conference and later the Cancun Summit where we all missed Chancellor Kreisky.

The hope kindled in Helsinki and Cancun are yet to be fulfilled. Williamsburg has not taken us much farther. It is scant comfort that the spark has not been altogether extinguished. Mr. Chancellor, we in India are doing all we can to build a global consensus on a new international economic order. All peoples need to be assured that world leaders are asserting this political will.

Three problems cause concern to humanity: the growth of armament which endanger the future of the human race, the increasing disparity between the rich and the poor, amongst as well as within nations, and the deterioration of the environment, the wilful wounding of our earth. These problems as indeed all other are interrelated. We cannot see them in isolation nor deal with them in fragments. There has been no time without problems. Now they are more in number because of the ever increasing population, and infinitely more complex because of the phenomenal advance of science and technology. The difference is that for the first time we have the knowledge and capacity to solve them. What is lacking is the vision and the desire to act.

India's difficulties have always been and continue to be multitudinous. But we are not overwhelmed. Helplessness and resignation were transformed into determination to fighting colonial rule. In the last three and a half decades of freedom we have built an infrastructure which sustains our hope that we can solve our own problems and be of some help in the solution of the issues that bedevil the world at large.

Entering this magnificent palace, and the very room in which the Congress of Vienna was held more than 160 years ago, one is surrounded by history and reminded of the great continuity of Austria's involvement with the rest of Europe. We admire your traditions of intellectual endeavour, of excellencies in music, and the arts, your city planning and the preservation of woods. These contributions of the Austrian people to civilisation are symbolized by your capital. Vienna is a city of elegance and beauty but it is infinitely more. To paraphrase your great author Robert Musil, here, "All life's problems and events take on an incomparable mildness, softness and serenity, and at the same time an utterly transformed meaning".

Mr. Chancellor, over the years understanding and friendship between the peoples of Austria and India have consolidated. It is my sincere wish that the coming years will see its further growth. I thank you again for the warmth of the welcome which my party and I have received.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I request you to join me in a toast to the health of the Chancellor and Mrs. Sinowatz to the well-being of the Austrian people, and to friendship between our two countries.

STRIA USA INDIA FINLAND **Date :** Jun 16, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN TOUR

Europe and India

The following is the text of the address of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, at Dialogue Congress Western Europe-India organised by the Austrian College at Alpbach, Austria, on Jun 18, 1983:

The Alpbach Dialogues are a fine example of the intellectualearnestness and -114>

dynamism for which Austria is known. Naturally I am glad you have chosen India as this year's theme, because except for some scholars and others, Western Europe is largely unaware of India. Eminent people have come here from various countries and disciplines to discuss the bridges between us.

Indian philosophy has always taken a holistic view of the universe. Contemporary scientists, especially physicists, are now discovering this for themselves. Seeing the universe or any part of it in segments, trying to solve problems in isolation of time or place has led to crises of one kind or another. The balance is upset and the way paved for conflict. This is as true internationally, as for nations or for individuals.

India had an active and mutually enriching dialogue with all the early civilizations - the Mesopotamian, the Egyptian, the Iranian and the Chinese. Not only did cotton and teak, spices, peacocks and precious stones change hands, but a whole series of ideas and thought systems were shared. A French scholar has written a major paper on the extensive knowledge of India in pre-Aristotelian Greece. Pythagoreans imported Indian ideas into Greek philosophy and influenced Plato's thought. By Alexander's time, India's reputation for material and philosophical wealth was widespread in the Greek world. That was one of the attractions for the young Macedonian to come to our plains, bringing philosophers in his camp. In 300 BC Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus as Ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Scattered over our subcontinent are small communities which claim descent from various groups of Europeans who had wandered into India.

What was Indian civilization at the beginning of the Christian

Era? The Vedic religion had produced works of the highest metaphysical reach. Buddhism and Jainism had both flourished for 500 years with their message of non-injury. Notable works in metallurgy, medicine and statecraft had been composed. Panini had produced his grammer, hailed by modern linguistic philosophers as one of the triumphs of the human mind. Our scientists and seers had the breadth of vision to have a fair measure of the magnitude of the universe. They spoke of cycles of time stretching over thousands of millions of years. They described intensities of light brighter than a thousand suns. (Perhaps you know that this quotation from the Gita came spontaneously to Robert J. Oppenheimer's lips as he marvelled at the first atomic test). The European astronomer Laplace remarked: "It is India that gave us the ingenious method of expressing all numbers by ten symbols, each receiving a value of position as well as an absolute value; a profound and important idea which appears so simple to us now that we ignore its true merit". Along with the discovery of zero, goes the concept of number as infinity. This is much more than mere mathematics. Here, we are near the heart of Indian thought. Infinity added to infinite is still infinity; infinity subtracted from infinity remains obstinately infinite. This was reflected in cosmologies with universes "measureless as the sands of the Ganges". With the abstract, they combined the concrete, and accepted the interaction of mind and matter. Yoga was a system for integrated physical, mental and spiritual discipline. It is now being scientifically studied. Economically, India had come to be known as one of the richest countries with a flourishing maritime and overland foreign trade. In fact Pliny complained that luxuries from India were draining Rome of its gold. Isn't this amusing in the context of GATT?

What is more significant, a country of over 3 million square kilometres had been unified socially, and even politically, under the Mauryan Empire. Barring tribes in inaccessible forests, it had also been integrated into a single cultural system. The pan-Indian common market had already come into being. And the distinctive characteristic of the Indian civilization, its power of assimilation, had evolved. Also came the caste system, which initially could be compared to a kind of trade unionism and guaranteed security for in--115>

dividuals and groups, but unfortunately it lost flexibility, became petrified, dividing society into layers with the repugnant concept of the superiority or inferiority of certain professions.

From the earliest time the Indian social complex has been a mosaic, with each group retaining its colour and contour, its mores and habits, yet regarding itself a part of the whole. There is no doubt that weaker groups here, as elsewhere, were oppressed but, unlike some other societies, Indian society did not eliminate them. Ethnocide was alien to the Indian mind. Throughout history numerous racial and linguistic groups have poured into India. They stayed to become Indians and found a niche in the elaborate social hierararchy. They introduced skills and crafts. The variety of their customs, garbs and words influenced Indian living. This infused tremendous vitality and creativity in the arts, sciences and commerce. Buddhism spread to near and far lands. Pilgrims and scholars journeved to study in our universities. The power of assimilation stood India in good stead in its encounter with Islam. Conquering warriors became Indian kings. Islamic holy men became Indian saints. The wealth of Indian science was avidly sought by Arab savants. Contacts with the outgoing cultures of Arabs, Iranians, Afghans, Central Asians and Turks ushered in new heights of achievement in our music, architecture, literature and philosophy. The Arabs once again took Indian thought to Europe in the age when the great Islamic universities in Spain and elsewhere were paving the way for the Renaissance.

How did this India allow itself to be conquered by a handful of Europeans? Vasco da Gama had come to India before Babar. But it was the great Mughals, who rose and ruled. However, in the 18th century, Europe's colonising and conquering adventurism, which had found expression in the New World, turned eastwards. Within a couple of decades in the second half of that century, Europe - or rather Britain - had extended its sway over this vast country. India was the classic European colony. Europeans came because in those fabled days of Golconda it was the richest country in the world. A few decades ago they left it one of the poorest.

In the last 100 to 150 years of foreign rule, new knowledge of Europe did reach us. But it would be wrong to consider it a consequence of foreign rule; for unconquered countries like Japan aodpted even more European technology and organizational skills.

Many perceptive Indians hailed and welcomed the political ideas and science of the West as the only means for India's regeneration. Rammohun Roy, a profound scholar in Sanskrit and Persian, was the first of our moderns. He led the movement for Western education and for women's emancipation and foresaw a new age in which all nations would be equal partners. Vivekananda returned from the Conference of Religions in Chicago, enthused by the dynamism of the West and aflame with the desire to shake his own people out of their apathy. But before his return he had sowed a seed of interest in Indian philosophy. Tagore, more gentle and poetic, travelled widely leaving his own impact on Europe and the Americas. Mahatma Gandhi was strongly influenced by Christianity, by the thinking of Emerson and Thoreau who in turn were impressed by the vision of Brahma. Today, Gandhi's message is specially relevant and is striking sympathetic chords all over the world. My grandfather Motilal Nehru and many of our political stalwarts were staunch nationalists yet deeply influenced by Western liberal thought and even life styles. Numerous were the Indians, including my father Jawaharlal Nehru,

who were educated in Europe and continued to take lively interest in its affairs.

This was reciprocated by many Westerners especially among the British who shared our anguish and our hopes. We found sympathetic understanding for our freedom struggle. Revolutionary young Indians took refuge in European capitals, where they or their

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friends founded organizations like Krishna Menon's India League in London. Some gave moral support from a distance but others became intimately involved. Margaret Noble in the religious sphere, Annie Besant, philosophically and politically, and Madeliene Slade (Miraben, who spent her last days in Austria), besides people like Charles Andrews and so many others whose names are less known. European wives played an important role. Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, for instance, who became President of the Indian National Congress. There were, and are, many who are more dedicatedly Indian, perhaps because it is their conscious and deliberate choice.

I had the good fortune to grow up in a home where the best of India and Europe met - not only in the personalities of my own family but in an endless stream of guests - some known, some strangers - and the wide circle of thinkers and activists of all lands with whom we were in touch. In my early years, even though we were so completely absorbed in our own freedom struggle, my father, and I by his side, made every international issue our own. The Spanish civil war, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Anschluss, the war in China, the horrors of Hitlerism were all personal affronts. As a student in London, I was personally involved in several committees which did all they could to mobilize public opinion and help in other ways. I felt then as I do now that freedom is indivisible and incomplete without equality and the oneness of the world.

Several experts here will speak on Indo-European mutual influences and interests. So I shall desist except to pay tribute to the innumerable scholars through whose interest and meticulous work, Indians have been able to discover the richness of their own tradition. But for Europe, India would not have understood itself. The discovery of India and Sanskrit made a greater impact on the intellectual history of Continental Europe than of Britain, the country which was in closest contact with us. The admiration of West European Indologists for the sublimity of Indian thought and for our achievements in various spheres helped to bolster our self-confidence. The names of social scientists, writers and others who specialized in India are too numerous to mention. Jung made a special study of Indian psychology. I met him briefly at a conference.

I have had the privilege of knowing Romain Rolland, Einstein and

Andre Malraux, who were amongst those who delved into Indian philosophy in search of serenity but also supported our political aspirations. Our own brilliant scientists like C. V. Raman, Satyendra Bose, Bhabha, and Chandrasekhar made impressive contribution to world science.

In the last few years, the restlessness of Western youth has led them to a rediscovery of India. Better communications make neighbours, of all countries. More people travel. I am glad that a new interest in Indian philosophy, music and other arts and artefacts has been awakened. Provocative thinkers like J. Krishnamurthi, musicians like Ravi Shankar, and film makers like Satyajit Ray amongst others, form bridges between our continents.

Over the last 30 years, India and Western Europe have embarked on experiments and programmes of economic and technological cooperation. The viability of our economy depends on growth and prosperity in Europe, and European employment levels are linked to our ability to absorb their products.

What of the future? In the words of Matthew Arnold, we seem to be "wandering between two worlds, one dead and the other powerless to be born". Is Europe content with things as they are within Western Europe or on our globe? It seems to us that Europe is astir to assert its independent voice. If a change is needed, then what and how? In what ways should our relationship be renewed? The question is whether the interests of Western Europe conflict with ours. Does it help Western Europe to allow the gap between rich and poor to widen? Does Europe not agree that the vast opportunities opening out to humans, demand a more concentrated and concerted response? I leave these questions -117>

to you. I hope that here in the lovely Austrian Alps, you will outline the dimensions of future exchanges.

My own desire is to build upon our shared experience of friendship and cooperation and apply the same technique to strategic and ideological problems in this period of crisis. We need movements and arrangements which will mobilize a collective will for peace of the entire peoples of the world and to consolidate, harness and put it to purpose. India believes in tolerance, not bigotry; in acceptance, not rejection; in affirmation, participation and involvement, not negation, withdrawal and self-imposed isolation. It should not ge difficult, therefore, for us to work together in a worthy cause.

DIA AUSTRIA USA EGYPT IRAN GREECE MACEDONIA ITALY TOTO SPAIN JAPAN UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY SLOVAKIA CHINA

Date : Jun 18, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Oil Exploration, and Production

The following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 13, 1983 on Indo-Soviet Cooperation in oil exploration:

The Indian and Soviet delegations which held discussions in New Delhi during the last ten days as a follow-up of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation meeting, today signed a protocol of discussions on bilateral cooperation in oil exploration and production.

The protocol of discussions was signed by the Secretary, Department of Petroleum, Shri L. Kumar, who led the Indian side and by the USSR Deputy Minister of Oil Industry, Mr. D. Takoev, who led the Soviet side.

The two sides agreed that in view of the increased volume of cooperation in the field of oil exploration and production and its contemplated expansion, it will be appropriate to set up a Working Group within the framework of the Joint Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. This Working Group would be led by Secretary, Department of Petroleum from the Indian side and the USSR Deputy Minister of Oil Industry from the Soviet side. This proposal is to be submitted for consideration of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.

Under the Protocol of discussions signed today, the two sides agreed that the Soviet Union will depute additional workover teams with requisite equipment to accelerate the repair of sick oil wells in Gujarat. The two Soviet teams currently on the job had so far worked over 11 wells of which seven had been put into operation, including one gas well.

The Soviet side agreed to the Indian request for deputation of Soviet seismic teams to carry out surveys in Cambay onshore and West Bengal.

They also agreed to examine the possibility of increasing the number of such Soviet seismic teams. The Soviet experts will need to be deputed to assess the possibility of conducting seismic surveys in the Cauvery onshore basin and the Himalayan foothills.

The two sides noted the commencement of the seismic operations in

the Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishnagar area and agreed that by year-end efforts should be made to determine what further exploratory work should be carried out including location of wells that should be drilled.

They also noted the progress of seismic operations in the Calcutta gravity high area and the preliminary results obtained. Further exploration strategy in this area -118>

will be determined when final results of processed data are available.

The two delegations agreed that the Indian-Soviet team doing seismic work in Tripura will carry out detailed surveys in Rokhia and the crestal part of Baramura structures during 1983-84.

The two sides noted that Indian and Soviet specialists had commenced analysis of geological and geo-physical data to determine prospects of oil and gas in the sub-trap sediments in the Ankleshwar region, in the Himalalayan foothills and in the Rajasthan basin to be able to formulate the strategy for further exploration in these areas.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Jun 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Protocol on Sports between India and USSR

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 11, 1983 on the protocol on sports between India and USSR:

India and the Soviet Union have entered into a protocol on cooperation in the field of sports. It was signed in Moscow on the 6th of this month.

The following is the text of the protocol:

"With the aim of developing and strengthening of sports cooperation between the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Department of Sports, Government of India, the two sides agreed on the following exchanges for 1983-84:

I. 1983

A. U.S.S.R. TO SEND AND INDIA TO RECEIVE

1. Team of sport and modern gymnastics consisting of 15 persons for a period of 12 days for exhibition matches (October),

2. Olympic free style wrestling team consisting of 12 persons for a period of 14 days for joint training and competitions (September-October).

3. 3 chess-players to participate in international tournament (December).

4. 3 specialists (biomechanics of sports, psychology of sports medicine) for a period of 30 days to render assistance to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) and Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) --October.

5. Coaches in volleyball and equestrian for a period of 30 days to render practical assistance (October).

6. Field hockey team (men) consisting of 20 persons for a period of 10 days to participate in international tournament (November).

7. Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) to establish institutional contact with the Research Institute for child and adolescence physology of USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (Moscow) and selected institutes of physical culture of USSR for exchange of published literature, preferably in English.

B. INDIA TO SEND AND USSR TO RECEIVE

1. Athletics team consisting of 5 persons for a period of 9 days to participate in the final competitions of 8th summer Spartakiade of Peoples of USSR (June, 15-23).

2. Field hockey team (women) consisting of 20 persons for joint training and friendly matches (August, 5-12).

3. Sports gymnastics team consisting of 4 persons for a period of 10 days to participate in international competitions for the prizes of "Moscow News" newspaper (March-April).

4. Football team of 20 persons for a period of 10 days for joint training and friendly matches (August). -119>

5. Coach in weightlifting to study at 6-month coaches' courses in the State Institute of Physical Culture under condition of submitting by the Indian side appropriate documents to the Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education of the USSR (September).

II. 1984

A. USSR TO SEND AND INDIA TO RECEIVE

1. Men's basketball team consisting of 18 persons for a period of 10 days for friendly matches (dates by mutual agreement).

2. Football team consisting of 22 persons for a period of 10 days for friendly matches (dates by mutual agreement).

3. Badminton team consisting of 10 persons for a period of 10 days for friendly matches (dates by mutual agreement).

4. Men's hockey team consisting of 20 persons for a period of 10 days to participate in international tournament (November).

5. 2 specialists (on organisation of physical education and methods of coaching) for a period of 30 days to render assistance to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patiala) and Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior -- dates by mutual agreement (October, November).

6. Coaches in weightlifting, olympic freestyle wrestling, boxing, archery for a period of 30 days each to render practical assistance (dates by mutual agreement).

7. An expert teacher to conduct orientation programme at Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and other selected colleges of physical education in modern children's gymnastics and primary school physical education programmes for a period of 30 days (dates by mutual agreement).

8. Field hockey team (women) consisting of 20 persons for a period of 8 days for friendly matches (dates by mutual agreement).

B. INDIA TO SEND AND USSR TO RECEIVE

1. Olympic freestyle wrestling team consisting of 12 persons for a period of 14 days to participate in training camps (February, March).

2. Men's volleyball team consisting of 18 persons for a period of 8 days for friendly matches (August).

3. Boxing team consisting of 10 persons for a period of 8 days to participate in international competitions (May).

4. Men's hockey team consisting of 20 persons for a period of 8 days for bilateral matches (May).

5. 2 coaches for studying at 6-month courses for coaches in the

State Central Institute of Physical Culture with specialisation in volleyball, teaching in English (September).

6. Upto 4 Indian chess-players and one coach for a period of 10 days for experience exchange (March, April).

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

1. Both sides agreed to inform each other about the arrival of the delegations, changes of dates or cancellations of the event generally no later than 15 days in advance of the planned dates.

2. Both sides agreed that the present protocol does not exclude the holding of such additional programmes, as may be mutually considered useful and agreed upon. In such cases, the proposals on holding such events should as far as possible be communicated to the other side 2-3 months before the proposed terms of their realization.

3. The USSR Sports Committee within its possibilities will send in 1983-84 sports-films and literature on different Sports (chess included) in Russian and English.

4. The USSR within its possibilities will send coaches and specialists with knowledge of English and if not they will be accompanied by interpreters. -120>

5. The financial conditions of the exchanges of sports delegations, coaches and specialists are as follows:

The sending side pays for the travel passage both ways (from one capital to another), the receiving side bears the expenses of local hospitality (lodging and boarding accommodation, transportation inside the country, cultural programmes, airport tax, including paying of pocket money -- 3 roubles per day per head in the USSR and 33 rupees per day per head in India).

6. The present protocol comes into effect from the moment of its signing."

The protocol was signed by Shri B.C. Mathur, Secretary, Department of Sports, Government of India, and Mr. M. Gramov, President of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Jun 11, 1983

Volume No

UNITED NATIONS

Speech by Commerce Minister at UNCTAD - VI

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 13, 19833 of the speech by the Union Minister for Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh at UNCTAD - VI:

Speaking at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade today the Union Minister for Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, said that it was not enough to have this Conference end up with adopting general pronouncements and well-intentioned platitudes or it was not enough merely to adopt conclusions which only finalised the crisis and identified the problems. "What we look for is an international commitment to specific and meaningful action programme in the inter-related sectors of the world economy", said Shri V. P. Singh.

The Economic Declaration of the Nonaligned Summit at New Delhi as well as the Buenos Aires Platform have outlined a programme of specific action by the international community and identified a programme of immediate measures, implementation of which should not be dependent on any possible recovery.

The Commerce Minister also referred to the statement of the President of the World Bank who had observed in his address to this Conference last week: "Industrialised economies cannot attain a strong and sustained recovery unless the developing countries also revive".

Shri V. P. Singh stated that the international economic systems and institutions have come under severe strains in recent years. The framework and organisations evolved to cope up with the post-Second World War situations have now to tackle issues and problems of dimensions not hitherto envisaged. The imperative need, therefore, is for the international systems to be made responsive to the development needs of developing countries. There is an urgent need for a close look into the international finance and monetary system and to effect reforms in order to cater to the requirements of the present and the future. He mentioned in this connection about the call of the Non-Aligned Summit for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. He noted that there was a general recognition of the need for reforms. This global crisis calls for a global response and it is in this context -121>

that the Non-Aligned Summit has urged Heads of States or Governments of all countries to attend the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for a collective appraisal with a view to finding speedy and just solutions for some of the major problems of the world.

The World economic crisis has demonstrated beyond doubt that the international economy is an interlinked economy and the problems arising in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development and finance are manifestations of the same malaise of structural maladjustments. The crisis is neither regional nor sectoral. It is in fact global in character and multisectoral in content.

The Commerce Minister thanked the Government of Yugoslavia for hosting the Conference.

DIA YUGOSLAVIA USA ARGENTINA **Date :** Jun 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Indo-US Joint Commission -- Text of Foreign Minister's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 30, 1983 of the speech at the Fifth Session of the Indo-US Joint Commission Meeting by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary of State, I welcome you once again as my colleague and Co-Chairmen of the India United States Joint Commission. It was in this room nine years ago that our predecessors signed the protocol of the Joint Commission and held its first session.

This mechanism which coordinates the many-sided cooperation between our two countries has given a great impetus to the various aspects of Indo-American collaboration in diverse fields and has brought benefit to the peoples of the two countries.

The last session of the Joint Commission was held in 1979 in Washington. In spite of the fact that subsequent meetings could not take place in the intervening period, the activities of cooperation have continued to progress. The four Sub-Commissions have held their sessions regularly and have submitted their reports and I propose that we do take note of them with approval. I hope you will agree.

The Sub-Commission on Education and Culture has been particularly active and we should take special note of the programmes it has drawn up for the coming years at its latest meeting in Los Angeles.

The work of the Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission has been summed up in the report of the meeting held in Delhi in March 1982. Since then, officials of the two sides have kept in contact and sought to resolve outstanding problems in the economic and commercial fields.

The cooperation in the field of science and technology has been further enhanced by the panel of senior scientists created under the directive of the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States when they met in Washington in July 1982. Since, then, considerable progress has been made with the scientists of the two countries having met and identified the areas of priority for cooperation in specified fields and having worked out programme which should be implemented in the course of the next year or so.

The Sub-Commission on Agriculture which was constituted by the decision of -122>

the last meeting of the Joint Commission has done some good work in identifying areas of priority research and in taking active steps to promote cooperation in these specified fields.

Particularly gratifying is the proposal of holding the festival of India celebrations in the United States in 1985. Preparations for this are afoot and I am sure the Festival will generate keener interest and enthusiasm in the United States for India's cultural and artistic heritage.

In conclusion, I would like to express my conviction that the Joint Commission performs a useful function in coordinating the ongoing cooperation between our two countries as well as in imparting further impetus to ideas and projects which strengthen our relationship. Our two countries enjoy the distinction of being the two largest democracies of the world, yours the most affluent and ours the most populous. We both share a common commitment to several abiding values including the welfare and dignity of man. Cooperation between us is therefore an eminently sensible and beneficial proposition.

May I now invite you to give us your assessment of the contribution made by the Joint Commission to Indo-American relations? The officials of the two sides have drafted the protocol of the Joint Commission summing up its work and also indicating the future course. The protocol is for our consideration.

A INDIA **Date :** Jun 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Statement by U.S. Secretary of State

The US Secretary of State, H.E. Mr. George P. Shultz, made the following statement at the fifth session of the Indo-US Joint Commission meeting held in New Delhi on Jun 30, 1983:

It is an honour to co-chair this Joint Commission session and I welcome the opportunity to reaffirm with you the enduring ties between our two countries. These ties are based on the principles of freedom and democracy, cherished by both India and the United States. As former colonies, we understand the struggle to achieve independence from foreign domination. As free peoples, we respect individuals' right to choose their own Government. As representatives of the oldest and most populous of the world's democracies, respectively, we must continue to uphold our ideals. U.S. relations with India will be sustained by these values and our determination to cooperate in areas of mutual interest.

The work of the Joint Commission and its four Sub-commissions is an important and highly promising aspect of our bilateral relationship. The activities of the Sub-commissions in the fields of economics and commerce, science and technology, education and culture, and agriculture enable us to work together despite political differences. They contribute to the more constructive ties with India that President Reagan is determined to maintain, and which I might say, the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S. about 10 months ago did so much to develop.

Let me review briefly the work of the Sub-commissions:

First, the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission has continued to function as a forum for free and frank discussions of mutual economic interests. The Sub-commission should continue to study measures to improve the environment for commercial and economic activities between the two countries. We favour early negotiations on a tax treaty -- an area where concrete progress is possible in our commercial relations. We would also encourage the Sub-commission to focus on the most promising areas for expanded trade and investment, such as the energy, communications, agri-business and electronics sectors where mutually beneficial technology transfer prospects exist.

The work of the Sub-commission on Science and Technology continues to en--123>

joy a healthy momentum. A dozen United States agencies are cooperating with their counterpart Indian organisations on over 50 projects.

We are particularly pleased by the new impetus given to our joint science and technology work by the formation and progress of the Senior Scientific Panel, which grew out of the 1982 meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Gandhi, We look forward to results within two years from many of the project areas recommended by the panel, including monsoon predictability research, and immunology research.

Our Agriculture Sub-commission covers one of the most important areas of cooperation between our two countries. Even before the formation of the Sub-commission, India and the United States had collaborated on literally hundreds of agricultural research and development projects. Although the Agricultural Sub-commission is the youngest one of our Sub-commissions, working groups are functioning to cover research and education, agricultural inputs and allied technology, natural resource management, and extension and training. In the area of agriculture, the Senior Scientific Panel has recommended important projects on biomass and nitrogen fixation. We support the efforts of the Sub-commission, through its Ad Hoc Committee to facilitate planning and coordination of the exchanges in this very important area.

The last, but certainly not the least, of the Sub-commissions is devoted to education and culture. Already this Sub-commission has supported some very successful exchanges, but those are only a foretaste of the vast variety of exchanges planned for 1984 and 1985. President Reagan and Prime Minister Gandhi designated those two years for special emphasis on educational, cultural, and scientific exchanges and we are working hard to make them a success. Both sides have designated groups of prominent citizens to marshal our efforts for 1984 and 1985.

Over the next two years, we support the establishment of new ties and enlargement of existing ties among a wide spectrum of groups and individuals in both countries. We hope that special efforts can be made to initiate the planned Nehru Studies Programme in the next academic year. We welcome the decision of the Education and Culture Sub-commission to draw up a programme of seminars and discussions on our shared democratic experience.

Successful execution of the many activities already planned for all the Sub-commissions is essential. Moreover, we need to explore ways to place their activities on a solid, long-term basis. There have been preliminary informal discussions between our two Governments and within my own Government on how to do this. One possibility would be to create a binational endowment which the U.S., for its part, would fund with a portion of the rupees it now holds. We hope that it would be possible to develop some concrete proposals in this area by the end of the year.

Finally, Mr. Minister, I would like to express my personal satisfaction with the success of our Sub-commissions and the creative efforts under their auspices. I am a firm believer in the long-term beneficial effects of cooperation in any field where cooperation is possible. I know that Indo-U.S. cooperative programmes have helped us to build a better bilateral relationship and I am confident that they will continue to do so. -124>

A INDIA **Date :** Jun 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Fifth Session of India - United States Joint Commission: AgreedMinutes

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 30, 1983 on the agreed minutes of the fifth session of the India-United States Joint Commission:

The fifth session of the India-United States Joint Commission. on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, Technological, Educational and Cultural cooperation was held in Delhi on June 30, 1983.

The deliberations of the Joint Commission were presided over jointly by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India and H.E. Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of the United States of America.

The two Co-chairmen recalled the impetus given to the activities of the Joint Commission by the visit of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi to the United States of America in 1982. They noted that the discussions between Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and President Reagan had resulted in initiatives for strengthening cooperation in the cultural, educational and scientific fields which play a crucial role in promoting mutual understanding between the people of India and the USA.

They reaffrmed the desire expressed by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and President Reagan to seek new avenues for putting these exchanges on an enduring basis. The importance of 1984 and 1985 as years of special focus on Indo-US collaboration in these fields was emphasized, and to this end, the Co-chairmen called upon all the Sub-commissions to lend their support to these efforts. The creation of special committees with a view to assisting in the preparation of artistic exhibitions and cultural programmes in the two countries -- the USA in India in 1984, and India in the United States in 1985 -- was welcomed.

The Joint Commission noted with satisfaction the creation of the Senior Scientific Panel to determine priority areas of collaboration. The Co-chairman expressed the hope that the priorities identified by the Senior Scientific Panel would be taken note of by the Sub-Commission on Science and Technology and the Sub-Commission on Agriculture in order that co-operation in these fields could be similarly focussed on areas of special concern to the two countries.

The Joint Commission further noted that the Sub-commission on Education and Culture was planning a programme of seminars on the democratic experience of the two countries. The first seminar will be on the theme of the role of the Committee system in the functioning of the US Congress and the Indian Parliament. The Sub-commission is also examining the early establishment of a Nehru Studies Programme.

The Joint Commission characterized as promising the results of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Mission to India and hoped that this would be a useful first step in exploring opportunities for joint business ventures, in promoting exports and in entering into new technological collaboration. It was noted that the Government of India is actively considering the formation of a trade mission to visit the United States in the latter part of 1983.

The Co-chairmen reviewed the ongoing work of the four Subcommissions and expressed appreciation of their achievement. The Sub-commissions were entrusted with the task of coordinating their activities closely to improve the overall effectiveness of the Joint Commission mechanism.

The Co-chairmen noted that the United States is currently one of India's important trading partners. In view of the strong and growing trade ties between India and the United States, they believe that the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission ought to be an important instrument in facilitating improved com--125>

mercial relations. The Joint Commission requested the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission to study further measures to promote economic and commercial relations between the two countries including the exchange of trade missions.

The Joint Commission further urged the Sub-commission to stimulate a substantial expansion of trade between the two countries, examining areas which offer the utmost promise and to identify and over come impediments on either side. The Cochairmen hoped that an agreement on a Convention of Avoidance of Double Taxation could be reached in the near future, The Joint Commission also welcomed the continuing activities of the Joint Business Council.

The Co-chairmen reviewed the activities of the Science and Technology Sub-commission and expressed their confidence that there is increasing scope for co-operation between the two nations in the field of science and technology. The Joint Commission recommended that the Sub-commission should draw on the experiences of the Senior Scientific Panel and focus its resources and efforts on priority problems of mutual concern and interest.

The Co-chairmen expressed appreciation of the programmes contemplated in the activities of the Sub-commission on Education and Culture. They took special note of the cultural festivals to be organised in India in 1984 and in the United States in 1985, which will include a series of exhibitions in the two countries planned by the Museum Committee as a follow-up to the agreement reached during the Prime Minister's visit to the United States.

They also noted with interest the exchange of troupes in the performing arts and the longterm loans by museums and related institutions. They were encouraged by the increase in cooperative projects in the field of films and broadcasting and by the progress of the joint project on educational materials. They noted the contribution of the Indo-American Fellowship programmes, and recommended that the Sub-commission establish an education committee.

The Joint Commission viewed as encouraging the progress in the activities of the Sub-commission on Agriculture which was set up only three years ago. The Co-chairmen saw significant prospects for additional joint research projects based on the priorities for co-operation identified at the two meetings of the Sub-commission. The efforts of the Sub-commission to facilitate co-ordination and planning through the establishment of an ad-hoc committee were endorsed.

The Joint Commission reaffirmed the value of regular meetings to

discuss cooperative programmes and provide the momentum for future cooperation. Both the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, H.E. Mr. George P. Shultz expressed their satisfaction with the mutual benefits accruing from the expansion and strengthening of contacts between the United States of America and India and the contributions such contacts make to Indo-US relations.

Done in New Delhi on the Thirtieth Day of June 1983 in four original versions in English and Hindi, all text being equally valid.

For the Republic of India

Sd/-P. V. Narasimha Rao

For the United States of America

Sd/-George P. Shultz

A INDIA **Date :** Jun 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Foreign Minister Hosts Dinner for U.S. Secretary of State

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at a dinner hosted by him in honour of H.E. Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United -126>

States of America and Madame Shultz, on Jun 30, 1983:

Your Excellency Mr. Secretary, Mrs. Shultz, I am very happy to welcome you, Mr. Secretary, and Madam, on your first ever visit to India. I must, first of all, recount my extraordinary experience of inviting three successive Secretaries of State and eventually succeeding in having the fourth to visit us. Your visit, so short that it does not compensate for the three earlier defaults, is taking place at a time when climatically speaking, it is a real act of bravery to visit this part of India. You are doubly welcome.

You are also in the midst of a heavy schedule spanning several countries. I do hope, however, that your visit to Agra to see the Taj Mahal yesterday has been a rewarding experience.

We have, in the course of today, been able to exchange views on important international questions and also on the ways and means to strengthen our bilateral relations. It has also been possible to hold the twice delayed session of the Indo-US Joint Commission. This Commission symbolises the determination of our two countries to strengthen bilateral cooperation in economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological fields and also to explore new opportunities.

When we met at the United Nations last year, we shared a common concern at the dangers inherent in the international environment. We are confronted with an economic crisis which spares neither the developed, who face unemployment and inflation, nor the developing whose economies have in several cases been brought near breaking point by the problems of debt servicing coupled with negative growth rates.

This is what has prompted the Non-Aligned Movement to suggest a reform or restructuring of the world's economic and financial system. Growth, evolution and change are necessary for institutions, as indeed they are for life in general. We do not under-estimate the contribution of the Bretton Woods institutions. But then, the future could not be fully and correctly anticipated in 1944.

Mr. Secretary, you have had a distinguished record of public service having held charge of such diverse portfolios as labour, office of budget and management and the treasury. You have also headed with distinction an important Corporation whose wideranging economic activities span the five continents. No one, therefore, could be more conscious of the increasing interdependence in the international economic system in which prosperity is indivisible as much as peace, in today's world.

Excellency, in the first week of March, India was privileged to host a distinguished gathering of Heads of State and Government representing the Non-Alignment Movement. The New Delhi message reflects the unanimously articulated concerns of two-thirds of the world.

It is the conviction of the Non-Aligned Movement that the United Nations has a crucial role to play in safeguarding peace, strengthening stability and promoting cooperation among nations. Guided by this, the New Delhi Summit has appealed to leaders of the world to consider attending the forthcoming UNGA. This would be more than a symbolic gesture in support of the United Nations and would afford a welcome opportunity for informal consultations and sharing of ideas by the leaders on the major problems facing the world. Indeed, I am reminded of what you, Mr. Secretary, had said at the last General Assembly of the United Nations when you, characterised the greatest advance in human history as the creation of language. History could perhaps be made once again by the leaders of the world speaking the language of peace and cooperation, particularly in the present context when the language of confrontation is resounding all over the globe.

In a world of turmoil, our own region has been one of comparative stability. This is not accidental. India has contributed to this stability by a policy of peaceful coexistence underpinned by our firm adherence to Non-Alignment. We in India believe that the challenges in developing -127>

countries cannot be met by violence and recourse to arms. Conflict and construction cannot go together. In any case, the developing world does not have resources for both.

On our part, we are making every effort to normalise our relations with Pakistan as also to resolve outstanding problems with China. We are conscious of the imperative of a peaceful environment around us and are in the process of evolving schemes of sustained cooperation among the seven countries constituting the South Asian region.

It is our earnest desire that Non-Alignment and peaceful coexistence be strengthened and that there should be no interference or intervention, in any shape or form, in the region. We in the Non-Aligned Movement have endeavoured to offer some fresh and relevant ideas. For, as Robert Frost so eloquently put it: "The paths diverged and I chose the no less travelled by - and that has made all the difference."

Mr. Secretary, when two vibrant, pulsating democracies come together, one then is certain; there will never be a dull moment. India has re-arrived at the upswing, after traversing a long and tumultuous history, taking both its glories and burdens with grace and poise. America, by its giant strides, has compressed the achievement of a thousand years within a couple of centuries, with a pace and on a scale that are quite unmatched. Any one can see that these remarkably meaningful, yet vastly different experiences in human life and endeavour must possess characteristics worthy of mutual study and exchange; they go to show that dogma has no legs to stand on and that suspicion is the enemy of genuine cordiality.

There need be, indeed can be, no insistence on identity of views so long as appreciation of sensitivities is ensured. India would like our bilateral relations to be informed by this spirit. Our Prime Minister's visit to your country last year has created the right atmosphere for close understanding and cooperation. That is an excellent base to build upon and I hope that this would be undertaken in right earnest.

Friends, may I invite you all to join me in a toast, wishing health and happiness to our distinguished guest, Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the U.S. and his gracious wife and to Indo-American friendship?

A INDIA PERU MALI PAKISTAN CHINA **Date :** Jun 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Text of Mr. Shultz Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the speech by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George P. Shultz, at a dinner hosted by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on Jun 30, 1983:

Today I had the opportunity to meet with many of you in this room and I think we had a fruitful day's work. We have exchanged views on issues of international importance, reviewed areas where our two countries interact, and charted the tasks which will draw our two countries even closer together in the future. Our discussions have reinforced the spirit of frank and constructive interaction which has marked Indo-U.S. relations, especially since Prime Minister Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

I would like to note some of the objectives we seek for this region. The American goal in South Asia is a stable. peaceful, prospering region. This is not a pious hope. Our interests are best served by a regional, as well as global, order in which each nation is in control of its destiny, immune from foreign intervention, and free to promote the welfare of its citizens.

Before arriving in India, I had the opportunity to meet with the ASEAN leaders, whose firm commitment to regional co-operation has resulted in tangible political and economic gains in Southeast -128>

Asia. We encourage regional cooperation in South Asia and welcome

the recent initiatives by India and other countries of the region to work toward greater cooperation and alleviate the potential for conflict. In turn, regional cooperation will discourage those who would upset the equilibrium of the region, the most recent and tragic example being the continued presence of over 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

As leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, India not only has a special role in fostering regional cooperation but plays an important international role representing the aspirations of the members of the Movement. We have our differences over certain elements in the declarations of the Non-Aligned Summit. We nonetheless value and will continue to pursue a continuing dialogue on political and economic issues raised by the NAM.

Particularly on international economic issues, as I have said before, the healthy functioning of the global trade and financial system depends heavily on the participation of both the developing countries and the industrial countries. This is a relationship of mutual responsibility and a positive North-South dialogue should aim at restoring and sustaining worldwide economic growth.

We have had a useful exchange of views today on economic and financial issues. In the past year we have explored many avenues to strengthen mutually beneficial linkages between the Indian and U.S. economies. These efforts will continue.

India's record of economic development is an impressive one, and it is one that has been financed primarily by domestic savings. International assistance can supplement self-generated savings for investment, but I have seen in my recent visit in the ASEAN region, as well as here in India, that aid is no substitute for genuine internal economic development. The United States has supported Indian development in the past and continues to do so today. We do so through our bilateral relationships and through our major contributions to international financial institutions. We stand by this commitment to India's development.

I was impressed today by the degree to which our overall objectives are parallel, in many cases quite similar - but I was not surprised. The commonality of objectives in our case springs from the values we share of respect for human dignity and democratic values. Ultimately, it is these values which bring us back together again and again. Perhaps at times, we take each other too much for granted and that is why we have committed ourselves today to reinforce and strengthen our ties.

The work of the Joint Commission and its four Sub-commissions reinforced by the progress on last year's bilateral initiatives provides tangible evidence of Indian and American scientists working together in a variety of projects to combat disease and blindness, to increase agricultural productivity, and to unlock the secrets of both the sun and the monsoon rains. Business and Government officials have spurred interest in bilateral trade and investment. The 1984 U.S. cultural programme in India will be matched by Indian exhibitions and performances in the United States in 1985. Our two peoples are learning more about each other through tourism, the growing U.S. populations of Indian ancestry, and through films like `Gandhi' which brought his message of peace and brotherhood to millions in both the United States and India.

These programmes and projects demonstrate our ability to work together and help to create a positive and constructive atmosphere in which we can discuss our differences without disrupting the progress of our cooperation or denying the common goals which unite us in the search for world peace and international economic recovery and development.

As Mrs. Shultz and I visited the famed Taj Mahal last night and this morning, I was reminded of the rich and ancient culture of India, a culture which, long before my own country was founded, had made major contributions to the worlds of religion, science, and government. Indeed, as -129>

we dine here tonight we are reminded that wise men and women throughout history have been able peacefully to reconcile their differences and build upon their mutual interests. I have come to India with a belief in the benefits of free and frank exchanges between nations. I will leave with profound satisfaction that our relations are built on a firm foundation. With energy and commitment from both sides, I am confident these relations will grow and flourish.

A INDIA AFGHANISTAN

Date : Jun 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

Nodal Public Sector Agency Suggested for Joint Participation in Third Country Projects

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 13, 1983 on the Commerce Minister's speech at Indo-Yugoslav joint committee meeting: The Union Commerce Minister, Shri V.P. Singh suggested the nomination of a nodal public sector agency both from India and Yugoslavia for discussions on the prospects of joint participation in third country projects. Shri Singh was speaking at the first Session of the ministerial level meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee in Belgrade on June 10, 1983.

Shri V.P. Singh said that there was great scope for mutual beneficial cooperation in third country projects in the areas of civil construction, power projects, structurals and hydraulics, irrigation projects, airport and railway projects. The nodal agencies could thus be directed to discuss and arrive at specific conclusions.

The Commerce Minister expressed happiness at the renewal of the tripartite agreement on trade, expansion and economic cooperation between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt for a further period of five years from April 1, 1983. The three countries have agreed to meet before September 1983 to review and consider the possible revision of the common list of products annexed to the Agreement.

The Commerce Minister stated that there was a decline in the total volume of

trade between India and Yugoslavia in 1982, compared to the previous year, besides, the fact that there were foreign exchange constraints and imports regulations in both the countries. It was in this context that the question of import and export link deals was being considered. Large scope for enlargement of trade cooperation on linked or balanced basis also existed, besides scope for collaboration in the manufacture of various types of consumer appliances, special electrical appliances, etc., Shri Singh said. Possibilities of technical collaboration and production sharing existed for manufacture of post-harvesting equipment, food processing machinery, railway rolling stock and fuel injection equipment.

Shri Singh further said that India considered Yugoslavia as potentially a very important trading partner and he mentioned about the market survey of Yugoslav market through the Trade Development Authority of India to study the complementarities that existed between India and Yugoslavia in the field of trade and industrial cooperation to identify areas of growth. It was found that there was a specific demand for some Indian items by organisations in Yugoslavia and similarly there were demands for certain items of Yugoslav origin in India. The Commerce Minister hoped that he was sure that inspite of necessity for quality and prices to -130>

be competitive on both sides, such price and quality constraints would not be insuperable once a dialogue between the business organisations on both sides was encouraged and all other impediments to the movement of these goods were minimised to the extent possible.

The Commerce Minister said that some specific proposals had been identified and were receiving serious consideration as a result of visit of Indian trade delegation to Yugoslavia last year. Shri Singh hoped that the Ministries of trade of both countries would pursue and monitor the progress of efforts in the field of technical collaboration in the industrial sector actively and try to act as catalysts to final decisions on these proposals.

GOSLAVIA INDIA USA LATVIA EGYPT RUSSIA

Date : Jun 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

YUGOSLAVIA

India and Yugoslavia to Double Volume of Trade

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jun 13, 1983 on the protocol signed at Indo-Yugoslav joint committee meeting in Belgrade:

India and Yugoslavia have agreed to double the total turnover of trade on both sides in the next one year through increased industrial linkages, linked deals and joint participation in third countries. This was decided in the 14th Session of the Ministerial level meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee in Belgrade.

The protocol was signed on the Indian side by Shri V.P. Singh, Union Minister for Commerce, and on the Yugoslav side by Dr. Rikard Stajner, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Shri V.P. Singh and Dr. Stajner are also co-Chairmen of the Joint Committee.

Certain proposals relating to linked deals of exports and imports considered earlier were examined, problems relating to them sorted out and new areas for such cooperation identified. It was decided that each side would nominate a nodal public sector agency to meet and discuss specifics of joint participation in third countries. The Project Exports Corporation was the agency selected on the Indian side.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the renewal of the

tripartite agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt for another five years beginning on April 1, 1983. The three countries will meet and consider improvements to the Agreement before 30th September 1983, including the question of extending its coverage in a manner beneficial to all participants.

Fifteen areas were identified for strengthening industrial cooperation including cooperation in the field of machine tools, dredging and port construction, steel sector, supply of power plants, consultancy in the field of industry, railways and electronics.

A proposal from the Yugoslav side for permitting commercial banks of both sides to extend reciprocal lines of credit was accepted. All outstanding problems relating to the Indo-Yugoslav Shipping Agreement and Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement will be expeditiously resolved and expert-level delegations will visit Yugoslavia immdiately in this regard.

Pending problems about outstanding rupee resources of Yugoslavia in India were sorted out and figures were reconciled.

It was decided to encourage efforts in bilateral and reciprocal trade in machine tools. Specific areas in which industrial cooperation could take place were located and efforts pending with either side for transfer of technology and purchases of goods were discussed.

It was felt by both sides that there were possibilities for concluding arrangements for supply of goods and commodities from India to Yugoslavia and vice-versa on a long term and balanced basis and that these possibilities should be further explored. -131>

Considerable ground work was undertaken by both India and Yugoslavia to effect structural changes in bilateral trade in a positive direction, and it was possible at the Committee meeting to evolve concrete decisions for enlarging and diversifying trade.

The discussions were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere which reflects the traditionally close friendship and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia.

Shri V. P. Singh, during his stay in Belgrade, called on H.E. Zvone Dragan, Deputy President of the Federal Executive Council and H.E. Dr. Milenko Bojanic Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade and had discussions with them. The Commerce Minister hosted a lunch to the two delegations at the end of the talks. -132>

GOSLAVIA INDIA USA EGYPT

Date : Jun 13, 1983

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Date : Jul 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

BANGLADESH

Agreement on Adhoc Sharing of Tista Waters

The following Joint Press Release was issued from Dhaka and New Delhi on the conclusion of the 25th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission in Dhaka on Jul 20, 1983:

The 25th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in Dhaka from July 18 to 20, 1983. His Excellency Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of Irrigation, Government of the Republic of India, presided over the meeting. His Excellency Mr. A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan, Minister of Agriculture, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Co-Chairman of JRC led the Bangladesh delegation.

The JRC held constructive discussions in an atmosphere marked by cordiality, friendship and complete understanding. The discussions covered the augmentation of the flows in the Ganga/Ganges available at Farakka, the sharing of waters of the Tista/Teesta river, and the problems of utilisation and erosion/river training on common/border rivers.

It was decided in the Memorandum of Understanding of October, 1982 that the Joint Rivers Commission would complete prefeasibility study of the schemes proposed by either side and decide upon the optimum solution within 18 months of the signing of the Memorandum. In accordance with this directive, the JRC has been discussing the problem in earlier meetings. The JRC at the 25th meeting reviewed the progress in this direction. During these discussions regarding the pre-feasibility study of the two proposals, the two sides recognised that in addition to the technical aspects, wider economic and implementational aspects of the proposals need to be studied in the JRC and agreed on the necessity for further examination.

The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission had discussions on sharing of the Tista/Teesta waters and recognized that this will need to be based on intensive scientific studies on the lines agreed upon at the 16th meeting of the Commission. These studies will commence forthwith and be completed by the Joint Tista/Teesta Committee before 1985 end.

Pending completion of scientific studies, it was agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an adhoc sharing of the Tista/Teesta flows during the dry season will be done. The agreed adhoc sharing of the flows of the Tista/Teesta will be 36 per cent for Bangladesh, 39 percent for India and remaining 25 per cent unallocated. These adhoc shares and the unallocated portion are subject to re-allocation after the scientific studies are completed. The adhoc sharing arrangements would be valid till 1985 end.

It was further agreed that the Secretaries in-charge of the two Governments would work out further details.

The Secretaries of the two Governments have reached an understanding on the broad outline relating to exceptionally low flows and burden sharing for the year 1983-84 as stipulated under the Memorandum of Understanding of October, 1982.

The JRC reviewed the progress of work of the Standing Committee of the JRC and its various local Level Committee, expressed satisfaction at the progress made so far by them, and directed the Standing Committee to review at its next meeting -133>

the work done so far by the Local Level Committees and report to the Commission.

The Commission discussed the water utilisation of small common/border rivers and directed the Standing Committee of JRC to submit its recommendations on the five rivers - Manu, Muhuri, Khowai, Gumti and Dharla/Dudhkumar in order of priority already indicated for consideration of the Commission before December, 1983.

The Commission noted that the flood forecasting and warning arrangements were being implemented by the two countries and that the experts of both the countries were scheduled to meet next month to review these arrangements.

The Commission decided to hold its next meeting in New Delhi in October, 1983 at a mutually convenient date.

Date : Jul 20, 1983

Volume No

1995

CANADA

Shri Rao's Speech at Dinner for Deputy Prime Minister of Canada

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jul 04, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at a dinner hosted by him in honour of the Honourable Allan J. MacEachon, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada:

New Delhi is some distance from Ottawa and opportunities such as this are rarer than they should be. I recall our last meeting, at the United Nations, only a few weeks after your appointment as Secretary of State for External Affairs after a distinguished tenure as Finance Minister.

Your visit, Excellency, while opportune, is all too brief. We would have liked you to show you places where our bilateral relationship has, or can have, a practical dimension. We would have wished you to savour something of the spirit of India - a spirit resurgent, and yet searching. You come from a land personified as a pioneer, where the qualities of courage and adventure have enchanced life as such. Geography could have made you distant, yet you chose not to be remote. Our own history too, whether ancient or contemporary, records the seeking of friendship and the belief in the essentiality of cooperation.

India is both in the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth of nations. We cherish our bonds with both these communities. We are privileged to have the honour of hosting Summit Meetings of both these associations in our capital within a year.

Three decades ago, when the Non-Aligned Movement was founded, the world's attention was riveted by the spectre of an East-West conflict. Time has fashioned new spectres. The world has become larger in terms of artificial distances created between peoples, but smaller in sheer vulnerability. As nations whose commitment to disarmament transcends the geography that separates them, India and Canada have a common obligation to the creation and preservation of peace. But there is still another danger faced by the international community today: the growing North-South divide which accentuates the plight of developing countries, groaning under debt servicing burdens and often dependent on exports of single commodities. -134>

The Non-Aligned Movement has put forward a suggestion to convene an international conference on money and finance to examine all matters regarding the economic recovery of the world. The modalities for such a Conference have been left open and we note that some major developed nations have evinced interest. We are sure that Canada, as a country renowned for its interest in global economic questions and for its consideration for less developed nations, would give serious thought to these proposals.

The New Delhi Summit has called for an informal gathering of world leaders during the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. This would renew our faith in the United Nations and help initiate a frank and purposeful dialogue within the international community. We attach great importance to Canada's positive response in this behalf.

Despite several strong common bonds between our nations we have not yet succeeded completely in deriving full economic and commercial advantages from them. Like the icebergs on your northern shores, much that is possible still remains under the surface. What is needed is that the closeness of ties is strengthened by frequent contact and dialogue.

We are eagerly looking forward to the visit of Prime Minister Trudeau to India later this year. The last year has been notable for our bilateral ties. We had the privilege of receiving your colleague, the distinguished Minister of Transport last September and just two months later we witnessed the establishment of the Canada-India Business Council. Given this very desirable development there is much to look forward to.

May, I now request you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast to our distinguished guest the Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, and the members of his delegation, to the friendship between the peoples of India and Canada, and to the values and aspirations they share.

NADA INDIA USA **Date :** Jul 04, 1983

Volume No

CANADA

Text of Mr. MacEachen's Speech

Speaking at the dinner, hosted in his honour by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi on Jul 04, 1983 the Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, H.E. Mr. Allan J. MacEachen said:

Let me say how immensely pleased I am to have this opportunity to visit India for the first time and to express my appreciation of the very warm hospitality which I have received. I would also like to thank you for your very positive assessment of Canadian Indian relations and your generous remarks about the friendship between our countries. I am visiting here to affirm the importance which Canada attaches to this friendship with India to discuss international issues of mutual concerns and to consolidate and to consider new areas where we can cooperate in the future.

It might be argued that India and Canada enjoy a perfectly good highly constructive relationship which does not require the complication of Ministerial visits. To a point, this may be true, but I find the opportunity to meet face to face with you and to examine troubling or challenging international issues together to be of great value. I would also suggest that perhaps India and Canada have not been doing this frequently enough. An excellent relationship was established between Canadian leaders such as Louis St. Laurent and Lester Pearson and Prime Minister Nehru, but such a relationship can only be sustained through continuing contacts.

Canada and India have a tradition of mutual respect which allows us to express ourselves frankly and honestly when we talk to each other. In fact, there have -135>

been issues on which we have different views.

Our global perceptions, most particularly in terms of East-West relations have sometimes involved different perspectives. We have also had difficulties in the area of nuclear relations.

By the late 1970s we in Canada concluded that there was an increasingly urgent need consciously to raise the profile of our relationship with India; about the same time a similar conclusion appears to have been reached in New Delhi. In consequence the tempo of bilateral meetings and visits has increased markedly over the last four years. We were particularly pleased to welcome Vice-President Hidayatullah to Canada in the Autumn of 1981. For our part, in recent years there have been four official visits by Canadian Ministers, all with a trade orientation. The most recent of which was the visit of Transport Minister Pepin in September of last year.

My visit, therefore, is meant to affirm Canada's desire to advance the bilateral relationship across the whole range of contacts and to discuss international issues of mutual interest.

The North-South dialogue and international economic issues particularly at this time when the international economic system is under such pressure - are vital areas for dialogue. At international meetings and by correspondence Prime Minister Gandhi and Prime Minister Trudeau have exchanged views and developed ideas aimed at achieving progress towards global negotiations and a satisfactory settlement of problems confronting international financial institutions, such as the International Development Agency and the Asia Development Bank.

I believe it is fair to say that Canada has been responsive to Indian concerns in this regard and we have done our best to assure that other industrialized countries appreciate India's position. We do this in part because we recognize India with its huge population and vast developmental challenges as a preeminently important country of the "South" group, but also because we see this activity as a dimension in expanding our bilateral relationship with India. We do it because our selfinterest - and I hope it is enlightened - tell us that economic issues of concern to India are of significant importance to the global community as a whole.

Another important dimension of India's international presence is now your Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement. Already, Mrs. Gandhi has provided initiative and leadership in her call for enhancing the dialogue between developed and developing countries, such as a high level monetary conference for development and the proposal that Head of Government meet at the U.N. General Assembly later this year.

At the recent Williamsburg Economic Summit, we Canadians pressed the point that the concerns expressed by India on behalf of Non-Aligned countries must receive careful attention. In particular following his conversation with Prime Minister Gandhi, Mr. Trudeau emphasized his personal view that summit participants must send a positive message to developing countries. In my discussions here, I am exploring with Indian Ministers, and I hope tomorrow with the Prime Minister aspects of some of the ideas you have put forward. These issues in the long term are just as important to the developed world as to developing countries.

In addition to economic issues, there are many international

political issues which India and Canada should constructively discuss for instance. Afghanistan and Cambodia - both situations of prime concern to Asian countries and of close interest to Canada. We share different perspectives but have a common goal; that is to achieve a just and peaceful solution.

Accepting the fact that any final resolution of these will acquire some compromises, India and Canada are perhaps better placed than most to discuss on a flexible and constructive basis possible ideas for achieving solutions. However intractable these problems may appear to be it is only through examining possibilities that an eventual solution may be achieved. -136>

India is a major power. The future stability and prosperity of the South Asian Region will be profoundly affected by the policies of the Indian Government. Let me state, therefore, that we in Canada are most impressed by recent developments aimed at reducing tensions and securing greater cooperation within the region. Most particularly, the progress in establishing a Joint Commission with Pakistan has been an act of courage and statesmanship. Canada also recognizes the efforts that are being made to reach agreement with other countries on the harnessing of the vast water resources of a Himalaya watershed and we hope ourselves to play a future role in exploiting this potential. A new development which I believe also has a potential to grow into an institution of real significance has been the cautious but steady progress towards a South Asia Forum. The meeting of regional foreign Ministers which you will host, Mr. Minister, this August in New Delhi is an important step in this regard.

Another dimension of my visit is to look at the future. To see what India and Canada can achieve together to our mutual advantage. Canadian Development Assistance has of course been the major theme in our relations with India since the formation of the Colombo Plan in 1950. This situation will continue. However, we are now seeking to improve upon this form of cooperation by examining massive projects, such as the Chamera hydro-electric complex in Himachal Pradesh - involving a mixture of different forms of Canadian financing, including a major commitment by our Export Development Corporation.

Canada/India commercial relations have not developed quickly but I believe they are now at the threshold of rapid expansion. The Canada India Business Council was formed in Canada last year to bring together Canadian companies interested in trade, investment and joint ventures with India. The recent visit to India by an important delegation led by Mr. Thomas Bata under the auspices of the Canada India Business Council identified many new areas for commercial cooperation. There has, of course, existed within India for sometime the Indo-Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

I would like to stress that I think it is attendant upon

countries such as Canada (through both public and private sector activity) to follow up on the opportunities India now offers as a result of its liberalized policies towards imports, investment & joint ventures. We appreciate that the measures you have taken have not necessarily been easy and that they constitute something of a calculated risk. We, through our response, must ensure that this calculated risk meets with success.

The prospects for future Indo-Canadian cooperation run across the spectrum of the bilateral relations. In academic and cultural terms, the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, which is funded by both Governments, has achieved a valuable contribution in increasing understanding and awareness between our two countries. The recent conclusion of an air agreement has already resulted in Air India flights into Montreal and should soon result in a Canadian carrier flying into India. These two factors symbolize growing human links between Canada and India, which are enhanced by the community of more than 200,000 Canadians who trace their origins to India and who are making an important contribution to Canadian society and life.

There really is something uniquely valuable in the Indo-Canadian relationship. We can disagree at times but I believe that there is an essential dimension of goodwill and esteem which assures the strength of a continuing friendship. We often talk about the value of ties within the Commonwealth, but I think in the relationship of India and Canada we can perhaps see an exceptional exemplification of the "Commonwealth spirit" in international relations. This factor allows us to work constructively together in the spirit of frankness, friendship and respect for each others positions. It is in this vein that I know Prime Minister Trudeau very much looks forward to attending the Commonwealth -137>

Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi this November.

Mr. Minister, as you know Canada hopes that Mrs. Gandhi will soon be able to accept our invitation to visit. I would also at this time like to extend to you personally an invitation to reciprocate my visit and come to Canada soon. We must maintain and develop the very valuable dialogue we have now established.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I request that you join me in a toast of His Excellency, Mr. Narasimha Rao, and to the great future prospects for cooperation and friendship between India and Canada.

NADA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFGHANISTAN CAMBODIA PAKISTAN SRI LANKA

Date : Jul 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

22 Additional Commodities for Tariff Concession

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jul 08, 1983 on the supplement to tripartite agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt:

The supplement to the trade expansion and economic cooperation agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt has been signed in Belgrade by the Commerce Secretary, Shri Abid Hussain, the Secretary, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade of Egypt and the Deputy Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia. This agreement recognises the need for rapid expansion in exchange of goods between the three countries on a mutually beneficial basis. The trade agreement between the three countries has already been extended for a further period of five years, commencing April 1, 1983.

The main object of the agreement is to provide for tariff preferences on the exchange of specified goods between the three countries. The tariff concession between the three countries having goods originating in any of them has now been extended to 22 more commodities. Earlier 47 commodities were given concessional rates. The preference falls under the "mostfavoured-nation" (MNF) rate. The product covers a wide field, particularly in the range of non-traditional goods.

The tripartite agreement envisages the necessity to explore further means for strengthening mutual cooperation. To achieve this the three countries have agreed to intensify the process of negotiations in all fields listed in the economic cooperation agreement, particularly keeping in view the need for increased trade among our countries on a relatively balanced basis; increased cooperation in the field of joint production and cooperation in industrial ventures in the three countries and joint ventures in third countries; and consideration of the use of improved payments financing mechanisms for increasing of the volume of mutual trade.

The delegations also agreed to work on the details to make further progress in this element at the earliest possible time.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EGYPT

India exports the following commodities to Egypt: Meat and meat preparations; fruits and vegetables; sugar; tea; spices; other crude minerals; jute bags. chemicals and related products; iron and steel; and machinery & transport equipment.

India imports urea and aluminium from Egypt.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

India exported Rs. 362 million worth of goods to Yugoslavia in 1982 and imported Rs. 300 million worth of goods.

India exports the following commodities to Yugoslavia:

Coffee; tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins; iron ore; deoiled cakes and other -138>

spices; black pepper; HPS groundnuts; tea. wire ropes; auto parts and textiles.

India imports the following commodities from Yugoslavia: Staple fibre and yarn; plastic raw material; paper (industrial); chemicals; drugs and medicines; tractor components. gas cylinders; capital goods and non-ferrous metals.

YPT INDIA YUGOSLAVIA USA **Date :** Jul 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Iranian Foreign Minister Hosts Dinner for Shri Rao - Text of Shri Rao's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a dinner hosted in his honour by Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran in Tehran on Jul 19, 1983:

Your Excellency, Foreign Minister, Dr. Velayati and friends, it gives me immense pleasure to be here in your great country. I have visited Iran several times in the past; but this visit has a special significance for me as it is a reassertion of our close bilateral ties and a fulfilment of my promise to reciprocate your visit to India last year.

The history of Iran and India is like a carpet of extraordinary beauty and many patterns. It is so interwoven that even without visits, we are not strangers. To many of us in India who have, in some way or another, been exposed to Iran's literary and cultural heritage, it is easier to assert that so much in common has grown between us down the centuries, in spirituality and truth kindled by kinship with humanity. This epitomises the highest human sentiments and values which transcend artificial barriers. Their sublimity and simplicity of expression are symbols of realisation and Irfan as products of the history and culture of people whose deep experiences are given immortal articulation.

This great achievement of the past should make us humble and a little more aware of our responsibilities to ourselves today and to our history. We have to build on the sound foundations built by previous generations which have endured through time.

Giving sustenance to the legacy of our past is the temper of the present. Each of us is proud of its identity, but this pride has not made us insular. Nor has the quest for self-reliance barred and bolted our windows from inside. The seeking of friends and the spurning of militaristic alliances underlie the spirit of Non-Alignment our nations share. To this is added the vital dimension of affinity and affection between our peoples.

Nearly forty years ago, an Iranian Cultural Mission visited India. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his "Discovery of India" quotes the leader of that delegation to say:

"The Iranians and Indians are like two brothers, who, according to a Persian Legend, had got separated from each other, one going east and the other to the west. Their families had forgotten all about each other and the only thing that remained in common between them were the snatches of a few old tunes which they still played on their flutes. It was through these tunes that, after a lapse of centuries, the two families recognized each other and were reunited. So also we come to India to play on our flutes our age-old songs, so that, hearing them, our Indian cousins may recognize us as -139>

their own and become reunited with their "Iranian cousins".

Excellency, the harmony between our nations today derives not only from melodies silvered by time. There are fresher strands of song in our symphony. There are still more that we can discover and that is what the quest of our Joint Commission is all about. Together we can strive for the closer cooperation which must, of necessity, underpin our hopes for a better world. History can only provide a base for the present to build upon and only the present can prove a wholesome investment for the future.

Excellency, may I thank you again for the warmth of your welcome and your generous words this evening. We are happy to be in your midst. May I take this occassion to wish for the health and welfare of Ayatollah Al Uzma Imam Khomeni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the health and welfare of the President Khameinei, for the health and welfare of the Prime Minister Musavi, for Your Excellency's health and welfare and above all for the peace and prosperity of the people of Iran and enduring friendship and cooperation between the peoples of India and Iran.

AN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

Date : Jul 19, 1983

Volume No

1995

IRAN

Shri Narasimha Rao Concludes Iran Visit - Joint Press Statement

The following is the text of a press statement issued in Tehran on the conclusion of the official visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, on Jul 22, 1983:

At the invitation of H.E. Dr. A. A. Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, H.E. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, paid an official visit to Iran from July 18 to 22, 1983. The Minister of External Affairs was accompanied by a high level delegation consisting of Shri K. Natwar Singh, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and officials of that Ministry, as well as of the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Steel and Mines, Finance, Commerce, Education and Culture and Industry. Both Ministers held several rounds of talks on bilateral and international matters of mutual interest.

H.E. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao called on President Hojjatoleslam Seyed Ali Khameini, President of the Supreme Judicial Council, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, Majlis Speaker Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi, Minister of Commerce Asgar-Owladi, Minister of Heavy Industries Engineer Behzad Nabvai, Minister of Energy Dr. Hassan Ghafuri Fard.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed and

accorded a warm reception of H.E. Mr. Rao and his delegation which is a manifestation of the existing close and friendly relations between Iran and India. The two Foreign Ministers had several rounds of talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two Foreign Ministers referred to the deep historical and cultural relations between the people of Iran and India and emphasised that these relations were deepened by their antiimperialist and anti-colonial freedom struggles. The visit of H.E. the Foreign Minister of India to the Islamic Republic of Iran has contributed significantly to the advancement of the friendly relations between the two countries. In view of the common cultural and historical ties between the two countries and also in view of their steadfast adherence to the principles of the Non-Alignment, the extent of understanding between the two sides in the talks was at a high level. The two sides expressed their heartfelt desire for further development and strengthening of the close and friendly ties through the increased visits at various levels.

The two Ministers agreed that similarities in political approaches and views -140>

formed a firm basis for establishing an institutional framework for intensifying economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries and giving them practical content.

Accordingly they signed an agreement on 19th July 1983 setting up the Iran-India Joint Commission.

In the Joint Commission, the two sides signed Agreed Minutes which provide for the strengthening of bilateral economic relations in industries such as ceramics, cement, asbestos, textiles, pharmaceuticals, transportation, power-generation and transmission, foundries, metallurgy, instrumentation, bicycles etc., as well as the establishment of industrial estates and the provision of training facilities. In respect of cooperation in trade, the two sides agreed to study ways and means of bridging the trade gap through the continued implementation of the August 1982 Memorandum of Understanding and further discussion during the forthcoming visit of the Iranian Commerce Minister to India in September, 1983. A detailed time schedule for the implementation of the Cultural Exchange Programme for 1983-84 has been worked out. Modalities have also been worked out in detail for cooperation in the field of education, in the exchange of films and radio programmes, for cooperation between the national information media of the two countries, and the provision of visa and accreditation facilities for media representatives on a reciprocal basis.

Both sides emphasized their firm belief in the continuing relevance and significant role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the establishment and strengthening of the international peace and security and the need to further consolidate and strengthen this Movement. They recalled that the Non-Aligned Movement which has its origins in the desire of newly-independent States to steer clear of military alliances. Great Power rivalry and East-West confrontation has an important part to play in safeguarding Non-Aligned countries from foreign interference and enables them to concert their efforts for their economic and social development.

The two Foreign Ministers expressed their grave concern over the tense situation in Afghanistan and reaffirmed their full support for the independence sovereignty, territorial integrity and the Non-Aligned status of Afghanistan.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran while condemning the presence of the foreign occupying forces and calling for their immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Afghan soil and safe and honourable return of all the Afghan refugees to their homeland and the right of self determination by the Afghan people, explained that the Islamic Republic of Iran repudiates any kind of talks and negotiations and solution in which real representatives of the Muslim people of Afghanistan have not had any part.

The Indian Minister reiterated paragraph 114 of the political Declaration of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit and also reiterated Paragraph 115 through which the the Non-Aligned Movement had extended its support to the constructive steps taken by the United Nations Secretary General for a Political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

Reviewing the situation in West Asia, the two Foreign Ministers expressed their grave concern and revulsion at the continued acts of aggression of Israel against the people of Palestine, Lebanon and the Arab Nation. They condemned the illegal Israeli annexation of Al-Qods and the Golan Heights which are in violation of international law and constitute a serious threat to peace.

The Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran reasserted the necessity of the liberation of all the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands from the occupation of the Zionist regime and the sovereignty of the Palestinians over all the occupied Palestine and condemned the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He reaffirmed his Government's full support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people and restoration of the rights of the oppressed Palestinians.

The Indian Minister reaffirmed India's adherence to the positions of the Non--141> Aligned Movement as set up in the Sections X, XI and XII of the Political Declaration of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit and stressed in particular India's unwavering support of the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent State in their homeland, Palestine.

Both sides while condemning the fascist and oppressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa called for independence of Namibia, and extended their support for the liberation and the independence struggle of South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO).

The Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India expressed his sincere appreciation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation by the Government and the people of Iran. He extended a cordial invitation to the Iranian Foreign Minister to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The visit will take place at a mutually convenient time.

AN USA INDIA AFGHANISTAN ISRAEL LEBANON SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA **Date :** Jul 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

NORTH KOREA

Trade to be Doubled Between India and North Korea

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jul 25, 1983 on the conclusion of trade talks between India and North Korea:

India and North Korea have agreed to double the trade between the two countries by the end of 1984. Bilateral trade is likely to increase in terms of larger quantities of existing imports and exports. In addition, certain new commodities have been identified for trade purposes between the two countries. This was decided today at the culmination of trade talks between the two trade delegations. The agreed record of discussions was signed by the Commerce Secretary, Shri Abid Hussain, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Kim Song Log, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea. The record of discussions particularly emphasised the need to promote economic cooperation amongst the developing countries and for increase in trade to their mutual advantage.

India will export 40,000 tonnes of sugar, 10,000 tonnes of cotton, 5000 tonnes of cotton linter, 10,000 tonnes of de-oiled groundnut extraction, and 50,000 tonnes of salt to DPRK till 1984. For the first time minerals like high carbon manganese, low carbon manganese and ferro chrome will be exported to DPRK. The DPRK delegation has also agreed to consider the import of value added products from India including textile machinery, marine diesel engines, sports goods and pesticides and insecticides.

The DPRK delegation has offered to export larger quantities of cement, zinc, steel plates, railway wheels, axles, tyres and H.R. steel sheets. Among the new items proposed to be exported by DPRK are rayon yarn, viscose staple fibre, porcelain insulators (above 220 KV ratings), and vinyl chloride. -142>

In 1982 the two way trade between India and North Korea was around Rs. 350 million with the trade balance being in North Korea's favour. This is expected to increase to around Rs. 700 million as a result of the current trade talks.

The new trade agreement provides for the expansion of trade on a balanced and mutually advantageous basis. Both sides agreed to make efforts to correct the existing imbalance in favour of North Korea.

REA NORTH KOREA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ITALY **Date :** Jul 25, 1983

Volume No

1995

PAKISTAN

Telecom Services

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jul 26, 1983 on the official-level talks on Indo-Pakistan Telecom Services:

The Director General of Telephones and Telegraphs of Pakistan Brig. General Mansoor-Ul-Haq Malik today had official level talks on Telecom Services between the two countries with the Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Shri S. K. Ghose.

Both sides reviewed the progress made on the Amritsar-Lahore coaxial cable link. To meet the growing demand of the traffic between India and Pakistan, it was earlier decided that coaxial cable link should be established between the two countries. This link would also form an important element in the Asian Telecommunication Network. This scheme is expected to be commissioned by end of next year.

At present 12 channel open wire carrier system exists between Amritsar and Lahore. One manual circuit between Delhi and Karachi, two manual circuits between Delhi and Lahore and one manual circuit between Delhi and Islamabad are operating through this system.

In addition satellite circuits through the Overseas Communication Service are also in use. In the satellite medium three manual circuits between Bombay and Karachi and one manual circuit between Delhi and Karachi are working.

Mr. Mansoor-Ul-Haq Malik said that good communication is necessary between the two countries and for that, channels should be increased. He suggested that exchange of visits by technical experts between the two countries should be more frequent so that difficulties could be sorted out speedily.

The two teams have also discussed the settlement of outstanding telecom dues and it was agreed that coordination meeting between experts of the countries would take place to expedite the settlement. -143>

KISTAN INDIA MALI CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA **Date :** Jul 26, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

Foreign Secretaries' Meeting

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the opening remarks by Mr. A. H. S. Ataul Karim, Foreign Secretary, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at the inaugural session of the preparatory meeting for the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of South Asian Region scheduled to be held from August 1-2, 1983, at New Delhi:

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as we meet in this historic city of New Delhi, my mind travels back along the long path that we have traversed to complete the critical stage of preparatory build-up for a structural regional cooperation in South Asia. We took due and adequate cognizance of the historic responsibilities that had been reposed on us and, with a sense of shared pride I should like to say that we proved equal to it.

It is in this backdrop that I wish to acknowledge my profound gratitude to my distinguished colleagues from Bhutan, Maldives, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka for having accorded to Bangladesh the honour of hosting the fourth Meeting of Foreign Secretaries of the South Asian Region and for giving me personally the privilege of chairing that meeting. In the discharge of my duties and responsibilities in this regard, I have received your sincere cooperation, valuable assistance and wise counsel for which I am most grateful to you.

Distinguished colleagues and friends since the concept of structured regional cooperation in South Asia was mooted some three years ago, we have covered considerable grounds, achieved substantial results and made significant progress towards realisation of our objectives. As we all recall we started our endeavour to concretise regional cooperation in South Asia with our meeting in Colombo in April, 1981, under the able leadership of our distinguished colleague, the Foreign Secretary of Sri Lanka, His Excellency, Mr. W. T. Jaysinghe. Under his competent stewardship, we made significant advances in promoting the idea of regional cooperation. Recognising that regional cooperation in South Asia was beneficial, desirable and necessary, we noted in that meeting the need for a step by step approach, on the basis of careful and adequate preparation for the early realisation of such cooperation. We were able to identify several areas in which mutually beneficial regional cooperation could take place. We also succeeded in laying down a framework of ground rules to govern cooperation among ourselves. We set up study groups in five specific areas and also a committee of the whole to identify additional possible areas of cooperation.

In Kathmandu, in November, 1981, we met again. Our distinguished colleague, former Foreign Secretary of the Royal Government of Nepal, His Excellency Mr. S. J. B. Rana, ably guided the proceedings of the meeting to a successful conclusion. In that meeting we consolidated the gains made at Colombo. We endorsed the recommendations of the five study groups and in recognition of the need for establishing appropriate modalities for implementing programmes, we converted the study groups into working groups and charged them with the task of drawing up a comprehensive programme of action. We thus moved from the conceptual framework to the stage of concrete proposals for

cooperation. We were mindful of the need to view regional cooperation as an evolutionary process to be seen in a long term perspective as well as a process flexible enough to permit elaboration of cooperative arrangement in as many fields as were mutually agreed upon. We instituted studies in three additional areas from those recommended by the committee of the whole.

The meeting in Islamabad in August, 1982, under the competent chairmanship of our distinguished colleague, His Excel--144>

lency, Mr. Niaz A. Naik, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, reaffirmed our commitment to promote and strengthen cooperation among ourselves. We noted that the process of cooperation had acquired an irreversible momentum and we reiterated our determination to accelerate the pace of regional cooperation. In Islamabad, we endorsed the recommendations of the five working groups, and the three study groups and converted these three study groups into working groups and established a committee of the whole to prepare on the basis of the reports of the working groups, an integrated programme of action in the agreed areas of cooperation. We also constituted another study group on sports, arts and culture. The success of the Islamabad meeting was to contribute in a significant manner to the success of the deliberations of the committee of the whole which met in January, 1983, in Colombo.

In our last meeting in Dhaka in March this year, we took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole. Our task in Dhaka was made considerably easier by the successful accomplishment of the responsibility entrusted to the committee of the whole under the able leadership of Sri Lanka. On the basis of the recommendations of the various working groups the committee had been able to finalise an integrated programme of action with specific and clear-cut recommendations on modalities and mechanism for its implementation, coordination and monitoring. The committee had also provided indications of financial implications of its short term component and recommendations regarding funding modalities and arrangements for its long term component. They did a meticulous and thorough job. The fact that we agreed in record time to endorse the recommendations contained in the report of the committee of the whole and decided to recommend the adoption of the integrated programme of action by our Foreign Ministers is a fitting tribute to the dedicated and painstaking efforts of the committee of the whole and the sectoral working groups.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, our Dhaka meeting was another significant landmark in our quest for regional cooperation. In that meeting we took the momentous decision to elevate the dynamics of regional cooperation to the political level - the level of Foreign Minister. In Dhaka, we further agreed that all efforts should now be made for expeditious implementation of the integrated programme of action. Dhaka meeting took full cognizance of the fact that the necessary preparatory work for a Ministerial level meeting had been successfully completed and that the stage for launching implementation of regional cooperative activities had now been set. Accordingly, we recommended to our Foreign Ministers to meet with a view to launching the Integrated Programme of Action.

Our present meeting in New Delhi is to give the final finishing touches for the preparation of the meeting of our Foreign Ministers scheduled to take place in five days' time. It is envisaged that this meeting to which we are all eagerly looking forward to, will launch the Integrated Programme of Action. This will no doubt be yet another milestone in the evolutionary process of structured regional cooperation in South Asia. It will be for the first time that we will have expressed the collective political will, determination and commitment to encourage, strengthen and stimulate cooperative activities in our region. This will be a leap forward and a gigantic step towards a goal for which we have striven hard so carefully, so cautiously. Distinguished Colleagues, together we all have created a climate of hope in Dhaka and together we share the same air of expectancy that permeates the atmosphere in New Delhi. -145>

DIA BANGLADESH USA BHUTAN MALDIVES NEPAL PAKISTAN SRI LANKA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

Date : Jul 26, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

Shri Rasgotra's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Jul 28, 1983 on the extracts from remarks made by the Foreign Secretary, Shri M. Rasgotra on assuming Office as Chairman of the current meeting of Foreign Secretaries of South Asian Region Cooperation:

Distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all for your trust and confidence in electing me the Chairman of this Meeting. I take this as a tribute to my country and the profound interest the Government of India have in Regional Cooperation in South Asia. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of our seven countries next Monday marks a decisive phase in the efforts, which have been underway for some time, to develop regional cooperation in South Asia. The very fact of their meeting will make history. For it will reverse a trend - the trend in sub-continental relations of looking away from one another - and mark the beginning of an era of cooperation stability and strengthen forged from within our region.

On the broader world scene also, the occasion will, I believe, leave its imprint.

It may, in times to come be cited as the most massive example of cooperation for human progress and prosperity among the countries of the South.

We meet today to give finishing touches to the work already accomplished in the four meetings of the Foreign Secretaries at Kathmandu, Colombo, Islamabad and Dhaka. At the Dhaka meeting, it was felt by us all that while a great deal is yet to be done and the region offers far greater scope for cooperation than we have thus far grasped, the beginning of what is immediately practical need not await a fuller scanning of all that might be possible. And that the task entrusted to us is the preparing of he beginning of a process not its culmination.

That task has been largely achieved. And as I welcome you to this preparatory meeting, it would not be inappropriate for me to felicitate the Foreign Secretaries on their excellent work of these last three years. They in turn, will join me I am sure in placing on record our high appreciation of the painstaking, devoted and splendid work of a large number of high officials of all the various wings of our respective Governments. -146>

DIA USA BANGLADESH NEPAL PAKISTAN SRI LANKA **Date :** Jul 28, 1983

August

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1995

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LAND INDIA SAUDI ARABIA

Date : Aug 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

DISARMAMENT

Shri Narasimha Rao Inaugurates Regional Conference of World Disarmament

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 22, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao while inaugurating the Regional Conference of World Disarmament Campaign of the United Nations:

The Government of India attaches great importance to the idea and potentialities of the World Disarmament Campaign, in the ceaseless quest of mankind for a lasting, genuine world peace based on the achievement of disarmament and the establishment of a just international economic order. I, therefore, deem it an honour to have been asked to inaugurate this first ever Regional Conference of the World Disarmament Campaign and to address such a distinguished gathering from the region of Asia and the Pacific.

On behalf of the Government and people of India I would like to extend a most hearty welcome to all the participants in this Conference and to express a sincere wish that your stay in our country will be both fruitful and enjoyable.

The primary purposes of the World Disarmament Campaign as defined by the General Assembly are threefold: to inform, to educate and to generate public under standing and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

Ever since the dawn of civilization, the most cherished dream of mankind has been the achievement of a world without wars, a world without arms. The realization of this noble ideal has, however, not been possible so far. The world has never known complete or even substantial disarmament at any time during its entire existence. And yet despite the many failures and disappointments that have accompanied disarmament efforts in our time, the ideal of a peaceful world without arms has always inspired the minds of ordinary men and women everywhere. For, only in such a world would it be possible for human beings everywhere to follow their peaceful pursuits and to achieve the highest degree of selffulfilment, feeling free from the dreadful spectre of war and the crushing burden of the cost of war.

We keep hearing so much about the difficulties and frustrations of disarmament efforts. All that is true; yet I feel that all is not lost. Since the effort of disarmament essentially emanates from mankind's determination to survive, it is bound to win eventually, however tortuous and arduous the path and the process may be. Therefore despite the fact that time is running out and the dangers of annihilation by a nuclear holocaust, whether by deliberate design or unintended accident, are increasing by the day, there is still room for optimism.

The disarmament efforts in the post war period have produced some significant gains which if preserved and consolidated would lead us to sure success. Let me briefly survey the efforts made by the international community in the field of disarmament.

The nuclear age in which we live to day began with the explosion of an atomic bomb. The prime motivation was therefore destruction, to begin with. Bombs have actually not exploded since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But it would be quite correct to say that the destructive aspect of nuclear energy has never been obliterated; the first image that was associated with it continues to this day. Nuclear energy -147>

has never fully succeeded in living down its Hiroshima reputation. And of course, stockpiling of nuclear weapons has never looked back since then. The peaceful face of the atom has never fully appeared in the minds of the ordinary people. That is the fact of the matter today.

What would have happened if the nuclear age had instead dawned in a peaceful manner, with the establishment of a nuclear reactor for the production of electricity and in pursuance of a positive plan of harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only? This remains a big `if' of history.

However, that was not to be. The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up before the first nuclear weapon explosion. It could not, therefore, take note of the full implications of the new terrible weapon which had been forged and was, about to enter the arsenals of nations and which called for a total revolution in the thinking and approach towards all issues in the field of disarmament. It should be evident that the struggle for disarmament in the nuclear age cannot be conducted on the basis of outmoded concepts which had not worked even in the past when the situation in the field of weaponry was much simpler, as compared to what it is now.

It is essential that we should never forget what the first UN Study on Nuclear Weapons had said about the real nature and destructive potential of nuclear weapons: "There is one inescapable and basic fact. It is that the nuclear armouries which are in being already contain large magaton weapons every one of which has a destructive power greater than that of all the conventional explosive that has ever been used in warfare since the day gunpowder was discovered".

It is the grim realisation of the horrendous effects of any use of nuclear weapons that has influenced international community from the very first session of the UN General Assembly and the first resolution to search for a meaningful goal and ways of achieveing that goal.

By a process of constant refinement of thinking over a period of fourteen years the United Nations General Assembly decided by its unanimously adopted resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 that the goal of disarmament efforts in the nuclear age can be none other than the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control (GCD). The meaning and significance of this solemn declaration was clear. Disarmament in the nuclear age had to be general, i.e. include all States, and complete, i.e. cover all weapons and weapon systems. And, a system of controls for this purpose could be effective only if it were devised on the basis of objective, scientific and non-discriminatory criteria and made universally applicable to all States.

The true significance of this historic, unprecedented and revolutionary goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control (GCD) can be understood only if we keep in mind that all earlier attempts towards disarmament had lacked a clear purpose and were based on some sort of a balanced regulation of limitation of armaments among a few countries only That approach had not worked in the past and has been rejected as inadequate in the nuclear age.

It is also clear that disarmament in our day and age cannot be conceived in terms of 'arms control', which has the unfortunate implications of controls without disarmament, or controls by some States or group of States over other States or group of States or manoeuvring the arms race in a particular direction to the advantage of some States. The basic approach should be 'arms limitation', in order to move towards genuine reductions of armaments, leading to disarmament.

The international community has also reached agreement on the priorities in the process of disarmament, and has decided in

several resolutions of the UN General Assembly that the highest priority should be accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. In the disarmed world, there would be left only that level and those types of conventional armaments, which -148>

will be needed by States to maintain internal law and order and to contribute to an international peace-keeping force.

It will also be seen that the international community considers the goal of GCD as attainable within a definite time-frame. The draft treaties on general and complete disarmament submitted by the Soviet Union and the United States to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) in 1962 were based on this clear premise. They envisaged a time-frame ranging from four to ten years for the entire disarmament process to be successfully completed. It will, therefore, be wrong to assume GCD as the idealist's hope as some people claim. The time frame is, therefore, crucial.

Another significant development has been the adoption by consensus of the Final Document by the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was held in 1978. Never before has the international community agreed upon a detailed document covering the entire gamut of disarmament questions and issues. The Final Document represents the international disarmament strategy, the validity of which was endorsed by the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was held in 1982. No back-sliding from the Final Document can or should be permitted.

Another unique gain in the disarmament field has been the evolution of a machinery for disarmament, In this respect, the most important achievement has been the agreement that since disarmament in the nuclear age concerned all States, the involvement of all States in the disarmament process will need to be ensured at all times. Above all, disarmament discussions will have will have to be conducted on two levels: On the deliberative plane, the views of all States should be sought, as in the First Committee and Plenary of the UN General Assembly, the UN Disarmament Commission, and the Special Sessions of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

At the negotiating level, a small limited number of States will be involved, as is the case with the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, namely the Committee on Disarmament (CD). The acceptance of the principle of multilateral negotiations in disarmament represents a most significant achievement of the international community. The notion that disarmament can be the monopoly of a few powerful States has been rejected. The launching of the World Disarmament Campaign in 1982 is the most recent gain in the field of disarmament. It is a clear recognition of the fact that unless the common people everywhere, particularly in the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, are actively concerned about the imperative and urgent need to halt and reverse the mad arms race and to make meaningful progress towards disarmament, the human race will continue to face the grave danger of self-annihilation. If the will of the people is effectively organised, no Government, however, powerful or wilful, could persist for long in its perverse ways. The message to the people should be loud and clear: in the nuclear age, either we disarm or we perish. There is no other choice.

The Government and people of India are particularly conscious of the honour that has been given to them by the organisation of the first of a series of Regional Conferences on the World Disarmament Campaign in New Delhi. The land of the greatest apostle of peace of modern times, Mahatma Gandhi, is particularly appropriate for the start of the practical implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign.

May I wish this Conference every success and its participants all good luck. I should also like to wish all our foreign guests a very pleasant stay in our country. -149>

DIA USA JAPAN **Date** : Aug 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

DISARMAMENT

Shri Rasgotra's Address

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 24, 1983 on the address by Shri Maharaj Krishna Rasgotra, Foreign Secretary, to the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign:

India attaches the highest importance to the prevention of nuclear war. No form of warfare has confronted mankind with dangers even remotely comparable with the dangers of atomic warfare to human civilization if not to human survival. Little civilization would survive a nuclear war; and since very little would be left for the world to do following such a war, humanity's only real choice lies in preventing the catastrophe.

There can be no such thing as a limited nuclear war, a winnable nuclear war, or a protracted nuclear war. Nuclear war is simply unthinkable. And that is where public opinion comes in: public opinion, especially in the nuclear-weapon States and in the States allied with them.

The people of the world were made aware, in a most shocking manner, of the horrible nature of nuclear warfare in the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. But the public did little in these long intervening years to prevent the production, accumulation and deployment of a wide variety of nuclear engines of destruction, as the number of nuclear-weapon States also grew from one to five. And today, together they possess a stockpile of some 50,000 nuclear weapons, good enough at least for 50,000 Hiroshimas. The world has far fewer cities of that size. And many of these are multimegaton weapons, each one packing more power than that of all peapons used since the dawn of history. While nothing has been done to outlaw nuclear war, great strides have been made by the nuclear-weapon powers to make war more horrible. The public has no good reason to ignore or dismiss the spectre.

History is witness that weapons invented by man have been used by him; and as I recalled a while ago, nuclear weapons were used in our own lifetime. Even that first use of nuclear bombs of a rather primitive variety demonstrated beyond any doubt or dispute that nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction. They pose dangers to belligerents and nonbelligerents alike and no foolproof precautions are possible against their many adverse effects on human life, environment and eco-systems.

Nuclear weapons control and nuclear cutback clearly must be the highest priority objectives. From those first measures, the world must proceed to nuclear disarmament. For, nuclear disarmament is the only way to the prevention of nuclear war.

The theories of deterrence are nothing more than rationalizations for the continued development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The people all over the world must see them for what they are and reject them unequivocally. Either these weapons are usable and are being accumulated for possible use, or they are not usable and must not be produced. We in India subscribe fully to the latter view.

In the first place, we consider any use of nuclear weapons as a violation of the Charter of the United Nations as, in any nuclear war, radio-active fallout will spread, in violation of national sovereignty and international frontiers, far beyond the boundaries of belligerant countries. The Charter of the United Nations is based on the principle of respect for the sovereignty and equality of nations: no nation has the right to pollute the

environment of others.

In the second place, we consider any use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity. Nuclear warfare can make no distinction between combatants and noncombatant innocent men, women and children. They rule out any kind of ethical standard or code of honour in warfare. They pose, in the words of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the UN -150>

General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, "a threat to the very survival of mankind". No nation or individual has any right, in the name of national security, to rain death and destruction on innocent men, women and children all over the world.

India has consistently stood for and advocated general and complete disarmament. With equal consistency, we have recognised all along that nuclear weapons are in a class by themselves and measures in the field of nuclear disarmament must receive priority attention. Therefore, from time to time, we have initiated or supported measures, to deal effectively with the menace of nuclear weapons, to curb the nuclear arms race and to facilitate progress towards nuclear disarmament.

In 1945, we called for complete stoppage of the testing of nuclear weapons, and, pending a comprehensive test ban, for complete suspension of all nuclear weapon tests.

In 1964, we proposed an end to all proliferation of nuclear weapons, horizontal as well as vertical.

In 1978, we proposed the prohibition of the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons.

In 1982, India proposed a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would inter alia mean stoppage of their production combined with a cut off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. In such an event, all nuclear facilities everywhere would become peaceful, and the nuclear-weapons States would not have any reason or pretext for not accepting the same system of international safeguards which they seek to impose on non-nuclear weapon States like India in relation even to their peaceful, civilian nuclear energy programmes.

Many dangers are inherent in this policy of promoting and aggravating nuclear inequality. It is leading to nuclear arbitrariness: it could result in nuclear oppression.

In any society there can be only one set of laws applicable equally to all. Similarly in the world of today, there ought to be only one set of international safeguards, applicable equally to all States, to arrest proliferation and prevent diversion of nuclear energy from civil to military purposes. We will not accept a system of international safeguards in the field of nuclear energy, which is not applicaple to a few States just because they chose to bend nuclear energy to weapons purposes before th cut-off date prescribed in the Non-Proliferation Treaty - 1st January 1967. Are we to think that nuclear weapons of an earlier vintage or the weapons fabricated by the privileged group have a life-giving or peace-making quality to them?

So far as my country is concerned, it is not our policy to develop nuclear weapons. India does not have a nuclear military programme. But just because we determined, in the exercise of our sovereign national will, to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, we are not prepared to accept an unequal and discriminatory system of safeguards for our nuclear energy programme.

We believe that nuclear exclusivity or nuclear monopoly in fact means nuclear anarchy on the part of a few nuclear-weapon powers. By exempting the nuclear weapon powers from any scrutiny or control, this discriminatory system is, in fact, helping promote the nuclear arms race among them. This state of affairs cannot lead to nuclear peace, which can come only from the universal prohibition of the use of nuclear energy for purposes of war.

The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said sometime ago that the danger of nuclear war is inherent in the very dynamics of the arms race and what is known as deterrence. History offers ample evidence that no one nation or group of nations has for long enjoyed the monopoly of any particular weapon of war. A true sense of security and peace cannot come from deterrence. This can come only form outright renunciation of this horrible weapon and in the unreserved recognition that in reality nuclear power is useable for peaceful purposes only. Nevertheless, we welcome dialogue and negotia--151>

tion between the two principal nuclear-weapon States for the limitation and reduction of their nuclear arsenals as essential first steps. In fact, the limitation, reduction and elimination of the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear-weapon States is essential to the achievement of the twin objectives of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

Because of the efficacy and extensive range of modern delivery systems, the reach of nuclear weapons covers the whole earth. Today, there are no areas of the globe to which nuclear weapons do not enjoy assured access. The old concepts, such as nuclear weapon free zones, have no validity any longer. Even the outer space is already in use for the passage of nuclear weapon carriers. While the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, and other agreements on nuclear weapons are to be welcomed as partial steps, the people all over the world must realise that these measures do not go to the heart of the problem at all, that in fact all these treaties and agreements leave ample room for the deployment of existing weapons as well as new ones in all parts of the globe. They do not guarantee security, and the answer lies in a complete ban on the use of nuclear weapons so that their development, production, stockpiling and deployment should become infructuous.

In this nuclear age, all States have a stake in nuclear disarmament. In one way or another they are all vulnerable to the hazards of nuclear war. A nuclear war of any dimension is bound to have far-reaching implications for humankind as a whole. Disarmament discussions should, therefore, be intensified in both the multilateral deliberative bodies and in negotiating forums, such as the UN General Assembly, the UN Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament (CD).

Nuclear issues are too serious and too far-reaching to be left to the two Super Powers or the nuclear-weapon States alone. The idea of some kind of a nuclear directorate is not acceptable. It would be unwise and immoral for the rest of humankind to dismiss nuclear horror from this conciousness. The world community cannot live with nuclear weapons: it should not be expected to learn to do so.

In the field of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament in particular the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations - an organisation created in the name of the peoples of the world to banish the spectre of war - must be clearly recognised. The United Nations' authority in this field must be re-established and reinforced.

A multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, now called the Committee on Disarmament, has been functioning without interruption for over two decades now. In the long and barren history of disarmament efforts, this represents some achievement. The Committee's deliberations have helped focus attention on hard nuclear issues. But the end result of its efforts so far has been a limited one at best. Despite the agreements negotiated in this forum, nuclear tensions and stockpiles are at their highest today. A new brinkmanship is in evidence, and from Europe world peace is threatened by nuclear confrontation of unprecedented magnitude and proximity.

The times demand a halt to this drift into nuclear confrontation and to the production and deployment of weapons at enormous expense of the earth's resources so desperately need for the uplift of three fourths of mankind which remains ravaged by hunger, poverty and the lack of education. In any decent civilization, these and similar other privations would be deemed intolerable.

The immediate need is - and this is an area in which public opinion, peace movement and disarmament campaigns have a major

role - to expose the utter fallacy of the doctrines of nuclear deterrence and of balance of power. By whatever name they might be called and in whatever form or forum they might be espoused, they are false doctrines. Their propagation does great harm to the cause of disarmament and to nuclear peace. Under an illusion of security they keep alive and enhance the possibility of nuclear -152>

war. They exert a pernicious influence by insuring the minds of men to the thought of nuclear war, to its inevitability or its passive acceptance. Propagation of these doctrines misleads people into supporting the continued development, production, stockpiling, and deployment for actual purposes of war, of these weapons of unspeakable horror. They brutalise man's gentle nature by acclimatising him to the idea of fear forming part of the normal human environment.

Nuclear weapons represent an order of power totally different from the one which statesmen have used in the past for political or military purposes. While the swiftness of communication has shrunk the world and brought its peoples closer together, man has acquired and assembled in his hand power of all-encompassing destruction. This unprecedented change has rendered obsolete old concepts of military alliances, spheres of influence and balance of power for national or regional security. Several conventional weapons and weapon systems in the hands of nuclear weapon states have been or are being nuclearised. All this calls for sustained campaign of educating people in all parts of the world about the new realities of our time.

Little can be gained merely by demanding disarmament so long as there are powerful countries willing to use military methods for a gain here or an advantage there for their world position. In the world as it is composed, treaties and agreements are necessary, but are not in themselves sufficient. The spirit of international solidarity must be strengthened and chauvinism and the desire to dominate combated as major obstacles to world peace.

I spoke of the swiftness of communication shrinking our world. As a result, people in different parts of the world, perhaps, have better knowledge of one another: but is the understanding among them any greater? In schools and universities the world over, history is still taught to inculcate separateness and the idea of national power and supremacy. Our divisions and our conflicts still persist on age-old ethnic and idealogical lines.

Our educational system need a new orientation. It should be one of the purposes of education to correctly interpret progress in the evolution of human consciousness and human civilization. This aspect should receive the attention of the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign. But the Campaign's foremost task must be the debunking of the false doctrines of deterrence and security which lie at the root of periodic spurts in the nuclear arms race and its continuing escalation with a ratchet effect.

DIA JAPAN USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU **Date :** Aug 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President's Independence Day Message to the Nation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 14, 1983 on the Independence Day message of the President, Giani Zail Singh:

Tomorrow we celebrate the 36th anniversary of our independence. On this auspicious occasion, I greet you all my fellow citizens here and abroad and extend to you my good wishes.

At the very outset, it is our duty to remember with gratitude the great sacrifices made by our people during the freedom movement to achieve independence. I salute all those who participated in our

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freedom movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and other stalwarts. The founding fathers of our Constitution gave us a democratic polity, embodying the principles of democracy, socialism and secularism. We have travelled very far since then and the spirit of democracy has taken deep roots in our soil. The sovereign will of the people is reigning supreme and there is every reason for us to feel proud of our democratic traditions.

Political freedom imposed heavy responsibilities on our shoulders. The first and foremost task was to strive for economic freedom without which all other freedoms would be mere empty slogans. We opted for achieving economic development through planning based on the willing consent of the people. We have three decades of experience in economic planning during which our country has made significant progress in many directions. Sound foundations have been laid for agricultural and industrial production which have recorded reasonable growth rates. Simultaneously, growth has taken place in other sectors like health, education and so on. We must never forget that all this has been achieved within the framework of democratic institutions. The growth that has been achieved has enabled us substantially to meet the basic demands of our fast expanding population. Our society, stagnant for centuries, is now moving forward steadily to achieve the eradication of poverty, hunger and disease.

There has unfortunately been a spurt in violence in various parts of the country. In a democratic society there is no place for violence. It is quite natural for many problems to arise in a society that moves forward. But there is no problem that cannot be solved through frank and sincere discussions. I appeal to all to strengthen the forces of peace and stability and shun the path of violence and confrontation. This is the most appropriate way of paying our tribute to our leaders who made supreme sacrifices for achieving independence and who gave us a democratic and secular constitutional framework. The spirit of oneness and unity should influence every one of our actions and everything else comes only next. Unity and discipline should be espoused by all of us and trends of disunity and indiscipline should be nipped in the bud whenever and wherever they raise their heads, with administrative and political vision. We should be eternally vigilant and constantly endeavour to strengthen the unifying forces in the country.

To maintain the unity of the nation is not the exclusive responsibility of the Government only. The society at large is also to share equal responsibility. Schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions have to give thought to it. If the teaching community provides the right direction the youth of today will never feel attracted to involve themselves in antisocial agitations. Therefore, there is great responsibility on the teachers to guide the youth on right lines. I appeal to educationists and leaders of society that they should not allow the power of youth to be misused and all attention should be paid to building up their character and arousing their sense of patriotism. If any deficiencies in our educational system are causing discontentment among the youth, these should be removed.

Society gives a place of honour to religious Gurus and leaders. They are in a position to play an important role for strengthening national unity and promoting social and economic progress. They can create a congenial climate for removal of social evils, like dowry system, inequalities and other social evils, and for constructive activities such as women's education, health and family welfare.

The building up of right moral values and standards is esential for any meaningful, social and economic progress. Economic development for material prosperity coupled with moral and spiritual values will make our nation stronger. I would like to spell out the following seven points for action by each one of us so as to strengthen the moral and spiritual foundations of our nation:

 Love for the motherland and devotion to national unity and integrity. National unity is above party politics.
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2. Work is worship - its motto is service to society.

3. Humility in thought, word and deed and toleration of the view points of others.

4. Adherence to truth and courage to speak the truth and if necessary to make every sacrifice for it.

5. Non-violence - not only abjuring violence through weapons, but even not hurting anyone through words.

6. Respect for all religious faiths, as all point to the oneness of Godhead.

7. Simplicity, good conduct and spirit of service in personal life.

I do not claim any originality for these views. These have been handed over to us by our ancestors. I am only highlighting them in order to focus attention. I feel that if each one of us strive to observe these principles in the day-to-day life, the nation will become great and life more happy for every one of us.

Recently we have witnessed that India can successfully achieve anything with team spirit and discipline. Especially our youth should be relied upon to carry out any difficult task successfully. Government and society must not do anything which will undermine their confidence. The way in which recently our cricket team won the world cup shows that when individual excellence is combined with team spirit we can work wonders.

This year in the month of March, we had the privilege of hosting the 7th Non-Aligned Summit of more than one hundred nations, presided over by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This was a very significant and historic conference. It was universally recognised that the conference was a great success and was very well organised. India's Prime Minister as Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement has undertaken the responsibility to wage a relentless struggle for peace and stability in the tension-ridden world. Very soon, India will be hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and I am sure that the Commonwealth Conference will prove successful in every respect and strengthen the forces of peace and stability in the world.

Our tasks ahead are by no means over and there are many problems,

chronic in nature. Yet to be solved on a priority basis. Poverty is our enemy number one which demands our undivided attention. Economic growth with social justice has been our watchword. There have been positive achievements in this field and a measure of progress is visible to the naked eye. In my tours to various parts of the country. I have observed that progress is being made and the weaker sections of society are marching forward with confidence about a better future for themselves.

This year flood, cyclone and drought have caused havoc in some parts of the country. Our sympathies go out to the people of the affected areas. Relief assistance has been provided by the Central and State Governments and measures taken to enable the farmers to overcome the adverse effects and achieve a higher level of foodgrains production than ever before. We are proud of our farmers and workers.

Our armed forces are a symbol of national unity and discipline. People belonging to all parts of the country, following different faiths and speaking various languages are working as one team to defend the country in every respect and enhancing our glory. With increasing emphasis on modernization and self-reliance our armed forces are equipped and ready to face any unforeseen situation. Our brave jawans and officers deserve the nation's appreciation for their sense of patriotism and single-minded devotion to duty.

Our National Flag, National Anthem and National Days belong to every Indian citizen. They are not the preserve of any party or Government. It is painful to see the spectacle of some people disregarding these for their own demands. This should not happen. I am fully confident that every citizen of India will consider this as

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his or her duty to honour the National Flag and National Anthem.

With these words, I would like to conclude by once again appealing to you that we must not spare any effort to strengthen the national will and determination for achieving our goals and reaching new heights. Jai Hind.

DIA USA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Aug 14, 1983

Volume No

1995

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Independence Day Address

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 15, 1983, of the English rendering of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's address from the ramparts of the Red Fort:

Brothers, sisters and dear children, a birth anniversary, be it of an individual or of a country, is an auspicious occasion and a day of rejoicing. All of us, be it here or in our homes, celebrate it. In earlier year, the radio carried the voice from here to the other parts of the country. Last year, however, television began carrying the images from here to a few big cities. But today television pictures of this ceremony will reach many small towns also, marking the beginning of the programme to reach the television to 70 per cent area of the country. This is how all progress takes place - gradually.

It is a day when we recall our struggle for Independence. We remember Mahatma Gandhi, his other colleagues and disciples and many others about whom you must have read. But there were hundreds and thousands of other brave freedom fighters who also sacrificed everything. A few thousands of them fortunately, are still with us. We remember them all and when we remember them, we also ponder as to what lesson we should learn from their sacrifices.

There are some who say whichever Prime Minister spoke from here, repeated the same thing each year from the Red Fort. What a strange thing to say! Can our thinking ever get old and aren't we to remind ourselves of our duties each year, indeed each day? The ideals that we set for ourselves, the things that build up character and raise the morale of the people, the issues concerning the security, progress and development of the country do not all these duties unceasingly devolve on us This is true of our country as it would be true of all countries. This is not the occasion to talk at great length about our achievements, of the big things that have been done for raising the standard of living of the common people. But the record is here for everyone to see. Our own countrymen, as also people of other countries, know about it and you must have read how the leaders of big countries have been talking about it. It does not mean, however, that our task has been completed. It also does not mean that we have turned all our aspirations into reality. But it does mean that we have progressed along the path shown to us by our great leaders and that we continue to advance despite all difficulties and dangers and despite the fact that at times we have also faltered. Perhaps many of the difficulties we face today are due to this fact.

Once enslaved, poor, oppressed and timid, this country is today

able to hold its head high. You look at the achievements. Some of them are really big. We have increased power generation. Earlier power was available in a mere 3000 cities and towns, and hardly any villages. Today, three lakh villages have been electrified and, of course, power is available in all towns. This is only a small example of what has indeed happened. I have already mentioned about television. You also know how we have sent our own satellites into space and how we can utilise them for the benefit of the farmers and others. At Kalpakkam, near Madras, our engineers with wholly indigenous knowhow have set up an Atomic Power Plant. In another two months we plan to send another satellite into space. All these are big steps which -156>

have relevance to our life, to the lives of the working class and students and also the everyday lives of housewives. Since we met here last, the Asian Games were organised in this city. It was a show of young people. That was followed by the Non-Aligned Summit, which was an indication of India's capabilities, and the whole world had occasion to witness it.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate our young sportsmen who have helped the country to hold its head high. I specially want to congratulate our cricket team for winning the World Cup recently. Those young men remind us of the brave youth whose courage shone through during our freedom struggle.

But do not imagine that other young men, our children, our farmers and our workers, don't deserve our congratulations. All of them sweat hard in their given field of activity and step by step they are carrying India forward. I congratulate them all. We do not know of their names, we have not seen them nor can we identify them. Yet, they are the foundation of India - the poor belonging to the scheduled castes, the tribals and the backward communities. I myself do not believe in caste and I would wish that it is rooted out from our country. We should all consider ourselves one. We are equal citizens of a great country.

Today when we look at our achievements, we should also cast a glance at our shortcomings. What are the things that have held us back and what are the stumbling blocks which do not let us progress fast enough? If we were to learn a lesson from the freedom struggle, we would find that only unity and discipline lead to success. We find today that intentionally or unintentionally some people and some sections of the community hurt society in the name of that community, hurt religion in the name of religion, and hurt the country in the name of their region. These are our weaknesses. These are the elements that have held India back and have eroded its morale and sapped us of self-confidence.

There are agitations in many parts of the country and people are making demands. This is but natural in a democracy. We are always prepared to talk to people and also meet their demands to the extent possible. But we also have to be careful all the time that while meeting the demands of one group, we do not hurt the interests of others or weaken them. Therefore, while considering these demands we have to discuss with all concerned and take into consideration their interests. We cannot satisfy all, but the least we can attempt is to see that there is minimum dissatisfaction. Whether the leaders of agitations want it or not, experience shows that violence creeps in. We cannot always find out who indulges in violence. When we find out, we do punish such people. Sometimes the agitationists themselves do not know who is indulging in violence but it harms the country all the same and the developmental process falters. Thus, those who launch agitations complaining of neglect contribute to the slowing down of development.

Let us look at some of the problems that dog us. There is the problem of Assam, about which there has been some strange propaganda. There are certain aspects of the problem which have an element of truth. It is true that foreigners have come and our effors is to stop their infiltration, identify those who have entered illegally and make some other arrangements for them. This is not something new. When I discussed it the first time, I made some suggestions to the leaders of the Assam agitation. They said "either you accede to all our demands or we will not let you go forward with whatever you want to do". The result was that the process of identification, which could have gone ahead in the last few years, was held up. Now they want that process to be started and this work has began, just as we had earlier offered.

There is another strange accusation. Many people lost their lives in the attacks that took place there. Many of them were Muslims. Their villages were burnt. But Hindus, tribals, scheduled castes and of labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh also suffered. I have expressed sympathy towards all the victims and condemned those who took the law into their own -157>

hands. Yet the propaganda is as though we had a hand in the killings. If you go and talk to the affected people, they will say categorically as to who were really protecting them and making their lives secure. It is true that at places the security was lax which resulted in killings. To that extent it is our responsibility but the propaganda suggests as though we instigated the killings. Who are the people indulging in this propaganda? They are the very persons who delivered inflamatory speeches, instigated people and created an atmosphere of threat and violence.

There is also the problem of Punjab. I do not want to go into the details; they have been repeatedly mentioned. Our effort in this country has always been to see that every community and every region receives justice and a fair share of the total wealth and

resources of the country. Whatever demands I could meet from my side were accepted by me at the very beginning but will it be just on my part to take decisions which may concern other regions and on which there may be no agreement? I may recall that it is being alleged that I am deliberately stalling a decision. Can the Central Government gain if any region or any community were to remain weak? Won't it rather weaken the Central Government itself, because our strength depends on the strength of our regions? What is the Centre? Is it only the City of Delhi or the Secretariat or the Prime Minister's Office? The Centre is that which holds everyone together and is responsible for the security of the country. It is also responsible for ensuring justice to all. Therefore no one who is at a comparative advantage be it an individual or a State should claim more than due. All the same, the real power belongs to our States. Whenever there are constraints on resources, it puts strain on us as well. There are cuts imposed on the Central Ministries and also on the States. We are not happy about it but we are helpless. If there are rains, it immediately changes our prospects but in the events of drought or floods we all suffer. If the agitations, on which so much money is spent, were not there, we could make a headway faster.

I was speaking about Punjab. This problem came up before me about two years back. My Government came into power in 1980. I should like to remind you that the people who are today agitating and making demands were in power in Punjab for three years earlier. During those three years they had two Ministers of their own in the Central Government and their allies were in power in the neighbouring States. Thus, during those three years they had all the opportunities to resolve their problems and meet their own demands. However they did not raise their voice then. I should like to ask them and also pose this question to you as to why they did not resolve these problems. Aren't they guilty of failure to act when they had the opportunities? Why did they not act? Probably because even at that time they could not have got whatever they wanted. So, when we came into power the entire responsibility was thrust on us. We are ready to resolve the problem provided the agitationists are willing to sit down and reach an agreement with those others also who are concerned with this problem.

There are many other voices being raised which make us feel that the strength and unity of the country may be threatened. Fortunately the sense of unity in the country is very strong. In connection with Assam, another false propaganda is being carried out throughout India. When I spoke about the minorities, I used to be accused of being more concerned about Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and other minorities. It was alleged that I was not bothered about the Hindu majority. May I remind you that in our country one community may be in a minority in one part and in majority in other. Similarly, people belonging to one religion may be in a minority at one place and in a majority at another. The new line taken by detractors is that I am not at all worried about the minorities and that I go along with what the majority wants.

All political parties want votes at the time of elections. But today, standing here at the ramparts of the Red Fort and recalling our freedom struggle, let us also remember the era in which we were born, -158>

the life we spent, the sacrifices we made and the services we rendered. While it is natural to rejoice in victory and be saddened by defeat, our tradition teaches us that there is something above victory and defeat and that is our duty. Our duty is to take care of our country. Even though we may not be able to complete the task, we should proceed along the path of progress to the extent we are capable.

Many people laid down their lives during the freedom struggle. Many did not live to see independence. When we were young we did not imagine that we would be able to attain freedom within our life time. Yet that thought did not let us falter in our step nor did it weaken our resolve. We knew that we would take the country up to the point we were capable of and that later others would carry the flag. Today we are engaged in the task of development in the same spirit and the same spirit moves us in making the country stronger.

The country faces many dangers. There are external dangers and our internal weaknesses. I do not want to scare you and I know that you are not the ones to be scared. It is our responsibility, however, to recognise the situation. Only when we recognise the crisis, can we keep ourselves fully prepared to face it. Today imperialism is not of the kind it used to be. Today it does not intrude into a country with troops. It exerts a variety of pressures in a surreptitious manner, pressures which are economic, political and of other kinds, which are no less pernicious than armed intrusion and in fact more dangerous because the common people are not able to recognise them. We have seen what has happened in many countries. They are independent and yet there is a shadow over their independence. India does not want that. Our path is clear. We want to be self-reliant through democracy, socialism and Non-Alignment. Some say that we are tilting this way or that but we take all our decisions, keeping the interest of India in view as also the interest of world peace. We might be more friendly with some than others but we have not allowed friendship or disagreement to come in the way of our decisions. We take the right decision and it is that which accounts for whatever success we have had in all spheres. Everyone knows that we are a country with ideals. It does not mean that we are able to achieve all our ideals or that we do not have failings and do not commit mistakes.

Unfortunately, the problem of corruption comes up and we regret

to say that corruption is there. But it will be wrong if we were to raise the issue of corruption to the level of a bogey and insist that it will grow stronger. We have to see how to eradicate this evil from our life. There is corruption in other countries too but we are not concerned with them. We are concerned with ourselves and we must fully strive to root out this problem from all spheres - from politics, from among the officials, from traders and others. We must raise our sights above our own gains and ask ourselves whether we are prepared to weaken the entire society for our own petty gain. We should ask ourselves whether we are prepared to bring in a situation wherein our future generations will be harmed. Every citizen has to give thought to it.

Atrocities have been committed against women. This is not something new. The time has come when this cannot be tolerated any more. The time has come when the entire society must see that no atrocity is tolerated either against women or against men. Our women, our young men, our farmers who are the country's backbone, our workers who are our limbs and all our people, whatever region, language or religion they may belong to must be strengthened. All of them have the right to receive justice and they will be srong only when they do receive justice. This stupendous task cannot be carried out by the Government or the officials alone. It can be accomplished only when every citizen realises that as a citizen of India it is equally his responsibility because that alone will ensure his future. And if the future were dim, it will not only hurt him but will also hurt the coming generations. This is the spirit that must be imbibed.

I said just now that the country faced dangers. There may be no direct threat

to our borders at this time. But there is an atmosphere of war throughout the world. India has always been peaceful and that is why we have had a big role in initiating the Non-Aligned Movement. We want friendship with our neighbours. There have been some recent developments and I should like to reiterate that we do not want to interfere in the affairs of any other country. Countries must resolve their internal problems themselves. But if there is large-scale violence, killings and loot, we have to condemn it. And we have always done so. In our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka, with whom India has had close relations, things have happened which have also affected the Indian citizens there. It is natural for us to be concerned. We have no intention to interfere. We want to maintain our friendship and our relations. We do not want that anyone should suffer but because our people have been attacked, our own citizens and those who emigrated from here, we are particularly concerned and we express our sympathy with those who have been the victims of violence. We must deal with all these problems in the most responsible manner. One wrong step taken in excitement could lead to far-reaching

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harm, making it difficult to restore balance. By God's grace we have so far shown great forbearance in all these international problems.

We have always tried first to understand the problem and then take steps with great care and caution. In this way we have succeeded in our efforts. We should not do anything which may harm those whom we want to help. People of Indian origin are living in several countries and some of them have become citizens of the countries of their adoption but some have remained Indian citizens. We should keep the interests of all those people in mind. We do not want to interfere in anybody's internal affairs. When humanitarian aspect is involved, we must speak out.

As I have said earlier I am not concerned with anyone caste or religion. I am concerned for all, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or of other religions. I am concerned because they all belong to India, not because they belong to any particular religion. They are all human beings. Today's world is convulsed by an economic crisis. There are challenges everywhere. There is unemployment. Here, I want to say something about the unemployment in our own country. It is a serious problem and we have been paying attention to it. We have just evolved two schemes, one for the landless people who are the worst hit in our countryside and who bear the brunt of the problem of unemployment. We want that at least one member of each family should get employment. This programme is going to be launched shortly and a big sum has been provided for it. Initially this programme was started in Maharashtra where it was a success. We are, therefore, now extending to it the entire country. But, I should like to remind you that we cannot cover everyone all at once. We hope that initially we will be able to cover about 30 lakh persons and as we achieve success, others also will be covered by the programme.

Similarly, in the urban areas the educated young men are under severe strain. It is our effort, therefore, to provide resources every year for 21/2 lakh educated unemployed young men to stand on their own legs. Thus, each year new programmes are introduced.

Many people have ridiculed our 20-Point Programme but the fact remains that it has made an impact. There have been some shortcomings but generally it has benefitted people and is continuing to benefit them. You can see its impact if you go to the villages. Those who ridiculed the programme perhaps don't remember what the countryside was like and what kind of poverty prevailed. It is a matter of satisfaction that old scenario has now vanished. We are progressing and we shall continue to progress.

We do not want to fight with anyone, but you know that we have been attacked in the past and it has been an experience which we cannot forget. We, therefore have to keep ourselves in readiness. Here I want to say a word about the brave officers and jawans of our armed forces. They have defended our borders with great -160>

courage and bravery. With the same devotion, they are also helping our people during floods and other natural calamities in peace time. They deserve our congratulations.

We must forget high or low, we must forget where we live, what is our status and what are our views. But we must remember our motto to make India strong and great and all our thoughts must be now to progress along that path. I greet you all once again, particularly our young men and women. In their eyes, there is new hope, on their shoulder, new responsibilities, and in their heart, new courage. We are all full of this new spirit, whatever be our age. In this I include myself. You and I are but servants of one nation. We must not think about our status; we must always think in terms of serving the weaker sections and those who, due to some reason, have remained backward. We must always think how to lift the downtrodden so that we may march forward together and make the country strong and great. We must strengthen the country not only from the economic or political point of view, but also morally and intellectually. Let us today take a pledge that we will not do or say anything which may denigrate our country in any way. We must keep the common man's morale high, make him self-confident and self-reliant. If we take this pledge and act accordingly in the next year, then we can work wonders. Not once but many times we the people of India have shown that whenever we take a decision with firm determination, we can achieve success. Let us show this once again, my brothers and sisters. I again salute you and wish you a happy future. JAI HIND.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SRI LANKA

Date : Aug 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

P. L. O.

Foreign Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on August 30, 1983 of the statement by the Foreign Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at the International Conference on the question of Palestine at Geneva on Aug 29, 1983: It is a great privilege and honour to be invited to address this International Conference on the question of Palestine. I do so on behalf of the Government of India as also the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries. I have the honour to read out a message to the Conference from my Prime Minister.

The plight of the Palestinian people has been one of the great tragedies of history. Few people have been more systematically oppressed and humiliated in their own land. The past year has witnessed yet another chapter in their tribulations as Israel's policy of aggression and terrorism continues to strain the limits of patience and tolerance of the international community.

As long as Israel aggression over Arab occupied territories remains unvacated and the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to the establishment of an independent national state are unrecognised, peace and security in West Asia will remain a chimera and the desire of all States in the area to live within secure international frontiers will remain unfulfilled.

India's sympathy for the Paestinian Arabs has been part of our foreign policy since its very inception. Since its recognition as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people at the Algiers Non-Aligned Summit in 1973, the PLO has -161>

worked with dedication, courage and determination to ensure that the voice of the Palestinian people is heard in international forums. The brave fighters of the PLO have displayed a commendable spirit of sacrifice in the face of the continuing acts of intimidation and violence perpetrated against them by Israelis.

My good wishes for the Conference.

It is fitting that our deliberations for devising concrete measure to support the just cause of the Palestinian people and to increase international awareness of the current situation relating to the Palestinian question, takes place in this historic city of Geneva. It characterises the symbols of peace, freedom, development and justice. It is a city where momentous decisions have been taken in the past on important global and humanitarian issues.

Allow me, Mr. President, to extend to you the felicitations of my delegation on your unanimous election to the high office of President of this august Conference. You represent a country which has always played a pioneering role both in the affairs of the African continent, and in the international arena. With your wisdom and rich diplomatic experience, I am confident that you will conduct this Conference so as to achieve a positive outcome on the question of Palestine. My delegation stands ready to extend its fullest cooperation to you in the discharge of your onerous responsibilities.

May I also, at the outset, convey the greetings and good wishes of the Government and the people of India to the distinguished representatives of Governments, and inter-Governmental and non-Governmental organisations assembled here. In particular I greet the representatives of the PLO - the sole and authentic representatives of the Palestinian people. I am sure the participation of all of us will achieve our common objectives.

Sir, a valiant people have been driven out and deprived of their hearths and homes. Their lands, even beyond those defined by the United Nations at the time of the partition of Palestine have been forcibly occupied. Resolution after resolution has been passed by the United Nations. Acts of occupation, suppression of freedom, violation of human rights have been criticised and condemned. But the Palestinians continue to be without a land of their own. Israel not only continues to forcibly occupy Arab lands, it has also annexed some of these areas, having done so, Israel is now vigorously continuing with the policy of settlements on the West Bank. This may soon reach a stage where it may become impossible to vacate the lands forcibly occupied or to rehabilitate the people who have been uprooted and rendered homeless.

Recent developments have now introduced an even more complex and dangerous factor into an already complicated situation. Last year, on grounds of self-preservation and security, Israel invaded Lebanon. The destruction and havoc caused to lives and property are now well-known. On the ground of protecting their own civilians, large number of innocent men, women and children in Lebanon have been mercilessly killed. Israel's presence continues in Lebanon even though in the name of the security of the Lebanon the Palestinians have been dispersed. A country which has pursued a policy of Non-Alignment and fervently sought peace is occupied.

The aggression in Lebanon and Israel's continuing presence on one pretext or the other has introduced a further destabilising factor in an already fragile environment. It has triggered off an escalating arms race so that any conflict can quickly assume broader dimensions encompassing the entire region. The Middle-East is a strategic area. Any hostility in the context of the present accumulation of arms and the charged emotions could swell into a wider conflagration. Ensuring peace in the region is therefore a matter of global concern. Israel's own future also lies in working towards a situation wherein it can exist without any threat to its security. This can only be if the territories are within internationally recognised frontiers.

Israel continues to defy the will of the international community

and refuses -162>

to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations. It is obvious that security is equally vital and important to all the states in the region and there is no logic in treating the security of only one of them as pre-eminent over all others. We recall the assurances that a stronger Israel would be a more flexible Israel. But in actual fact, a stronger Israel has only be come a more belligerent Israel. We regret that this belligerency is being encouraged in an attempt to bring about permanent geo-political and demographic changes in the region at the expense of the Palestinians.

Mr. President, the issues involved, the principles being violated and the injustices continuing to be perpetrated are all too wellknown. They have been set out in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the various plans, and the pronouncements of the Non-Aligned countries. They derive from basic and well-established norms, premises and principles which the international community has accepted, upheld and urged in several other situations and circumstances. Unfortunately, it is only in the case of the Palestinians that double-standards are being deliberately applied.

The international community, and much more so those who accept but do not act, can well be asked the following questions. Do we not believe that it is an inalienable right of a people to determine for themselves their own future, do we not believe that if a people have been evicted and forced, out of their homes and lands, they can legitimately ask to return? Do we not believe that after having seen in history so many wars and resultant death and destruction, an essential prerequisite to cooperation, good neighbourliness and friendship lies in neither coveting nor retaining what belongs to others? Do we not also further condemn and deplore forcible occupation of other's lands?

Answers, Mr. President, to all these questions would be unhesitatingly and unequivocally in the affirmative. Yet, none of these have so far been applied to the Palestinian people and the lands we have known as Palestine.

Those of us who belong to the Non-Aligned world are firmly committed to the pursuit of peace in an atmosphere of cooperation and co-existence. We all wish to be free from outside influences, pressures or presences. Our dedication is to the upliftment and the welfare of our peoples. Our objectives are to work ardently for peace, to reduce tensions and to concentrate on development. All these require as an essential pre-requisite the resolving of differences and disputes by peaceful means, of learning to live with each other in harmony and amity. However, the situation in the Middle East, unfortunately, is developing contrary to all that we are committed to.

The question of Palestine has indeed been a touch-stone for the application of principles cherished by the Non-Aligned Movement right from the Belgrade Summit in 1961. It was at the initiative of the Non-Aligned that the majority of UN resolutions had been adopted. In the past years our countries have been particularly active in mobilising international support against Israeli actions in occupied territories and now its invasion of Lebanon. At the last seventh summit at New Delhi in March 1983 this question was exhaustively examined. Fundamental principles for the solution of the problem were again reaffirmed. At the request of Chairman Yasser Arafat the summit decided to establish a committee at the level of Heads of State or Government and to be chaired by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to work for the achievement of a just durable and comprehensive peace in West Asia. Soon after the summit, the Prime Minister undertook intensive and wide consultations on the feasible directions in which the mandate of the summit could be carried out fruitfully. This again is the main objective of the Conference in which all of us assembled here are participating

This question, sir, has now become a great challenge to the conscience of man. This conference on Palestine provides yet another opportunity for us to see whether anything can at all be done to arrest and reverse this ominous drift to a major holocaust. -163>

At this Conference, we would no doubt adopt a declaration and a programme of action. Regional meetings have been held preceding this Conference. We have participated in them. I personally had the privilege of being present in the Asian Regional Conference in Kuala Lumpur. Each regional meeting has made its contribution. Our meeting in Geneva is therefore as a result of considerable thought and preparation. One thing is very clear, the passage of time is making possibilities of a resolution of the Palestinian problem through peaceful negotiations more and more difficult and remote. A major factor contributing to this is the Israeli policy of new settlements in the West Bank and in occupied territories. There must be an immediate freeze to these new settlements. Those who have the influence and who have expressed themselves against the continuation of these settlements must demonstrate their commitment through practical measures. This is absolutely crucial to any lasting solution.

At the same time, as I said earlier, continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon is totally unacceptable we would all want to set a sovereign, independent and United Lebanon. This necessitates the absence of foreign troops. Such troops must leave immediately and unconditionally.

Side by side, increased and sustained efforts towards a just, durable and comprehensive settlement through peaceful means has become a matter of highest priority. Even to commence such a process, the basic principles of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, along with withdrawal of Israel from occupied lands, become indispensable prerequisites.

We are all aware of the forces which are at play in the region as also the limitations, in practical terms, of most of us to persuade, leave aside pressurise. Wider strategic and other interests are no doubt involved. Yet, we must also have faith in the voice of mankind itself heard inevitably. This conference, therefore, should also concentrate on galvanising and mobilising world public opinion calling out forcefully for the need for peace derived from the application of basic principles of equity and justice. This voice would only be effective provided we can overcome our differences, view the situation in a wider context and forge a solid and impregnable unity.

Mr. President, we know that the struggle is long and arduous. But we have no doubt that the ultimate victory will belong to the Palestinian people. Let this historic occasion inspire us all to re-dedicate ourselves to the Palestinian cause which is undoubtedly our own. Our voice will be one with theirs till victory is won.

DIA USA SWITZERLAND ISRAEL ALGERIA LEBANON YUGOSLAVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALAYSIA

Date : Aug 29, 1983

Volume No

1995

POLAND

India and Poland Sign Cultural Exchange Programme

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 24, 1983 on the signing of the cultural exchange programme between India and Poland:

The Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland signed a Cultural Exchange Programme, for a period of three years, here today.

Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsayayan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture signed the Programme on behalf of Government of India and His Excellency Mr. Ryszard Fijalkowski, Polish -164>

Ambassador in India signed on behalf of the Government of Poland.

The Programme envisages cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education and science, art and culture, films and mass media, sports etc. The Programme, inter-alia, includes provision for institutional exchange of university teachers, academics and research scholars; exchange of experts in the field of education and science including anthropology, environments, etc; award of scholarships to each other's nationals for studies/research; exchange of language teachers; participation in national and international seminars/conferences and cultural festivals; exchange of information, publications and exhibitions. exchange of performing troupes; and promotion of cooperation between news agencies, sports and youth organisation and participation in film festivals.

LAND INDIA **Date :** Aug 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

SARC

Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's Address at the South Asian Regional Conference Meeting of Foreign Ministers

The following is the text of the inaugural address by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, at the South Asian Regional Cooperation Meeting of Foreign Ministers at New Delhi on Aug 01, 1983:

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests,

I welcome you and have pleasure in inaugurating this meeting of South Asian Foreign Ministers. At a political level, this is an important step in the development of mutual relations in our region.

We seven, who are gathered here, are close geographical neighbours. The same monsoon governs our lives. We share experiences, aspirations, challenges. Our region is the cradle of one of the earliest human civilizations. In more recent centuries we have suffered from the political and economic consequences of colonialism. The very process of liberating our peoples from external rule has renewed awareness of one another's needs and potentialities. Today our major task is to overcome economic backwardness. As members of the Non-Aligned Movement, we seek peace with development among ourselves and in the world as a whole.

Although there are similarities, we are different. Each country has its individual personality, distinctive perception and a different political system. Subscribing to non-alignment, we respect the right of every country to choose and follow its own form of government without interference from others. At the same time, we recognise the duty to resolve whatever differences there might be through discussions and in a spirit of goodwill.

India is big in size and that means that the proportion of our problems and difficulties is also gigantic. We don't want to take on more problems. Our policy is not to interfere in the affairs of others. But ours is a troubled region. Most of our countries are multiracial and multi-religious. It would be idle to pretend that we are not affected by what happens elsewhere. Even as we meet, there are disturbing and tragic developments in our neighbourhood.

We have always believed in cooperation and, as world events unfold, we find that cooperation in solving problems is becoming more vital and necessary to each of us and, I, believe, to our region.

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The world can survive and progress only with a strong sense of the unity of humankind, and tolerance of the right to political diversity. Within this framework we seven must conduct our affairs so as to eliminate tension and promote greater peace and stability in our region. The regional grouping that brings us together is not aimed against anyone else. Nor are we moved by any ideological or military considerations. Our cooperation in no way limits each country's freedom of judgement. It is allied solely to development and to the strengthening of the economies of our individual countries. Our hope is to work together and to share our experiences in agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, health, technology, culture, art and sport.

The past has shown how brittle is the cooperation which is based on narrowness of any type. Beyond the tangible cooperation to which I have referred above is a desirable wider frame work of a people to people relationship. Even if we proceed step by small step, the only lasting cooperation is that which involves all sections of the peoples and gives them a sense of participation.

In our effort to build a better future for our peoples, we face very similar problems and obstacles. We are all bedevilled by shortages of production and employment, undernutrition and a too rapid growth of population. Yet there are natural and human resources waiting to be developed and utilised to their fullest potential. There are complementarities between our economies. With better planning and greater exchange of information, we could make the optimum use of our capacities.

Confrontation is dangerous and unprofitable. All the historical, technological and economic forces and factors at work in the world demand cooperation. The threat of the nuclear war must be averted. Its consequences are too horendous to contemplate. We have always spoken out of violence and destruction. These must be curbed. Simultaneously the world must do something to shake free from the grip of the economic crisis which hurts all countries, rich and poor, big and small. But the worst sufferers, as each of us knows, are the developing countries. The recent Conference of Non-Aligned Countries here in this city made some constructive suggestions. We are trying to make the industrialised countries recognise the reasonableness of our proposals and the moderation with which we have expressed ourselves.

The more recently concluded session of UNCTAD in Belgrade was an opportunity for some concrete, if not bold and imaginative, steps to initiate the process of restructuring international economic relations and to start an earnest North-South dialogue. The opportunity was allowed to slip by. Some statements have been made recognising the inter-relationship between growth in developing countries and economic revival in the advanced. Alas, there is still no sign of this sentiment being translated into positive action.

We do not look for magic deliverance. The only sure road to prosperity is to mobilize our peoples to work. Enduring solutions call for the strengthening of our own economies towards selfreliance. This does not preclude international cooperation. The two are mutually supportive. Hence, along with a North-South dialogue, we urge greater cooperation among developing countries. South-South cooperation is an integral part of the New International Economic Order we envisage. The Non-Aligned Summit suggested that we draw up a comprehensive blueprint for cooperation and collective self-reliance among developing countries, taking into account their needs and resources, their exigencies and capabilities.

Experience in other parts of the world has shown that subregional and regional cooperation is an important factor in bringing about economic and social progress. The countries of South Asia have been rather slow in realising this. I am glad we are making a beginning. We have had our political differences in the past or have even now, but economic cooperation will give a strong impetus to closer friendship and greater stability in South Asia. I hope that this meeting of Ministers will -166> push forward this programme. In this forum, we should avoid bilateral differences and aim at concentrating on what unites us and helps us in our common quest of peace and development. We are all equals. We are against exploitation and domination. We want to be friends with all on a footing of equality. We should be ever vigilant against the attempts of external powers to influence our functioning.

There are many regional organisations, some fully developed, some still at a tentative stage. Even fully developed groupings like the European Economic Community have not been able to sort out their problems merely by a common regional personality. Let us not be disheartened if we have some difficulties and differences to contend with. We are at the beginning of what promises to be a useful journey.

As regional cooperation progress, new tasks will unfold themselves, bringing in new problems. Let us not be daunted. Our very cooperation will increase our capacity to withstand pressures. With unity we can hope to move ahead to a future of freedom, peace and prosperity.

I declare the Meeting open and give my good wishes for your work.

DIA USA YUGOSLAVIA

Date : Aug 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

SARC

South Asian Regional Cooperation Meeting: Concluding Remarks of Chairman

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on the concluding remarks at the South Asian Regional Cooperation Meeting of Foreign Ministers by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao:

We have now come to the end of our deliberations at this meeting of Foreign Ministers. I think I would be echoing the sentiments of all of us when I say that we can truly be proud of our accomplishment at this Meeting. The Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation which we have signed today marks the beginning of an era of new multi-lateral relationship among the peoples of our countries. In this Declaration we have expressed our collective resolve to strengthen our mutual cooperation in order to promote the welfare and improve the quality of life of our peoples. We have expressed our confidence that such cooperation will contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems. We have agreed upon the standing nucleus and the financial arrangements for South Asian Regional Cooperation. I have no doubt that our determination to work together in pursuance of the objectives embodied in the Declaration would contribute to greater prosperity in this region.

The Integrated Programme of Action which we are launching today embodies specific projects in many important areas of cooperation. The implementation of these projects will no doubt bring mutual benefits to all countries of the region.

We have also made adequate provision for financing the programmes which we have decided to launch. I would like to take this opportunity to express the deep appreciation of my Government for the generous contributions which other countries of the region have announced towards the financing of the programmes of cooperation.

This was our first meeting at the political level. That we have been able to accomplish our tasks so smoothly bears testimony to our political will as well as to the valuable work done at the official and technical levels. Our decision to have further periodic meetings at the political level is a recognition of the importance which we all attach to the venture on which we have embarked today. One of -167>

the tasks to which we shall have to address ourselves soon is the question of a meeting of our countries at the Summit level. Obviously such a meeting would need to be very thoroughly prepared.

It only remains for me to thank all of you for your valuable cooperation and your substantive contribution to our work which has enabled us to accomplish the task before this Meeting.

DIA USA **Date :** Aug 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

SARC

South Asian Regional Cooperation Meeting: UN Secretary General's Message

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 02, 1983 on the message received by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V Narasimha Rao, from H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations:

I should like to extend to you, and through you to the other Distinguished Foreign Ministers participating in the first Meeting on South Asian Regional Cooperation, my sincere congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

Your Meeting in New Delhi is a welcome indication of the common determination of the Governments of South Asia to work together to further the Economic and Social development of the peoples of your region. One of the chief aims of the United Nations, as you know, is the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and we stand ready to lend you all possible assistance in your regional efforts towards this end. I would like to express my best wishes for a most successful outcome to your important deleberations. Highest considerations.

DIA USA **Date :** Aug 02, 1983

Volume No

1995

SARC

Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation

The following is the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation and Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on Aug 02, 1983:

The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka,

Conscious of the common problems and aspirations of the peoples of South Asia and the need to accelerate their economic and social development through regional co-operation;

Convinced that regional cooperation in South Asia is beneficial, desirable and necessary and that it will help promote the welfare

and improve the quality of life of the peoples of the region;

Convinced further that increased cooperation, contacts and exchanges among the countries of the region will contribute to the promotion of friendship, amity and understanding among their peoples;

Recognising that each country of the region has an effective contribution to make to the promotion of collective self-reliance;

Noting that regional cooperation should be based on and in turn contribute to mutual trust, understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the national aspirations of the countries of the region;

Mindful of the Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Nonaligned and other developing countries adopted at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held at New Delhi which called upon all countries concerned to mobilise all necessary resources and deploy the requisite means in support of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries;

Affirming the determination of their respective governments to make joint efforts for promoting such cooperation;

DO HEREBY DECLARE the collective resolve of their governments to pursue actively South Asian Regional Cooperation with the following objectives, -168>

principles, institutional and financial arrangements and to launch an Integrated Programme of Action;

AND TO THIS END have agreed as follows:

I. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

A. OBJECTIVES

1. The objectives of South Asian Regional Cooperation shall be:

a) to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;

b) to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potential.

c) to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;

d) to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;

e) to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

f) to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;

g) to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest; and

h) to cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

B. PRINCIPLES

2. Such cooperation shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.

3. Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them.

4. Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

II. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

5. A Technical Committee, open to participation of all countries of the region, shall be responsible for the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the programmes in each area of cooperation, with the following terms of reference:

a) determination of the potential and the scope of regional cooperation in agreed areas;

b) formulation of programmes of action and preparation of projects;

c) determination of financial implications of the sectoral Programme of Action;

d) formulation of recommendations regarding the apportionment of costs;

e) implementation and coordination of sectoral Programmes of Action; and

f) monitoring of progress of implementation.

6. The Technical Committees shall submit periodic reports to the Standing Committee.

7. The Chairmanship of the Technical Committees shall rotate among the countries of the region in alphabetical order, every two years.

8. The Technical Committees may, inter-alia, use the following mechanisms and modalities, if and when considered necessary:

a) Meetings of Heads of National Technical agencies;

b) Meetings of experts in specific fields.

c) Contacts amongst recognised centres of excellence in the region. These centres may be reinforced and extended as considered feasible and desirable for the optimal use of the resources of the region -169>

for meeting the requirements of the cooperation programme.

B. ACTION COMMITTEE

9. In the case of projects involving more than two countries but not all the countries of the region, Action Committees comprising the countries concerned may be set up for their implementation, with the prior approval of the Standing Committee.

C. STANDING COMMITTEE

10. A Standing Committee shall be established at the level of Foreign Secretaries for the coordination and monitoring of South Asian Regional Cooperation with the following terms of reference:

a) approval of projects and programmes, and the modalities of their financing;

b) determination of inter-sectoral priorities and overall coordination of Programmes of Action;

c) mobilisation of regional and external resources; and

d) identification of new areas of cooperation based on appropriate studies.

11. The Standing Committee shall meet at often as is deemed necessary but at least once a year.

12. The Standing Committee shall make a reference, as and when necessary, to the Foreign Ministers for decisions on policy guidelines, both in respect of the approval of projects/programmes as well as the authorisation of modalities for financing. The Standing Committee shall provide necessary support services for meeting of Ministers.

D. GENERAL PROVISIONS

13. Decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity.

14. Bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

III. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

15. The participation of each country in the financial costs of the programmes of cooperation shall be voluntary.

16. Each Technical Committee shall make recommendations for the apportionment of the costs for implementing the programmes proposed by it, taking into account inter-alia the following guidelines:

a) Except to the extent otherwise agreed, the cost of travel and subsistence for participants in seminars, workshops and training and other programmes shall be met by their respective governments and the costs of organising seminars, workshops and training and other programmes may be met by the host country or apportioned among participants in proportion to the facilities availed of or financed from external sources;

b) Except to the extent otherwise agreed, the cost of subsistence for experts shall be met by the receiving countries and the cost of travel and or salary of the experts may be paid for by the sending countries, or shared among participating countries or financed from external sources;

c) Other costs, including the cost of preparation of studies, shall be shared on a mutually agreed basis; and

d) In the case of long term projects, The Technical Committee concerned shall estimate the costs involved and shall submit recommendations to the Standing Committee on the modalities for meeting the costs.

17. In the case of projects and programmes for which sufficient financial resources cannot be mobilised within the region, recourse may be had to external assistance from appropriate sources, with the approval of the Standing Committee.

DONE in New Delhi on the Second Day of August in the year Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-three.

FOR BANGLADESH

FOR BHUTAN FOR INDIA

FOR MALDIVES FOR NEPAL FOR PAKISTAN FOR SRI LANKA -170>

DIA BANGLADESH BHUTAN MALDIVES NEPAL PAKISTAN SRI LANKA USA

Date : Aug 02, 1983

Volume No

1995

SARC

Joint Communique

The following is the joint communique issued on Aug 02, 1983 at the SARC Meeting in New Delhi:

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of Foreign Secretaries held in Dhaka in March 1983, a Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was held in New Delhi on August 1-2, 1983 preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Foreign Secretaries of these countries at the invitation of the Government of India.

2. The Meeting of Foreign Ministers was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira, Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. In her inaugural address she described the Meeting of Foreign Ministers as an important step at a political level in the development of mutual relations in South Asia. She expressed the hope that cooperation among the seven countries would increase their capacity to withstand pressures, enable them to move ahead to a future of freedom, peace and prosperity and give a strong impetus to closer friendship and greater stability in the region.

3. On behalf of the Foreign Ministers, His Excellency Mr. A. R. Shams-ud Doha, thanked Shrimati Indira Gandhi for her inspiring address. It was decided that the text of the address should form part of the final records of the Meeting.

4. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of India was elected as Chairman by acclamation.

5. The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the valuable contributions made by the Meetings of Foreign Secretaries held in Colombo (April 21-23, 1981), Kathmandu (November 2-4, 1981), Islamabad (August 7-9, 1982), Dhaka (March 28-30, 1983) and New Delhi (July 28-29, 1983).

6. At the conclusion of their Meeting, the Foreign Ministers signed the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation setting out the objectives and principles of such cooperation and incorporating provisions regarding institutional and finanncial arrangements. They expressed their confidence that the adoption of this Declaration would promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia, improve their quality of life and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of the region.

7. The Meeting noted that considerable work had been done at the technical level to identify possible areas of co-operation and prepare specific programmes in agreed areas. It also noted that the Committee of the Whole at its meeting held at Colombo and the Foreign Secretaries in their meetings held at Dhaka and New Delhi had drawn up an Integrated Programme of Action based on the work done at the technical level. The Meeting considered the recommendations of the Foreign Secretaries and decided to launch the Integrated Programme of Action for South Asian Regional Cooperation, as recommended by them in the areas of Agriculture, Rural Development, Meteorology, Telecommunication, Scientific & Technological Co-operation, Health & Population Activities, Transport, Postal Services and Sports, Arts & Culture. The Meeting reaffirmed that it would be beneficial to continue cooperation among the National Planning Organisations and academic institutions of countries of the region.

8. The Foreign Ministers agreed to meet once a year to review the progress of South Asian Regional Cooperation. They also decided to recommend to their respective Heads of State/Government that they meet at their level and agreed that the date of the Summit would be finalised at the next Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

9. The visiting Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of the Republic of India for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and the cordial and generous hospitality extended to their delegations. -171>

DIA BANGLADESH BHUTAN MALDIVES NEPAL PAKISTAN SRI LANKA USA QATAR **Date :** Aug 02, 1983

Volume No

1995

SAUDI ARABIA

Pranab Calls for Closer Indo-Saudi Cooperation - First Sessionof Joint Commission

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 10, 1983 of the opening statement made by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Union Finance Minister and leader of the Indian delegation at the first session of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission:

Excellency, Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail, respected members of the Saudi Delegation and colleagues, It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Delhi for the first meeting of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission. We had both hoped to meet much earlier but were unable to agree upon dates which suited both of us. I, therefore, welcome you now, even though belatedly.

Relations between India and Saudi Arabia are age long. Ties of history, religion, culture and commerce have bound our two countries together. This past makes it only natural and indeed stresses the need for us to work much more closely in all fields - political, economic, cultural, industrial, scientific and technological.

We have had our contacts in the past but there has been a greater thought given to our bilateral relations in the recent past. Our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited your great country in April last year at the invitation of the late King Khaled and the then Crown Prince Fahd. I had the honour to accompany her during that visit. I vividly recall the great warmth and friendliness with which we were received. As a result of the talks between our Prime Minister and the late King Khaled, the then Crown Prince Fahd now king, it was decided to set up an Indo-Saudi Joint Commission to challenlise the growing economic and technical collaboration between India and Saudi Arabia and lend it further impetus. The potential for such collaboration is still largely untapped. It is the joint responsibility of our Commission to therefore see when and how best our exchanges and cooperation can be diversified and expanded.

The visit of our Prime Minister brought into sharp focus the great stake that both India and Saudi Arabia have in the maintenance of peace not only in our region but also in the world. You will recall, Excellency, that our two Governments declared in the Joint Communique that the security of India and of Saudi Arabia were closely inter-linked. The Saudi side expressed its appreciation of India's position and desire in establishing peaceful and harmonious relations with all countries in the South Asian region including Pakistan. Saudi Arabia and India expressed profound satisfaction with the positive outcome and results of the visit of our Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, and said that it heralded a new era in Indo-Saudi Arabian relations.

The West Asian region is today beset with two sets of conflicts -

the one between Iran and Iraq and the old one in West Asia which has become much graver by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The conflicts pose a greater danger ot peace and stability of the entire region than ever before. It becomes our collective responsibility - Saudi Arabia, India and others to make every effort that we can, which contributes to peace based upon equity and justice. Your Excellency is already aware of the utmost concern that our Prime Minister has expressed on this tragic situation in her capacity as Prime Minister of India as well as the Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement. We have been in contact with the Royal Saudi Government in regard to this issue and hope to continue to work jointly for a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle-East problem.

The international economic situation has made the already unbearable burden -172>

being shouldered by the developing countries even heavier. Continuing inflation, deterioration terms of trade for developing countries and the burden of debts aggravated by high interest rate, recession in economy of developed world have all combined to pose a very real threat of economic collapse in many countries. This would inevitably lead to disruption, even disintegration of developing countries. Unless urgent and forceful measures are taken by the developed world, in a spirit of cooperation with the developing world, the task may well become impervious to remedies later. While we would have to continue to work for some meaningful progress in the North-South dialogue, it becomes even more important now for us to also give every encouragement and stimulus to cooperation amongst each other. Here again, there is a great contribution our two countries can make by working together and in promoting our exchanges on a basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Saudi Arabia is currently undergoing her Third Five Year Plan, budgeted at US \$240 billion. As we understand it, the areas of vital and increasing importance in the development area to Saudi Arabia in your current Five Year Plan are the creation of a appropriate infrastructure, Industrialisation, Agriculture and upgradation of human resources. Through your far-sightedness Saudi Arabia has been able largely to complete the physical infrastructure of roads, transportation, communication, power generation and basic industries needed for rapid development. It is now geared to utilise these excellent facilities for development and industrialisation in different sectors. I would like to express the support of the Government of India for the Saudi objectives and offer whatever India may be in a position to do in support of these objectives.

India and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Excellency, are both developing countries. Our problems, apparently different in some respects, are in many essential features similar. We shall,

therefore, be honoured to share our experience of developmental process with you and also to learn from your experience. We have made some progress in agriculture, industry, science and technology, health and education. We have in the years since independence more than doubled our agricultural production, our economy has diversified and we are today one of the ten most industrialised countries in the world, one of the six leading countries in space and nuclear research, fourth largest agricultural producer and the third largest in the reservoir of trained manpower.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express on behalf of my Government our appreciation for the assistance that the Saudi Government has provided through the Saudi Fund for development in Nagarjun Sagar, Sri Sailam, Koel Karo and Koraput-Raigad projects. We also appreciate Saudi assistance in various multi-national forums including IMF from which we have benefited.

In the past few years we had seen significant increase in our exchanges. We have noted with satisfaction that there are an increasing number of joint ventures in Saudi Arabia. Larger and larger numbers of Indian and public sector enterprises are today participating in developmental and other projects in the Kingdom. We have also found that there is an increasing involvement of Indian expertise and personnel. In the context of the massive developmental activities in Saudi Arabia and your increasing requirements. I have no doubt that much more is possible. At the same time, there are also considerable possibilities in India. We ourselves are in a position to absorb additional resources and technology through increased and diversified industrial and other ventures. This might be of interest of your Government and to vour industrialists and businessmen. The meeting of this Joint Commission should, therefore, lead to a multifold increase in exchanges in these and other fields.

I welcome, Your Excellency, and other colleagues, once again and hope that you will feel at home and find this short visit to our country of benefit. I now invite Your Excellency to make your statement. -173>

UDI ARABIA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA PAKISTAN IRAN IRAQ ISRAEL LEBANON **Date :** Aug 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

SAUDI ARABIA

Text of Saudi Finance Minister's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 11, 1983 on the statement at the first session of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission Meeting by H.E. Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail, Minister of Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia:

It is a great honour and pleasure to attend and address this inaugural meeting of the Joint Economic Commission between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of India. I wish to thank your excellency and your colleagues in the Government of India for making us welcome here in New Delhi. Thank you also for making these excellent arrangements for our first meeting, which, I am quite sure, will do much to promote the long history of friendship between our two countries.

Our efforts here to begin this new Joint Commission are the newest step of many steps along the road of economic cooperation that our countries have taken together. In centuries past, both Arab and Indian merchants visited each other's markets in search of business.

Today, Saudi Arabia and India are the leading economies among the developing countries in the region which centers on the Indian Ocean. This region has almost 1,500 million people, almost half the population of the developing world. Thus, the growing relationship between our two countries is not only a question of our mutual benefit, but also has implications for many of our neighbours.

As far as bilateral economic relations are concerned, our countries have recently undergone a phenomenal growth in mutual trade. Overall, total trade between India and Saudi Arabia has increased from about \$33 million in 1962 to almost \$ 1,880 million by 1982. During the past 20 years, our exports to India have grown at an annual average of almost 22.7 percent, while our imports from you have almost exactly kept pace, growing on average at about 22.2 percent a year.

While our exports to your country remain primarily composed of petroleum, in recent years chemicals and fertilizers have begun to find a place in your market. On the other hand, the increase in variety in your sales to Saudi Arabia is as remarkable as the increase in their quantity. Manufactures have gradually come to predominate in our imports from India. Iron and steel products are now the largest single commodity among these imports.

But more than merchandise trade is involved in Saudi-Indian economic relations. For example, two Saudi Development Fund loans (in 1977 and 1981) totaling almost \$ 134 million constitute a major investment in your country's on-going electrification programme. A third loan agreement, benefitting your railway system, will shortly be signed. We believe that these loans, among other financial dealings, dearly indicate our strong and continuing interest in India's future economic development.

On the other hand, several major Indian companies are playing active roles in Saudi Arabia's development programme. Some companies are involved in construction projects, while others are suppliers of high technology. Their activities have ranged from building a dam and electrical project to operating a luxury hotel, from working with our national railways system to restructure its maintenance system to providing technical assistance to the Arab Satellite Tele-communications Organization. Other Indian companies are involved in activities as diverse as oil refining, mining, computers and metal fabrication.

In Saudi Arabia, Indian industry has worked hard to acquire its well-deserved reputation for quality and for its ability to adapt technology in ways especially suited for use in developing economies. Indian companies seem particularly willing to promote the transfer of technology, a process which we in Saudi Arabia see critical to our development plans. -174>

During the period of our current Third Five Year Plan, which runs through 1985, and thereafter, we foresee in Saudi Arabia a much greater role for the private sector in our economy. This is a continuation of what has been occurring for several years. For example, between 1975 and 1981, the private sector grew by more than 400 percent, even faster than the overall growth of the Saudi economy during this period. Thus its share in gross domestic product rose from less than 13 percent to more than 18 percent, and we anticipate that the private sector will account for an even larger share at GNP by 1985, at the conclusion of the Third Plan.

To encourage this process, we are undertaking a number of specific programmes. For example, in both industry and agriculture we have made credit more readily available to smaller businessmen who wish to enlarge their enterprises. We have encouraged Saudi businessmen to seek foreign partners for joint ventures in a wide range of economic activities. We have also sought to attract foreign firms into such partnerships by offering incentives to enterprises which operate in the Kingdom with Saudi Arabian participation.

We hope that Indian enterprises, many of which have already been highly successful in both domestic and international markets, will become increasingly involved in the growth of the Saudi Arabian economy. We want Indian businessmen to feel particularly welcome to join with our businessmen in ventures which continue to deepen the strong association between our two countries that this new Joint Commission symbolizes.

The Indian business community already in Saudi Arabia and the growing number of Saudi businessmen with ties to the Republic of India provide us with a strong foundation, upon which we can continue to develop our relationship for the mutual benefit of both countries. We strongly believe that this Commission can do much to promote joint activities by the businessmen of our two countries.

In another area of considerable concern to us, that of manpower training, we believe that there are many opportunities available which are of mutual benefit to our countries. Some Indian companies now operating in Saudi Arabia are already involved in manpower training, and we anticipate that in the future many more could be involved.

It is essential for our country, when we contract, for example, for a plant to be built or for a computer system to be installed, that we also contract for the training of Saudi citizens to be trained in how to operate the plant or the computer system. Business firms that can offer this sort of training enjoy a definite advantage in receiving contracts in Saudi Arabia.

Another potentially useful avenue of cooperation is that of strengthened contacts between the educational institutions of our countries. Residents of our country have been coming to India to pursue their educations for the last several generations, and we are well aware that many of your universities rank among the world's best especially in the scientific and technical fields.

Saudi Arabia is now moving beyond that stage of development which we might call 'infrastructure emplacement. As a result we have become much more aware of the contribution to our development that comes from all forms of skilled manpower. Much of this contribution comes from Saudi citizens, trained at home or abroad, trained in the schools or in private company programmes. These Saudies are working to operate the economic structure that we are building.

But many more thousands of highly skilled Saudi citizens will be needed in the future. As a result we will continue to require the cooperation of foreign companies which are both willing and qualified to help us in these training efforts.

If we now consider briefly the broader international implications of the economic activities between Saudi Arabia and India, we should begin by recalling that our two countries provide an example of what is still a rare phenomenon in the developing world: a strong, lively, and growing economic relationship. -175> The promotion of what everyone now calls "South-South" economic interdependence - that is, relations among the developing countries - continues to grow in importance as a topic for consideration by international institutions. The Non-Aligned Summit, here in New Delhi last March, and the UNCTAD Session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in June featured this issue on their agendas.

This same subject received considerable attention in both recent reports of the Brandt Commission. It remains now as a major concern to the multilateral financial institutions, such as the World Bank and of the regional development banks.

But these conferences have mostly concerned themselves with theoretical improvements in the relationship among developing economies.

In our situation, the history of the Economic relationship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of India is a record, not in the theoretical terms, but of real achievement.

On a more specific level, the growing economic relationship between our countries serves as an example to other developing countries which are seeking to diversify their economies away from the prevailing dominance of North-South trade and investment patterns. While this example is available for all to see, it is perhaps of particular relevance to some of our immediate neighbours, such as the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The success with which Saudi Arabian and Indian citizens have worked together in the past in joint business ventures offers the possibility of carying this sort of cooperation even beyond the borders of our two countries. Most of the vital inputs of modern industry - from managerial talent to energy and other raw materials - are available in ample quantities to the businessmen of Saudi Arabia and India working together.

Many opportunities for profitable ventures exist throughout the developing world. Joint Saudi-Indian ventures could help to promote economic growth and diversification in these countries.

Again, I would like to repeat my conviction that this new Joint Commission has great potential to promote and expand the already strong economic relationship between our two countries. The more of our citizens that we can attract to the Committee's tasks, the greater will be the future opportunities.

We look forward to the future work of this joint group. Those who must work in the future with complicated specific issues deserve now an affirmation of support for their efforts. We at this meeting acknowledge the problems that they will face, while we remind the world that our region has every intention of facing up to our economic problems.

UDI ARABIA INDIA USA RUSSIA YUGOSLAVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Aug 11, 1983

Volume No

1995

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Delegation Call on Shri Tiwari

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Aug 10, 1983 when the Saudi Arabian delegation called on the Union Minister of Industries Shri N. D. Tiwari:

Possibilities of greater Indo-Saudi Arabian economic cooperation were discussed here today when H.E. Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail, Minister of Finance & National Economy and Leader of the Saudi Arabian delegation called on the Union Minister for Industry, Shri Narayan Dattt Tiwari.

H.E. Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Zamil, Vice-Chairman, Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation, Mr. Mohamed A. Al-Ghamdi and Mr. Ebrahim Ali Al-Azebi also partipicated in the discussions.

Possibilities of export of iron ore and pellets from Kudremukh to Saudi Arabia was also discussed. It was pointed out that India is the nearest source of supply -176>

of iron ore to Saudi Arabia and has proper port facilities on the Western Coast.

It was agreed by both sides that there is considerable scope for extending cooperation between the two countries by encouraging our business organisations to form joint venture companies in a variety of areas such as construction projects; plant operations and maintenance; power system; man power training. computer and soft wares development.

Shri Tiwari informed Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail with regard to the status and growth of industry in India. He said that there were about one million small scale units in the country and 25 per cent of country's export was contributed by this sector.

Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail during his talks mentioned that

international trade today will not be merely exchange of finished goods, but joint activities and cooperation at various levels including industrial investment and using raw material.

The Committee on Industrial Cooperation headed by Shri D. V. Kapur, Secretary (Industrial Development & Heavy Industry) had detailed discussions with the Saudi Arabian delegation to identify specific areas of cooperation in the field of industry.

Bharat Heavy Electricals and Engineers Projects (India) Ltd. are already operating in Saudi Arabia since 1970s successfully. BHEL is currently executing a contract for operation and maintenance of Wadi Jizan Power station and transmission and distribution system.

Some other firms have set up their joint ventures with Saudi Arabia firms in the field of rubber rings and rubber products, hotel management, execution of engineering and turn key projects, sale and service of commercial vehicles and engineering consultancy.

LEADER OF THE INDO - SAUDI JOINT COMMISSION CALLS ON COMMERCE MINISTER

India and Saudi Arabia will consider long-term arrangements for the export of iron-ore to Saudi Arabia and the import of Sulphur by India. This was discussed in New Delhi on August 11, when the leader of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission, H.E. Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail, Minister of Finance and National Economy, called on the Commerce Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Both the Ministers agreed that the Joint Commission could be used for strengthening the existing historical ties and also for finding new avenues for increasing trade.

Joint ventures, consultancies, and bilateral trade offered tremendous scope for economic cooperation between the two countries, observed the Commerce Minister.

H.E. Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail expressed his satisfaction with the discussions he had held at different levels in India, and said that Saudi Arabia would welcome the import of high quality Indian Basmati rice. The Minister also mentioned that he would look forward to the Indian exhibition in Saudi Arabia at the end of this year. In addition, he agreed to consider his country's participation in the India International Trade Fair organised by Trade Fair Authority of India in November, 1983.

Shri V. P. Singh suggested that the ban on meat exports by Saudi Arabia be lifted as India had taken strict measures to ensure quality control and preshipment inspection. H.E. Sheikh Mohamed Aba Al-Khail stated that once the conditions for import were satisfactorily maintained this matter would be reviewed. -177>

UDI ARABIA INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Aug 10, 1983

September

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1995

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LGARIA INDIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA MALDIVES MAURITIUS USA MONGOLIA NEPAL CYPRUS GREECE UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Sep 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Higher Volume of Trade between India and Bulgaria

The following is the text of the joint press statement issued in

New Delhi on Sep 10, 1983 on the conclusion of the visit to India by H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov, Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Economic Association, Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 1st to 10th September, 1983:

H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov, Member of Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Economic Association, Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited India from the 1st to the 10th September, 1983 at the invitation of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Union Minister of Industry, Government of the Republic of India. H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov led a high level official delegation including H.E. Mr. Belcho Belchev, Finance Minister of Bulgaria. Coinciding with the visit of H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov, a multi disciplinary expert delegation representing leading industrial state organisations of Bulgaria also visited India and held discussions with the Indian Government. Departments, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Association of the Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI) and other organisations both in public and private sectors.

During his stay in India, H.E. Ognian Doinov called on the President of India, Prime Minister of India, Vice President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Union Ministers of Finance, Defence, External Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy and Science and Technology. Detailed discussions were held in two plenary sessions between the two sides led by H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov and Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Union Minister of Industry in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. With a view to identify specific areas of industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries, five working groups were formed namely, on machine building and electronics, agriculture and food processing industry, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, oil and oil products, and trade and commerce. The deliberations held in the working groups and the understanding reached between the two sides were discussed in the concluding plenary session on 10th September, 1983 and both the leaders expressed satisfaction on the deliberations of the working groups which would provide fruitful grounds in preparation for the visit of H.E. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria in December, 1983. Both the leaders, further noted with satisfaction that agreements had been reached for enhancing the volume of trade between the two countries by diversification into new items, a line of credit between the Bank of India and the Foreign Trade Bank of Bulgaria for Rs. 100 million had been signed and also that the Indo-Bulgarian conference on Third Country Cooperation organised by the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India was concluded successfully. Both the leaders emphasised the need for effective follow-up action by the concerned organisations in the two countries for implementation of various projects and programme of bilateral cooperation discussed between the two sides during the

current visit.

H.E. Mr. Ognian Doinov also visited units of ECIL, HMT and the Defence Material Research Laboratory at Hyderabad and the HMT, BEML, HEL and NGEF at Bangalore.

H.E. Mr. Belcho Belcheve, Bulgarian Finance Minister held discussions with the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Chairman, State Bank of India, Chairman, EXIM Bank of India and the Textile Commissioner at Bombay. -179>

LGARIA INDIA USA

Date : Sep 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Trade Agreement Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 10, 1983 on the signing of a trade agreement between India and Bulgaria:

An Indo-Bulgarian trade agreement was signed here today at the concluding plenary session with the high level economic delegation from Bulgaria. Shri N. D. Tiwari, Union Minister of Industry and H. E. Mr. Ognian Doinov, Member of Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Economic Association, Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria were present.

Shri A. S. Chatha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and H.E. Mr. Georgi Vutev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, signed the agreement on behalf of the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria respectively.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Tiwari said that the signing of the trade agreement has opened a new vista of greater economic cooperation between the two countries. The agreement of credit between the EXIM Bank of India and the Foreign Trade Bank of Bulgaria for Rs. 100 million was another step in that direction.

Referring to the resolve of the two countries to expand economic cooperation, Shri Tiwari said that this resolve should also be

reflected in our balancing the trade. This, he said, should be a model for trade agreements with other countries.

Shri Tiwari hoped that the Indian engineering goods will receive greater response from Bulgaria. He also expressed his happiness over the discussions held with the Engineering Export Promotion Council for India for setting up joint ventures in third countries.

Referring to the common foreign policy approach of the two countries, Shri Tiwari said that India was looking forward to the visit of the President of Bulgaria Mr. Todor Zhivkov which he hoped would be equally successful and further enrich our economic relations.

Mr. Doinov said that during his visit to India he was impressed by India's progress in the field of science and technology. He expressed the hope that the economic relations between the two countries will be further enriched. He said that there was scope for greater cooperation in the field of engineering goods, earth moving equipments, electronics and the setting up of joint ventures.

Mr. Doinov said that immediate action should be taken for the implementation of various projects and fields of cooperation discussed between the two countries.

The Bulgarian delegation which left for Sofia today was seen off at the airport by Shri Tiwari, Union Minister of Industry, and other senior officials. -180>

LGARIA INDIA USA **Date :** Sep 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

India-Czechoslovakia Joint Press Statement

The following is the joint press statement issued by both sides at the end of the visit of the Union Minister for Industry, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari to Czechoslovakia:

The Indian Minister of Industry, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari was on

an official visit to Czechoslovakia from September 11 to 15, 1983 at the invitation of H.E. Mr. Pavol Bahyl, the Czechoslovak Federal Minister of General Engineering and H.E. Mr. Eduard Saul, Federal Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering. The Indian Minister was accompanied by a three member delegation.

During the visit Mr. Tiwari called on the Federal Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Lubomir Strougal and had wide ranging discussions on bilateral relations as well as the international situation. The Prime Minister appreciated India's foreign policy and her leading role in the non-aligned movement.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Tiwari had extensive discussions with Mr. Bahyl, the Federal Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, Mr. Urban, the Federal Minister of Foreign Trade and Mr. Kubat, the Federal Minister for Electro-Technical Industry. In the discussions, both sides noted with satisfaction that the trade and cooperation between the two countries have been growing steadily over the years. However, both sides agreed that there are greater possibilities for further cooperation.

The discussions covered programmes of updating the technology of tractor production and machine tools, as well as the supply by India of machine tools equipment to Czechoslovakia, and third country cooperation. The discussions also covered furthering the cooperation in the automotive sector, sophisticated fields of textile engineering, heavy engineering and electronics. Both the sides were also of the view that there was need for making strenuous efforts to achieve the targets of the trade plan, and to strengthen the growing economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the period of his stay in Czechoslovakia, Shri Tiwari visited the heavy engineering factory of Zdas, the Zetor tractor factory at Brno and the crystal glass factory at Svetla. He also visited the 25th International Engineering Fair on September 13 and 14 and went round selected pavilions. He appreciated the organisation of the fair and the display of sophisticated engineering items.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of complete cordiality, understanding and friendship.

Before departure, the Minister was interviewed by the Czechoslovak Radio and Television. He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Pavol Bahyl, the Czechoslovak Federal Minister of General Engineering. -181>

RWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA USA **Date :** Sep 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

MALDIVES

President Giani Zail Singh's Welcome Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 06, 1983 of the speech made by the President Giani Zail Singh, while welcoming the President of Maldives at Palam Airport:

On behalf of the Government and the people of India, it is my privilege to extend to you, Mr. President, alongwith Mrs. Gayoom and the members of your party, a most cordial and warm welcome on your first State visit to our country.

Mr. President, you are no stranger to India and we recall with pleasure your presence amongst us at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned countries held recently in New Delhi.

Maldives and India are neighbours bound by ties of history, geograhy and culture. We share a great deal in common, the Ocean that washes the atolls of your beautiful country and our shores; the monsoon that brings precious life to both of our countries and the spirit of adventure and freedom that both our peoples possess.

It has been and remains our objective and endeavour to develop close and friendly ties with our neighbours on the basis of equality, independence and mutuality of interest. Relations between Maldives and India have been marked by warmth and understanding. We share common values and have worked together in international organisation for peace and freedom and prosperity of people all over.

As countries embarked on the path of the socio-economic development at home and pursuing the principles of Non-Alignment in our external relations, we have much to learn and benefit from each other's experience. Excellency, since we attained independence, we have been relentlessly working to bring to our people better life and equal opportunity and in this respect have undertaken programmes in diverse fields such as education, health, planning and industry. During your brief stay in India, we hope you will be able to see our countryside and urban centres and have a glimpse of our progress. On behalf of the people of India and my own, Excellency I once again extend a warm welcome to you, Mrs. Gayoom and members of your party and wish you a pleasant and fruitful stay in India.

LDIVES INDIA USA

Date : Sep 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

MALDIVES

Banquet Speech by President Zail Singh

The following is the text of the speech by the President of India at the banquet in New Delhi in honour of H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives on Sep 07, 1983:

Your Excellency, it is a great pleasure to have you and Mrs. Gayoom with us here this evening. We have been looking forward to your visit to India and are happy that in spite of your preoccupations at home in connection with the elections, you were able to accept our invitation and give us the opportunity to renew our association. It is particularly satisfying to receive friends from a neighbouring country. A short stretch of the Indian Ocean separates us from the beautiful golden islands of your country. However, that span of the sea has never daunted the spirit of curiosity and adventure among our peoples, who have known each other for past several centuries.

Mr. President, our two countries share a great deal in common as two neighbours do. From the ancient times we have -182>

revered the ocean around us which also forms your environment. We have the common heritage of religions and philosophy. Both of us have a continuity of culture and tradition, of tolerance which form the strong foundation of our societies.

For generations Maldives has been a haven of tranquillity and oasis of peace in a turbulant world, which had attracted the famous 14th century Arab traveller Ibn Battuta when he wrote about 'Thibat-al-Mahal' - the Place of the Dhivis. Today, equally if not more, Maldives and India both need peace to develop freely and without tension and outside interference. That is why we have repeatedly stressed that the Indian ocean should become a Zone of Peace. We are deeply concerned that the Indian Ocean has turned into an arena for the ideological rivalry and conflicts of the Super Powers and we are disturbed, as I am sure, Excellency, your country also is of the frightening consequences. We hope once again that the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean will be soon convened. Since we have a common perception of dangers and share our concern for peace, I hope that Maldives and India will continue to work together as they have done in the past, for the establishment of a spirit of trust and goodwill in international relations.

Excellency, our countries have to make up for the lost time so that the life of the common man is improving as quickly as possible. We are happy to find that under your dynamic leadership and guidance, steps are being taken to expedite the process of growth of the country's economy and at the same time to bring the benefits of progress to all the people in the Maldivian archipelago. It is undoubtedly a difficult challenge, as we know from our own experience and we extend you our full support and cooperation in this endeavour. In today's world, which has come so close, mutual understanding and assistance are essential for peace and further progress. We deeply value our friendship and close ties with Maldives which need to be strengthened further based on cooperation in different fields. We have already identified several areas in which programmes of cooperation in economic, commercial, technical and cultural fields have been taken in hand and I can assure you that we will continue to extend all possible assistance in their fulfilment. We will be happy to share our experience in fisheries, communications, tourism and any other area, which Maldives would like to suggest in our mutual interest. Mr. President, I understand that we have several Indians participating in your developmental programmes and young Maldivian men and women are receiving training in our institutions. I hope that these people-to-people contacts would further grow.

The region of South Asia is not free, from dangers to peace and stability. However, through cooperation and mutual understanding we can aspire to counter them. The programme of South Asian Foreign Ministers held early last month successfully launched the integrated programme of action. This, to my mind, is a good beginning for further cooperation and needs to be implemented with energy, sincerity and goodwill.

It is indeed an honour for me to welcome here this evening not only a Statesman and leader of the people of Maldives but a distinguished scholar and man of letters. In your stay in India, I hope you will be able to have useful exchange of views with our academic and literary figures.

Excellency, despite several odds, we have been pursuing vigorously and single mindedly development efforts in diverse fields of activity and I am happy that you have spared the time

to visit some of our industries and fisheries projects.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I ask you now to raise your glasses in toast to the health and happiness of H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the President of Maldives and Mrs. Gayoom; to the prosperity and well-being of the people of Maldives and to the continued friendship and cooperation between Maldives and India. -183>

LDIVES INDIA USA

Date : Sep 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

MALDIVES

Text of Mr. Abdul Gayoom's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 07, 1983 of the speech by His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives at a banquet hosted in his honour by the President Giani Zail Singh:

Your Excellency Mr. Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India, thank you very much for the very sincere words of welcome that you have just said and for the kind remarks that you have made about my country.

My wife and I are greatly honoured and privileged to visit your beautiful country. We bring with us sincere greetings of the people of the Republic of Maldives to Your Excellency, the Prime Minister and the people of India we thank your Excellency and the Government of India for the very warm welcome that you have extended to us. We are sure that we will enjoy our stay here and carry back with us lasting memories of your friendship and hospitality.

This is the first official visit by a Head of State of the Maldives to India and as such, we consider it very important.

India and the Maldives are not only neighbours but are linked together by historical and cultural ties for over many centuries. These ties have grown rapidly in recent years and the scope of cooperation between the two countries has expanded to include many areas of mutual benefit. These relations have been strengthened by the exchange of visits of high ranking officials of our respective Governments. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Maldives in 1975 is a historical landmark in the development of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. I have also had the pleasure of visiting India many times. In March this year I led my country's delegation to the 7th Non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi. During that visit I had the honour of meeting with Your Excellency and with the Prime Minister, and had the opportunity of exchanging views on bilateral and international matters and also of reviewing the growth of our bilateral relations. My Foreign Minister has also made several visits to this country and recently participated at the South Asia forum meeting held in New Delhi last month.

India and the Maldives are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement. Both our countries believe that the Non-Aligned countries can play a crucial role in reducing tension in the world and in maintaining peace and security. We are also committed to the concept and objectives of co-operation among the South Asian countries. We believe that co-operation among South Asian countries will not only help the development efforts of our respective countries but will also create a better atmosphere of understanding and harmony among the nations of this region.

Mr. President, I am greatly looking forward to the opportunity of discussing with you and with the Prime Minister matters of bilateral interest as well as those of regional and international concern during the present visit. I am sure that this visit will further consolidate the existing friendly relations between our two countries.

May I conclude by wishing Your Excellency good health and a long life and the people of India greater prosperity and progress in the years to come. -184>

LDIVES INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

MALDIVES

India and Maldives Sign Cultural Agreement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 07, 1983 on the cultural agreement signed by India

and Maldives:

The Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Maldives signed a cultural agreement, here today.

The agreement was signed by Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare on behalf of India and by Mr. Fathulla Jameel, the Maldives Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of his country.

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and His Excellency Mr. M. A. Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives were present.

The agreement aims at developing closer bilateral cooperation between India and Maldives in the fields of art and culture, archaeology, education, social welfare, public health, mass media and sports. The two sides will encourage and facilitate reciprocal visits of academics and experts; representatives of educational, literary, scientific, technical, artistic and sports associations; grant of scholarships and facilities by each country to students and scientific personnel of the other; exchange of educational, cultural, scientific and sports literature publications and copies of art objects; exchange of artists; dance and music ensembles; exchange of art and other exhibitions; exchange of films, documentaries and radio and television programmes; participation in each other's international film festivals and visits of sports teams.

The agreement also provides for drawing up of biennial programmes of activities with mutual agreement.

LDIVES INDIA USA **Date :** Sep 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

MAURITIUS

Visit of Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius - Text of Shri Rao's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 14, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at a lunch hosted by him in honour of H.E. Sir Gaetan Duval, Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius: Your Excellency, distinguished friends, we are happy to have you with us today. You have come to a land of friends. Our nations are blessed by the warmth of the same tropical sun our shores washed by the waters of the same ocean. Between our peoples is an affection and kinship which has not been endistanced by geography, nor enfeebled by time.

Excellency, you represent the mandate of the Mauritian people, sustained by the strength of all sections of your society. We are honoured to welcome you so soon after your national elections and your victory.

The peoples of our two nations, though in tune with the temper of the twentieth century and on the eager threshold of the challenges of the twentyfirst, have been nurtured in tradition and patterns of occupation far more ancient. Together, our efforts can help the tiller of the soil as much as the visionary of the future. All that is needed is the will and precisely articulated areas of cooperation. With this -185>

objective we have given our bilateral relationship the structural framework of a joint Commission whose early meeting we look forward to.

Excellency, yours is a nation, like our own, which has succeeded in weaving into a single, vibrant harmony the many strands of varied communities. I am sure both of us will continue to cherish and preserve this symphony because we believe in the essential unity of man. In this endeavour, which is in reality the centrepiece of national effort everywhere, we shall march together as people with a glorious past and a resplendent future.

May I request you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency Sir Charles, to his distinguished colleagues from Mauritius, and to the friendship of our two peoples of which this visit is yet another manifestation.

URITIUS USA INDIA **Date :** Sep 14, 1983

Volume No

1995

MONGOLIA

Indo-Mongolian Health Agreement - Programme of Cooperation for1984-86 Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 08, 1983 on the signing of an Indo-Mongolian health agreement:

India and Mongolia have signed a two year programme of cooperation for 1984 86 under which India will assist in the establishment of a treatment centre in Mongolia under the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

The programme of co-operation inter-alia provides for exchange of scholars of traditional systems of medicine, exchange of information on medicinal herbs used in both countries for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines, cultivation of rare medicinal plants and establishment of musk deer farms in Mongolia. There will also be an exchange of literature on traditional systems of medicine and translation of Ayurvedic books and `sutras' preserved in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic into English and Hindi. The two countries will jointly undertake research and experimental work under the Ayurvedic system of medicine on the treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and various allergies. Training in yoga will also be imparted to Mongolian doctors in India under this programme of co-operation.

The signing of the agreement came at the end of a six-day visit to the Mongolian Peoples' Republic by a three-member Indian delegation headed by Shri B. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. During his visit, the Minister called on H.E. Mr. Jambyn Batmunkh, Prime Minister of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic. Shri Shankaranand held detailed discussions with H.E. Mr. D. Nyam-Osor, Health Minister of Mongolia on subjects relating to health and medical sciences, particularly in the field of traditional systems of medicine.

The Indian delegation visited premier medical institutions of Mongolia including the Oncology Centre and the Institute of Traditional Medicines at Ulan Bator.

An umbrella agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation was first signed between the two countries in 1978. In furtherance of this agreement, a programme of co-operation for 1982-83 in the field of health and medical sciences giving special -186>

emphasis to traditional systems of medicine and yoga was signed in 1982.

During a brief stop-over at the Moscow airport, Shri Shankaranand was received by the Soviet Health Minister, H.E. Mr. Burenkov. The two Ministers discussed matters of mutual interest in the field of health.

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Revised Telecommunications Agreement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 22, 1983 on the revised telecommunications agreement signed between India and Nepal:

A revised telecommunications agreement between India and Nepal has been signed recently at Kathmandu. Shri K. Thomas Kora, Member, Telecom Operations, P & T Board signed the agreement on behalf of India and Shri R. P. Sharma of Nepal Telecommunications on behalf of Nepal.

The revised telecommunications agreement comes on the wake of the augmentation of present telecommunication services and introduction of new telecom facilities between the two countries.

Recently a microwave link has been established between India and Nepal to replace the earlier eight channel carrier systems working on open wires. This has made a large number of reliable circuits available between the two countries. Direct microwave circuits have been provided from Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Patna to Kathmandu.

The mode of service has been changed from manual to semiautomatic (operator in one country directly dialling the subscriber in the other country) and plans are under consideration to provide subscriber dialled service between the two countries in a phased manner.

PAL INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date** : Sep 22, 1983

Volume No

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Banquet in Honour of Shrimati Gandhi - Speech in Cyprus

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 22, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the banquet hosted in her honour on September 20 by the President of Cyprus in Nicosia:

President and Madame Kyprinaou, Excellencies, distinguished guests, it is a -187>

great pleasure for me to be in Cyprus. I have long wanted to come. Your country's name has been known to history for centuries. In European languages you are the copper island, with the warm glow associated with that lovely metal. You have been the meeting point of several civilisations. Down the ages many civilisations have met here - the Greek, Phoenician, Assyrian, Persian, Roman, Byzantian. Ships of maritime peoples, the Hellenic, Venetian, Genoiese even of our Emperor Ashoka touched here. Today, Cyprus is an attraction for the modern inheritors of the old urge for travel and adventure, the tourists, who flock from all parts.

In India too we have had a busy encounter with races, cultures and civilizations. We absorbed these many influences and ideas, and ourselves contributed to the human experience. In your remarks, Mr. President, you have generously referred to this.

I have read that the original Aphrodite of Cyprus is a symbol not merely of beauty and love but of the dual nature of the human being. The ideal of divinity half male and half female is similar to the Hindu concept of `Ardhanarisware', a manifestation of Siva representing the unity of creation.

Reference for life, tolerance and the avoidance of violence have been preached since the days of Buddha. The most remarkable figures in our political life have been those who put this precept into practice, those who exemplified this spirit and carried it forward: the Emperor Ashoka of the 3rd Century B.C., Akbar the Great of the 16th Century and in our days, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

The spirit of tolerance predisposes us towards Non-Alignment. The fight for freedom and commitment to Non-Alignment have brought our two countries together. The great architect of your freedom and modern national personality, Archbishop Makarios, was one of the founders of the Non-Alignment Movement. We remember him. We salute his struggle and suffering and his irrepressible spirit. My father and I were privileged to work with him in international forums. Archbishop Makarios lives on in his work, in the hearts of his people and in the memories cherished by those who love freedom and peace. All of you, his colleagues and legatees, are engaged in building a peaceful and prosperous Cyprus - the best monument to him.

Cyprus and India have no problems between them. My visit, as indeed all such exchanges, will help to further cement our friendly ties and I hope open up new vistas of bilateral cooperation, particularly economic and cultural.

It is sad that this beautiful and historical island is divided. The United Nations and the Non-Aligned community, most recently the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi in March, 1983 and the U.N. General Assembly in May, 1983 have called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, for the demilitarisation of the island and constructive intercommunal dialogue. I should like to assure you and the people of Cyprus of both communities that we shall continue to support the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the Non-Aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. We cherish the hope that through constructive talks the two communities will ultimately surmount the differences that now keep them apart. We hope for a peaceful, just and lasting solution which takes into account the legitimate rights and interests but without foreign interference and pressures. The Republic of Cyprus must be stable and secure to be able to contribute to peace and stability in the region and be conducive to the prosperity of all the people of this island.

Your Government has played an active role in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe and in the deliberations of the United Nations. This shows that your aspirations and concern transcend local issues. You have stood and worked for the concepts of freedom, equality, coexistence and cooperation for peace and development. -188>

At the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, at which President Kyprianou was a distinguished participant, we discussed the various discords and disparities which face our world. We agreed that confrontation between the two power blocs and the threatened use of nuclear weapons invites universal disaster. Hence the need to

change such attitudes into those of co-operation. We expressed equal concern regarding the widening technological gap between developed and developing nations and the mounting economic burdens that the weak and small have had to bear with their exports fetching less and imports steadily costing more. The New Delhi Declaration has outlined a practicable plan of action to take the world towards disarmament, peace and cooperative development. Can a new international economic order be put off much longer? The North-South Dialogue is a necessity for both. We have also initiated measures for more purposeful sharing of technology and resources among developing countries. In response to the New Delhi call, some Heads of Government, of Non-Aligned countries and also of other nations, are gathering at the United Nations next week. Cyprus and India will continue their efforts in the cause of peace.

The world is scarred by numerous conflicts. Both our countries are anguished by the brutal persecution of the people of South Africa and Namibia by the racist regime there, the suffering to which the Palestinian people are subjected, the conflict in Lebanon, the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the stalemate in Afghanistan and the aggravation of confrontation in Central America.

Just as your country has given its name to a metal mine has given its name to an ocean. What happens in the Indian Ocean vitally affects our peace and well being. We are opposed to the increasing militarisation of the seas around us. We have discussed these and other matters today in our exchange of news. Let us not be daunted or disheartened.

"In the winged words of Eurepides,

To persevere, trusting in what hopes he has,

Is courage in a man, the coward despairs."

Let us hope that patience combined with perseverance will prevail.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses to the health of President Kyprianou and Madame Kyprianou, to the progress and prosperity of the people of Cyprus, and to friendship between our two countries.

PRUS USA INDIA SYRIA OMAN MALDIVES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAMIBIA IRAN IRAQ LEBANON AFGHANISTAN

Date : Sep 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Prime Minister's Address to Cyprus House of Representatives

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi of the address by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the House of Representatives in Nicosia on Sep 21, 1983:

"President and Members of the Cyprus House of Representatives, I thank you for the privilege of addressing the legislature of Cyprus. I take it as an honour to my country and to the parliament of which I am a member.

At first glance, no two countries can be more dissimilar than ours, yet we do have something in common. We have both been nurseries of early cultures, witnesses of the tender shoots of thought and creativity, growing into broad green leaves on the tree of human intellect. The fingers of our craftsmen have carved stone into divine forms which have inspired reverence and enriched the aesthetic sense. Cyprus's strategic location has attracted many races. India too, from the earliest centuries has been a magnet, drawing people from various climes in search of riches, political power or spiritual nourishment. We absorbed numerous racial stocks and assimilated their arts and ideas. Hence,

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the richness and colourfulness of the Indian mosaic.

Life is never one-sided. Our countries have known glory and also humiliation. A small island could hardly be expected to match the armies and armedas of determined marauders. But, India has no such excuse. We paid this high price because of the rivalries, the lethargy, even decadence of our own kingdoms. We were made vessels in our own homes. We were robbed of our treasures and reduced to poverty.

Bondage could not crush our spirit. In the last hundred years or so India gave birth to men and women of extraordinary vision, calibre and brilliance. The names of only a few are known abroad, and being non-white, even they have been denied the prominence that is their due in history books. They were indeed a shining galaxy whose light awakened us from our slumbers, imbued our hearts with a passion for freedom and made us conscious of the inner strength which lies within the individual. Courage is the starting point of freedom. Our great poet, Rabindranath Tagore sang that if all others foresook us, we should walk alone, Mahatma Gandhi advised that if we felt free ourselves, it was only a matter of time for our country to win freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote, 'Be brave and all else follows'.

We know of the heroic fight that Cyprus waged against colonial rule, proving that commitment to a great ideal is the greatest strength. Archbishop Makarios, a man of religion who entered the arena of action because of the vital values at stake, was able to enthuse Cypriots to rise and to endure suffering for their cause.

The urge for freedom is inherent in any condition of bondage. In India too, there were several essays by some of the princes of that time, and in the army, but betrayal, lack of coordination and other weaknesses thwarted these attempts. Our final struggle is unique because of its nonviolence. It succeeded because Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and their valiant colleagues were able to embolden our masses, vast numbers of men and women, the illiterate, poor and weaponless, from every religion and every region to risk their all, so that generations to come could live with self respect. The foundations of Indian freedom and democracy are solid because of this mass participation in our movement for liberation, and in the subsequent endeavour of nation building.

In the lives of individuals or countries, every culmination is a beginning. The achievement of independence was the start of a new struggle for economic development and planned social transformation. All of us, newly independent nations, have found that freedom unleashes expectations which are beyond our immediate means to satisfy. They can only be met gradually through development. Economic development is the logical continuation of the political struggle, for freedom cannot be complete without economic strength. Poverty and underdevelopment are legacies of colonialism. To reduce and eliminate them we must have capital, technology, administrative ability and popular cooperation. Until technology can be generated through strategies of self-reliant growth, it has to be imported. But such imports are be coming costlier and the products and processes of industrialised countries more sophisticated and farther removed from the urgent needs of developing countries. At the same time, our own exports fetch lower prices. Also, many affluent nations tend to want a price for their help, submissiveness if not political subservience. Nations which feel strongly about independent domestic and foreign policies are under extreme pressure. Only too keenly are we in the Non-Aligned movement made to feel this.

However, we have persevered. The Indian people have shown enormous resilience and reserves of strength, 90 per cent of the entire resources for development have come from our own people, who have acquiesced in the postponement of present consumption for investments in the future. The savings rate in India is 23 per cent. The G.N.P. which was 90 billion rupees in 1950-51, is now Rs. 1,308 billion. Even at constant terms it has trebled. We have

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achieved self-sufficiency in grain production. Industrially we have made such headway that we are today among the first ten in output. Our scientists have the capability of designing and fabricating nuclear power stations. This month the ninth Indiadesigned satellite was put into space. It will be of tremendous assistance to our nationwide television links, to our communications and educational programmes and, through knowledge of the monsoon, to our farmers and planners. We hope that in the next couple of decades this new technological competence will hasten our steps on the long road to the ending of want.

Our development efforts are retarded by inadequate investment and insufficient technology. Tensions and disputes in our neighbourhood also divert our energies. No nation can afford to neglect its basic duty of protecting its borders and its territorial integrity, especially so if it has as we have, faced aggression, five times since Independence. Resources that should go into welfare have to be channelled into defence. In spite of this our per capita defence expenditure is amongst the lowest in the world.

We in India firmly believe that it is in our interest to have strong, stable and peaceful neighbours. We have taken initiative to improve relation with our neighbours and continue our earnest efforts. We try to solve disputes peaceably. Our problems are common. Through cooperation it will be possible to give our people a better life sooner.

We are aware of the anxiety of your Government and your people. Cyprus has its own political problems. This august House knows that India stands committed to the terriorial integrity of Cyprus. We have consistently declared our position in the United Nations and in Non-Aligned conferences. Cyprus is a valued member of the Non-Aligned Movement. As a society composed of diverse elements, we realise the importance of keeping unity through diversity. This can be done through dialogue, mutual trust, accommodation and the avoidance of violence. Unresolved disputes weaken a nation's fabric and, what is more harmful, they tempt others to interfere in its internal affairs. We abhor interference of any kind.

Never was the need for trust greater than it is today. Through the insights and daring of its probing intellects, humankind has acquired enormous technological capacity. If we use it for proper and creative purposes, we can eradicate hunger, illiteracy and the disease of poverty. The entire human race can rise to higher material and also spiritual levels. Unfortunately, man the toolmaker is running ahead of man the harmoniser. Narrowness and bigotry, jealously and distrust mar interpersonal as well as international relations.

As members of our national parliaments, we represent our electors and must safeguard our national interest. Ancient wisdom and modern communications confirm my own conviction that humankind is one family. Our world cannot be fragmented into sections or groups. All problems, all species are inter-related. Let us not allow our attachment to country ever to run counter to the greater loyalty to all humanity. The time has come to reach forward to a higher level of evolution, to a new type of human being. Thank you once again for the privilege of being with you."

Earlier welcoming the Prime Minister, the President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus, Mr. George Ladas said:

"Today, we have the honour and the privilege to be the hosts of one of the most important personalities of our world. Her Excellency, the Prime Minister of India and President of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi comes from the one of the most distinguished Indian families. Distinguished not for its wealth or political and social privileges but for its struggle for the liberation, independence and well-being of the Indian people. Her late father, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, was the second-in-command of the liberation struggle after Mahatma Gandhi, whom he succeeded in the premiership of the Federal Republic of India. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, born

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in the year 1917 in Allahabad, lived through all the bright and sad moments of the struggle for the liberation of India which was being conducted by Mahatma and her father. In her family surroundings she realised what a precious and inalienable human right national freedom was: she realised that no sacrifice was too big for the liberation of the Indian people: she learned the nature of passive resistance and non-cooperation as methods for the liberation struggle: and that a just cause and resoluteness to achieve it always prevail. These experiences and her family tradition, combined with a very good education in India, Switzerland and Oxford, created a perfect character and personality and prepared the young and beautiful girl of that time for the great role history was preparing for her in Indian and world politics.

Smt. Gandhi was not an indifferent spectator of her country's liberation struggle. On the contrary, she took part in it since 1930 when she was only thirteen. Later on, she participated in the Congress Party and for some time, she worked for the party and the people under Mahatma's personal direction. Like all fighters for freedom and human dignity, she had to bear the consequences of her activities. In 1942, she was sent to prison. In the same year, she married Shri Firoze Gandhi and from this marriage, she had two sons. In the meantime, her work in the ranks of the party raised her to membership of the Congress Working Committee and Central Election Committee in 1955. In 1956, she became Pesident of the All India Youth Congress. In 1958, member of the Central Parliamentary Board of Congress. Eventually in 1959, she was elected President of the Indian National Congress. Since 1964, she is serving her country as Minister in various Ministries and as Prime Minister of her vast and varied country.

Dear colleagues, the relations of Cyprus and India are very close and very friendly. These relations are not based on strategic, economic or other calculations. They are based on common principles and ideals. The principles and ideals of democracy, Non-Alignment and peace, and the universal application of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This is the reason that the friendship between the two countries is unwavering and steady. And it is not coincidence that the leaders of the two countries the late Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Archbishop Makarios were two of the protagonists and founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. And it is not a coincidence that the successors of these great leaders, Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kyprianou, continue the struggle of the Non-Aligned world for democracy, peace and justice.

Dear colleagues, I don't think it is necessary to tell you anything about the precious help that Mrs. Gandhi offered to Cyprus, both in her capacity as Prime Minister of India and as President of the Non-Aligned Movement. You are fully aware of it. And I am sure, that I reflect the feelings of all of you, irrespective of political or ideological position, in thanking Mrs. Gandhi for what she has done for Cyprus. With the hope that such help and assistance will continue even more actively and more warmly, especially now, when the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to break the impasses the intercommunal talks were led to is in full progress. Let us hope that those who are responsible for the failure of the intercommunal talks upto now and for the protraction of the Cyprus problem for such a long time, will change their attitude towards it and that they will take the political decision for a just and reasonable solution of the problem.

Concluding, I express once more the feelings of gratitude, respect and esteem of this House to H.E., the Prime Minister of India. I thank her again for the honour she has done to us in accepting our invitation and being with us today and I invite her to take the floor. -192>

PRUS USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SWITZERLAND **Date :** Sep 21, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Jawaharlal Avenue in Nicosia

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 22, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the naming of "Jawaharlal Nehru Avenue", in Nicosia on September 21, 1983:

Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, Members of the Municipal Council, distinguished guests, you have indeed done a great honour to my country by naming this very important section of the Avenue after Jawaharlal Nehru. As you rightly pointed out it is rather symbolic that it is close to the House of Representatives and right in front of the bust of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

It is a little difficult for me to speak of Nehru because he was the leader of my country, the first Prime Minister but he was also a father, a friend, a teacher and a political colleague. He was since his earliest days concerned with freedom, equality and justice for all the peoples. And it was he who guided our movement, viewed our own problems in the larger context of international problems. He constantly stressed that the very pillar of our independent India was democracy, tolerance and equal respect for all religions, and in the international sphere, Non-Alignment, which was the true face of independence.

For us Non-Alignment meant and means independence of judgement, of assessment of situations and of action taken. He would be specially happy to be here for such an occasion not because you named this road after him, but because he had a great love for children. And he believed that everything that he was doing and that we should do was to make a better life for the children, that the smiles and the laughter which we see on their faces should not be wiped out by weapons of any kind by destruction and by hatred and bitterness.

He was a close colleague of Mahatma Gandhi although the two men were very very different. But each in a different aspect bowed to the opinion of the other. It is my father who took our country towards modernity without in any way cutting us off from our ancient roots, from the eternal values and ideals of our old traditions.

It was this mixture, of the old and new, this desire to take the country and the world and humanity forward which guided his work and his thoughts.

Today this is another cementing factor in the already friendly relations between our two countries. I think all of you here and the children know that earlier this year we in India, in our capital city of Delhi, named a street after another great man of the world, another friend of India and of my father, President Makarios.

Let these two men continue not just to cement relations beween

our two countries, but let them inspire our peoples to go forward and to work for the ideals for which they struggled, suffered and worked.

Mr. Mayor and all of you, I thank you very much on my own beralf and of the Government and the people of India.

PRUS INDIA USA

Date : Sep 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Arrival in Cyprus

The following is the text of a Press release issued in New Delhi, on Sep 27, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, on her arrival at Larnaca airport on September 20, 1983:

President Kyprianou, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you warmly, -193>

Mr. President, for the invitation which brings me here and for your friendly welcome. To you and to the people of Cyprus I bring the greetings of the Government and the people of India. We remember with pleasure your own visit to my country.

On this soil I cannot help also thinking of the serene countenance of Archbishop Makarios. My father and I had the privilege of counting him as a friend. He was the architect of your liberation. He was respected in the world community and specially in the non-aligned family, for his work for freedom and independence. That work is carried forward by you and your colleagues. We value your cooperation.

This ancient and beautiful country has witnessed much history. It is known as a garden in the Mediterranean. Indeed the fragrance of your flowers and fruit are famous. In spite of the difference in size, surroundings and problems, our two countries are bound by a common outlook. We stand for peace and reconciliation for which we work and shall continue to work together.

There are so many flash points of trouble in your area, in ours,

and elsewhere I look forward to exchanging views with you on how we can together make some contribution to reduction of distrust and conflict.

Once again I thank you and your colleagues and the people of Cyprus.

PRUS USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Sep 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Dinner in the Honour of Shrimati Gandhi - Prime Minister'sSpeech at Athens

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 24, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at the dinner hosted by H.E. Mr. Andres Papandreou, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic on September 22, 1983 in Athens:

Prime Minister, Mr. Papandreou, Madame Papandreou, Excellencies, distinguished guests:

Thank you for your invitation and for the warm welcome which you and your people have accorded to me. I bring you the warm greetings of the Government and people of India.

I have been to Athens once before, just long enough to see the Acropolis, just long enough to want to come again. The myths and the culture of Greece have touched the hearts and minds of humans, have influenced civilisations, including our own. One of my most treasured experiences were the letters my father wrote to me from prison. He made me aware of the awe and wonder of the art and literature, the philosophy and thought of Greece and the achievements of its men of genius and why Goethe said that of all the peoples the Greeks had best dreamed the dream of life.

None of us can presume to speak for our civilisations, but in each of us inheres our past. Every coming together of peoples of different cultures echoes past encounters. Greece and India have known each other for long. There are references to colonies of Indian merchants and philosophers in old Greecian cities and theories about Indian elements in Pythagorean thought. Greek art and science have influenced India in many ways. All this has been recorded by research. Relationship like everything else, should be reviewed in the contemporary context. The ancient relationship must be renewed. This visit like the visit of your President to my country last year is a new link in the long chain of history.

Great aggregates of human experience can hardly be summed up in single words. If we attempt it, the message of Greek thought can be said to be proportion and that of Indian thought, tolerance. Proportion and tolerance are what humankind needs most. The biggest challenges of our time is that of curbing the destructive power brought in to being by man's -194>

own inventive powers. If we are not to be overwhelmed, we need the strength of restraint that can only be derived by the accumulated wisdom of all civilisations. The Greek and Indian epics, composed so early in our respective histories, described how Hubris led to downfall and how important it was to subject strength to the guidance of the spirit. Twenty or twenty-five centuries later that lesson is very apposite.

Since the old days of noble note, what vicissitudes have both our nations under gone, long years of subjection and degradation have mocked the glory which once was ours. Yet the visions of yesterday remain deep within us, to shine again and to liberate us. We in India, were fortunate to have the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The concept which was nurtured in ancient Greece is now regarded as the universal condition of life. I know the sacrifice that yourself have made, Prime Minister, in the cause of democracy and socialism.

The word socialism evokes strong reactions. Prime Minister, you are a well-known socialist thinker and man of action, indeed a veteran, battle scarred in the cause of freedom and social justice. The Greek people know you as some one who refused to accept defeat even in the darkest hour. Today, they see in the policies of your Government and the programme of your party, a promise of a better world, a happier and more just society. My own party, which is on the eve of its century, led our people to freedom. It is committed to democracy and to socialism. But our socialism is not doctrinaire. We are striving to build a humane and just social order. In a society scarred by wide disparities, socialism signifies equality of opportunity and socially initiated action to enlarge productive forces and reduce disparities. Industrialised countries are anxious for their economic problems of recession, unemployment and inflation. But what about those countries where unemployment and underemployment have been chronic for decades if not centuries? They are the worst sufferers in our global monetary and trade crisis. If burdens make the strong totter, how will the weak shoulder them? They need urgent help to survive; support to their development process would create demand for the goods and machinery of industrial countries. A North-South dialogue will benefit the

North no less than the South. This dialogue is bound to be longdrawn out. It has to be supplemented by a conference on money and finance for development, as the recent Non-Aligned meeting in New Delhi suggested. It can be the starting point of imaginative investment in the future. We appreciate your enlightened lead, Prime Minister, as a distinguished economist and as the current President of the European Council, in advocating a cooperative approach to review preconceptions of the Global crisis.

The known world now envelops a far larger number of countries and a vaster population than when Greece and India first learnt of each other. Much else has increased the speed with which humans can travel, the range over which they can hear and see, or hurt and kill. Technology has surpassed all the old fantasies of wrath and anger. Nuclear arsenals must be controlled and eventually eliminated. How do we get back to the path of creativity, understanding and cooperation? Disparities also give rise to tension and must be remedied.

The Non-Aligned have articulated the emotions of the deprived. Next week several world leaders belonging to countries of different political persuasions are gathering in New York to talk informally, exchanging views on what can be done to defuse tensions and promote cooperation. Your participation and wise counsel will be most valuable. We expect no miracles, but merely coming closer to a meeting of minds.

Great powers have global interests. These very interests become our anxieties. Even faraway events do affect us vitally. At the same time each one of us has problems on our doorsteps. You are concerned over Cyprus from where I have just come. We support the right of Cyprus to live in peace without interference.

We, in India have striven all along to live amicably with our immediate neighbours. The increasing militarisation of the -195>

lands to our North and of the Seas around our peninsula has increased our apprehensions of danger. We have always wanted the friendship and trust of countries adjoining us and those beyond. Even when rebuffed, we have persisted. Internal events in our neighbourhood necessarily cast their shadows on us. We try to soothe the feelings of our people in pursuance of our policy of peaceful solutions through discussion. We should like all countries in our region to be strong and stable for themselves and also for our own well-being.

Peace needs to be tended and safeguarded. Like righteousness, peace protects us when we protect it. Perhaps it is easier to wage war than steadfastly strive for peace, but no enduring solution can ever come from war.

It was a privilege and pleasure to come to Athens, for a glimpse

of old and eternal Greece as well as the new resurgent Greece and to exchange assessments with you and other leaders. I hope that our two countries will strengthen bilateral ties and work together for proportion and tolerance in international affairs.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses to the health of Prime Minister and Madame Papandreou and for the welfare and progress of the people of Greece.

EECE INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CYPRUS **Date :** Sep 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Presentation of Gold Medal of Honour to Shrimati Gandhi

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 24, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the presentation of Gold Medal of Honour of the city of Athens at the City Hall on September 22, 1983:

Mayor, Councillor, distinguished citiens of Athens, I am grateful to the people and the Council of this great city for the honour. I bring greetings from Delhi and from India. The very name of Athens rings with history, acclaimed as the cradle of western civilization. The city has produced giants of the intellect and men of genius. The Acropolis and Agora have witnessed wisdom and devotion. Thucydides has hailed your capacity to imbue your sons with courage, knowledge of their duty, a sense of honour in action and reverence for restraint. Milton has called you the mother of arts and eloquence and Mathew Arnold, a byword for lucidity of thought, clarity of language, freedom from prejudice, openness of mind amiability of manner.

You have given much to humanity. The word democracy originated here. Village and town republics have been known in other civilisations also. In my own country, there are records of them during and after the Buddha's time. But the idea of all citizens meeting at one place and taking decisions of State was refined in Athens and other Greek cities. At that time, the concept of citizenship was a limited one. Women, serfs and some others had no voice in decision making. The idea of democracy has since expanded, signifying rule by the many as opposed to rule by the few, and the importance of dispensing equality and justice to all. Few indeed, if any peoples in the world, do not yearn for democracy. I should like to give thanks to those far-seeing spirits who planted the sapling which has grown into this immortal tree.

At the same time, we see that democracy has taken different shapes and sometimes, strange things are done in its name, reminding us of Madame Roland's famous words on liberty.

Greece is hailed for its architecture and sculpture, but its incomparable gift to humanity is drama. Rarely have the moral dilemmas, agonies and exultation of the human race been portrayed more poignantly and in a wider range, from the storms of emotion to the haven of understanding and serenity. -196>

After so much glory came centuries of servitude. Such are the vicissitudes of history. It is not easy to inherit a great legacy. We are constantly on trial to prove ourselves anew. In a more mundane sense, we have to guard our treasures so that they are not spirited away to mansions and museums abroad. Even when they remain with us, they are endangered by fumes of progress. India, just on the threshold of industrial process, is perturbed at the likely effect on its architectural wealth. All over the world, there is a spirit of consciousness about the need to conserve cultural and natural heritage from pilferage, desecration and pollution. Countries like ours, which are the most abundantly endowed with such riches, should cooperate closely in this field. I have read also of the innovative movements started in Greece in stimulating new awareness in the physical and psychological health of human settlements. Urban growth presents an acute challenge to developing countries. Cities lure people from the countryside with the prospect of easier employment, so often illusory. In Indian programmes of planned development, one of our objectives is to create modern employment in villages to discourage the as yet unabated headlong migration to cities. The very word civilisation suggests that it is product of cities. In our own days, scholars have spoken of cities converting energy into culture. But civilisation will be imperilled if cities grow at the cost of villages, or if the sophisticated arts obliterate the village artisan and craftsman.

The long history of mutual knowledge and esteem that, has existed between Greece and India draws me to you. We are all citizens of one world. No one can feel an alien in Athens.

Thank you again, Mayor and Councillors, for this honour.

DIA GREECE USA **Date :** Sep 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

U.N. Address

The following is the text of the address by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to the 38th Session of U.N. General Assembly, New York, on Sep 28, 1983:

I congratulate you, Mr. President, on your election to this august office. Your long association with the United Nations and your experience give us hope that during your tenure, the organisation will gain strength. We are glad also to see our Secretary-General Dr. Perez de Cuellar by your side. His analysis of the current world situation deserves serious reflection. We wish success to his patient and untiring labour in the cause of world peace. I welcome our newest member, St. Christopher and Nevis.

I am here on a quest of peace and cooperation. I have the privilege of addressing you not only on behalf of the people of India, one of the founder-members of the United Nations, but also on behalf of 100 other members of the Non-Aligned Movement. These nations met in New Delhi six months ago and renewed their pledge to work for a world which would not be riven by distrust and hatred, and for a truly international community where nations would grasp hands of friendship across geographical frontiers.

For the last twenty years, the Non-Aligned have customarily met once in three years, and the chairperson has reported to the United Nations. Firm faith in the United Nations is central to the non-aligned. All members of the Non-Aligned Movement are members, current or potential, of the United Nations. However, the U.N. is an institution; the Non-Aligned group a movement. The United Nations is, or ought to be, a forum for solving disputes; the Non-Aligned Movement eschews discussion of bilateral problems. But the aim is the same - to maintain peace by removing the sources of tension, and to bring out the humanity in human beings.

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At the New Delhi conference we adopted a comprehensive statement on the economic and political state of the world. Our views were summed up in what has now come to be called the New Delhi Message. The final paragraph says: "The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly the members of the Non-Aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process. The earth belongs to us all. Let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man."

I am here to give this message to the entire world.

When the non-aligned plead with the aligned to give up confrontation and conflict, it is not out of any presumption. We are aware of our own weaknesses, of the unnecessary discords and disputes between ourselves. But, being militarily weak, we do not have to find justification for strength. Being familiar with pain and suffering, we do not want them to increase anywhere. Our plea for peace is not out of superior virtue but because peace is indispensable, because humankind now has the choice, the knowledge and the power to prevent the calamity of extinction.

Scientists, scholars and some notable soldiers have vividly described the outcome of a future nuclear war. Imagine a hundred or a thousand Hiroshimas at one time. Imagine a world with nowhere to hide and perhaps nobody left to hide. As more and more people in all countries grasp the full implications of the monstrous stockpiles of nuclear death, peace movements grow in number and beyond political ideology, driven by peoples' inmost urge to live. We can all live only if we all combine in the struggle for peace.

Some quarters believe that nuclear armaments can be controlled, and deployed with exact calculation of cost-effectiveness. Equally frightening is the preparation and willingness to use other deadly chemical, biological and such devices. Even more disturbing is the talk in depersonalised terms of using outer space for future wars.

This relentless search for ever increasingly barbaric weapons systems is undertaken in the name of security. India and other non-aligned countries are convinced that only general and complete disarmament can provide real and enduring security. Nuclear weapon powers owe it to humanity to renounce the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any situation whatever. As a first step they should resume negotiations for disarmament and ban the production and testing of all nuclear weapons.

In four days we shall celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's 114th birth anniversary. There is renewed awareness of the continued relevance of his message of nonviolence and tolerance. He said: "Man as animal is violent, but as spirit is non-violent. The moment he awakes to the spirit within he cannot remain violent. Either he progresses towards non-violence or rushes to his doom. That is why the prophets and avatars have taught the lessons of truth, harmony, brotherhood, justice - all attributes to nonviolence."

The other major theme of the Non-Aligned is development. We are largely poor and technologically backward. Even the handful of the rich amongst us are not technologically self-reliant. Most of us have become free from colonial rule only in the last thirtyfive years. Our national freedom is new; our national unities need to be consolidated. Freedom itself releases long pent-up hopes and yearning for rights. In this age of instant globeencircling information technology, the media dazzle eyes and fill ears with images and reports of influence. Even the modest expectations of our peoples are far beyond our present means. Besides, we are hard put to pre--198>

serve our independence because of the many economic, political and military pressures.

The present world economic order is based on domination and inequality. The basic aim of the programmes of action drawn up in New Delhi was to strengthen the economies of weak nations. We outliend a mechanism to pool our own technological resources, a South-South dialogue as a supplement to the North-South one. We also indicated some immediate measures the most important of which was the convening of a Conference on Money and Finance for Development. To help developing countries is not mere largesse. It will directly benefit the industrialized because development in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the enlargement of their incomes by removing obstacles to their export, will absorb industrial goods and machinery from advanced countries, stimulate economic activity, and ease their unemployment problem. What better investment can the North make in its own future than by turning today's deprived of the South into tomorrow's consumers?

Existing international institutions and those who have headed them have done valuable work but these bodies are not wholly representative, nor do they reflect the changes that have occurred in the international economy. No country or set of countries is without dilemmas. The affluent ones which follow market economies have problems of production, unemployment and currency instability. Industrialized countries with planned economies, who do not formally belong to the international monetary system, but participate in the global activities of commerce and technological exchange, also face problems of production and renovation. The developing countries are caught between the innadequacies of internal and external resources. All these are parts of one global crisis. There is no way but except through dialogue among us all. Each country, however powerful, has more to gain by accommodation and cooperation than by withdrawal into individual isolation or adoption of policies to maintain the solidarty of the strong. That is why we advocate a New International Economic Order based on equality and justice. Unfortunately, over the past three years, the procedural hurdles to the launching of global negotiations have not been overcome.

The advanced countries have held consultations regarding their own problems and the accumulated burdens of the economically weakest. Nothing concrete has emerged. Intentions are offset by supposed domestic compulsions. The Williamsburg Summit and UNCTAD-VI have shown up once again the fear of the unfamiliar, of lowering easy, safe, existing protective barriers and releasing restrictive rules. Why should these countries be afraid of the demands of the weak? It is time for bolder moves in trade, in financial and technological cooperation and a daring new initiative to eliminate global poverty by the end of the century. The demand of the developing countries for a North-South dialogue is all too often seen as yet another plea of the have-nots which has to be resisted by the haves. The world today is too complex for such a simplistic division. Political independence is not an end to problems, but only a recognition of the realities of governance in adverse circumstances.

Ideas and initiatives come through discussion, through collective counsel. In New Delhi, the Non-Aligned felt the universal need for further communication and more informal discussions with one another. Hence the suggestion that the current meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations could be an occasion for Heads of State or Government Leaders of the developing and the developed countries, the Non-Aligned and the Aligned, the North and South, West and East of common parlance, to be together for just a few days to think and talk about the great problems of peace and prosperity, disarmament and development. We expect no dramatic results but the immensity of our challenges calls for persistence. Every attempt may take just a little further in promoting a climate of peace.

It is gracious of so many Heads of State and Government to listen to this call

of the Non-Aligned Movement. We are having informal meetings individually and collectively, joined by the President of the General Assembly and the U.N. Secretary General. Could 1983 mark a watershed in the history of the United Nations? This great world body was founded as a group of nations united in a wartime alliance With the entry of newly freed countries, the end of the decade saw its expansion into a much bigger body. The next thirty years have brought about near universality in its composition. Today, because of the unique authority entrusted to it in controlling military crises through its instruments, and its

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influence on social and economic developments through its various specialized agencies, the United Nations is an integral part of the lives of nations and individuals. It has not yet come near the beginnings of a global approach. Its progress has to be halting and tentative, sometimes unavoidably ineffectual in facing up to immediate problems because of the very nature of its origin and institutional structure, particularly the ideological divide which was not envisaged by those who drew up the Charter. It is our task to improve this institution to make it capable of facing difficulties which were not foreseen forty years ago.

Some issues arouse intense feeling in individual nations, others our common indignation. One such is the persistence of racialism. How can the denial of freedom to the majority of the people of South Africa and the people of Namibia be condoned? I affirm our total support to the freedom struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, and to the Government and peoples of the front line States who have to endure pressure and provocation. Almost my first conscious thoughts were admiration for those who fought for freedom and concern for those who suffered. Nelson Mandela, a flaming symbol of freedom, and many others are behind prison bars but their voices cannot be stilled. They resound the world over.

The turmoil in West Asia remains the most serious threat to peace. Driven from their homes, the Palestinian people are in a physical and mental agony. We support the P.L.O.'s valiant efforts to secure their legitimate rights. The occupation of the land of others will not guarantee Israel's security. The Palestinian must be masters in their home and all states of the region should live within secure international frontiers. The voice of the Non-Aligned has spoken out firmly at the New Delhi Summit for a peaceful settlement which ensures justice.. This call was endorsed and reaffirmed by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. All parties concerned should begin a process of reconciliation.

The sufferings of the people of Lebanon caused by the intervention of foreign forces have been of great concern to all of us. Here again, the Israel aggression triggered off the crisis.. We are relieved to learn of the ceasefire which we hope will be maintained. All foreign forces should be withdrawn and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon should be respected by all.

The crisis in Central America must be urgently defused. We should demand and support efforts to create a climate of negotiations without external interference. India and the Non-Aligned countries have welcomed the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group.

The non-aligned have always stood for non-interference and nonuse of force. The complex situation in Afghanistan can be solved only on the basis of these twin principles. We fully support the Secretary General's representative in working for a solution which takes into consideration the concerns of all the involved parties. The tragic and wasteful Iran-Iraq war harms both countries. Conflicts in other regions also, including Kampuchea, admit of only political solutions.

Militarily today's leading countries are incomparably more powerful than in the days when a single gunboat could silence and immobilize millions. The weak are not so weak, nor the strong so strong. The essence of the concept of non-alignment is peaceful co-existence and the promotion of -200>

constructive cooperation. The `non' in the non-alignment relates to the importance of resisting attitudes of irreconciliable hostility. The positive aspects are the desire for friendship with other nations irrespective of patterns of government - which is their own business - and the strengthening of the fabric of our own nations.

In India we work for self-reliance in action and self-respect in thought, which Bertrand Russell called "the better half of pride". But this pride is for human achievement and human potential. Its justification would be our ability to discern the future beyond the gloom of the present.

The safety of the weak is the strength of the strong. That is why the weakest and poorest among us, within each society and in the international community, must be shielded from the inclemencies of the international climate. Continued disparities also aggravate political tensions and lead to instability. The strong, with the help of the rest of the international community, can think of measures to contain the enormous destructive potential which gives them illusions of strength but whose very power is troublesome. It is a welcome sign that the two most powerful nations are engaged in negotiations on vital strategic matters and have not allowed even serious incidents to deflect them. The myriad other problems concerning the environment, the optimum utilisation of the resources of our planet and the reorganisation of political and economic systems at the global and State level need our cooperative endeavour.

The industrial revolution gave a major turn to history. Out of it emerged industrial capitalism and, as a reaction to it, Marxism in its various forms. Together these have given rise to the great social upheavals of our time. The two have followed different paths but their ethos is basically materialistic. All that begins must end. And the seeds of the ending are present from the very beginning. What we have witnessed - the two World Wars, the possible approach of a third, so much more destructive and disastrous, and the struggle for power are the end of the road for the existing order of competing systems. Out of this chaos a new order is struggling to be born.

This is our last chance of appealing to the old and the entrenched not to infect the new with its diseases: neocolonialism, monopoly, economic oppression, class divisions and big power politics as also the idea that power is invincible, and can feed on itself, with militarization as the ultimate tool..

For us, the Non-Aligned and for all who are deeply concerned with the future of humanity, the question is whether we help the birth of this new creation or throttle it before it can draw breath. The matter is not simple because history has proved time and again that ideas and movements can be obstructed for some time but not stopped. How long can a few pockets of affluence continue to exert influence on the large populations, the natural resources and the cultural strength of others How long can allies and supporters, who may not have a base in their own countries, and who are not in tune with the changing times, be perpetuated, You cannot kill an idea by killing its adherents. The newborn will not die, the birth can be delayed but the cost will be much higher and the affluent will have to pay. When peaceful change is thwarted; violent upheaval occurs. Previously, the end of a civilization brought destruction and trauma in its trail. If we keep to past trends, we too shall be engulfed by circumstances. But today we have the opportunity - which may well be the first in human history - for humankind to bridge the transition from the old to the new in a conscious way, to build a new era, to move together to a new future.

The barriers which have been put up to shut out the new are the different faces of colonialism - economic, technological, and the powerful weapons of food and information. These are the walls at which we raise our voices. That is why we lay stress on a new economic order, a new information order, preserving cultural identities. Walls do not move and can be got around. -201>

Vast knowledge and great technological advances concentrated in the hands of a few can lead to a new type of oppression, the barbarity inherent in technological excellence when it is monopolized by the powerful, and used for their ends. What just a few years ago were considered as interesting fantasies, are today perilously close to the facts of contemporary living. Brainwashing is not confined to any one system or one part of the world, to say nothing of the other cruelties of deprivation.

The shape of the new order is not clear. What form the future will take is being moulded right now by our actions. When I speak of the new order, I am not talking of more effective and more widespread use of technology, however dramatic it may be of which we read so much and about which there are many prognosis. I speak of entirely different thought processes and emotional reactions in the use of technology. We must imbue technology with deeper

understanding of the difficulties of others and to ensure protection against any further technological colonialism. The new order cannot be confined to the economic or social or cultural. It must encompass all of these; yet be much larger. We must create a new international order of humanity, where power is tempered with compassion, where knowledge and capability are at the service of all humanity.

A INDIA JAPAN PERU NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA ISRAEL LEBANON AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ **Date :** Sep 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Indian Exports to USSR at a Higher Level in 1984

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 13, 19833 on the visit of the Commerce Minister, Shri Pratap Singh, to the Soviet Union from September 7 to 11, 1983:

Additional purchases of a few hundred crores will be made by the USSR in 1983 from India and fresh contracting will be undertaken for this purpose. The Soviet side has also agreed to send representatives of their foreign trade organisations to India at the earliest to conclude contracts for purchases of Indian goods. This was agreed to during Commerce Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's visit to the USSR from September 7 to 11, 1983. The Commerce Minister had gone to USSR to have discussions with the Soviet authorities regarding Indo-Soviet trade.

During his stay the Commerce Minister had meetings with Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Prime Minister of USSR. Mr. N. S. Patolichiev, Minister of Foreign Trade of USSR; Mr. N. K. Baibakov, Chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee (GOSPLAN); Mr. Y. Ryabov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Mr. T. Grishin, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, USSR.

The Soviet side has also agreed that Indian exports to USSR in 1984 would be at a much higher level than in 1983. The trade plan for 1984 would be finalised by December, 1983. In this context, the Soviet side agreed to favourably consider the Indian request for supply in 1984 of an additional one million tonnes of crude oil over the provisions made for this item in the long-term plan. This would generate an additional amount of Rs. 220 crores in 1984 for further exports.

While both sides recognised the need for ultimate balancing of trade, it was felt -202>

that this should be achieved in a gradual manner and without sacrificing the dynamism achieved in India's export to the Soviet Union. For this purpose it was agreed that a joint drive should be launched for increasing and diversifying imports from Soviet Union to enable them to generate rupee resources for purchase of increasing quantity of Indian goods.

The Soviet side expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Indian side to increase purchases from them by establishing two high level Working Committees and by sending high level delegations from ASSOCHAM and FICCI to the Soviet Union to identify specific areas for further cooperation.

It was agreed by the Soviet side that more effective marketing efforts would have to be made from their side also to make Indian importers aware of Soviet capabilities. In this context the Soviet side has responded favourably to the suggestion of the Commerce Minister regarding seting up of permanent exhibition of Soviet goods in India for engineering and non-engineering sectors.

Prospects for industrial collaboration were also discussed with Mr. Y. Ryabov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Mention was made about the possibilities of such cooperation in the areas of thermal power, nuclear power, oil refining, non-ferrous industries, agro-industries, metallurgical and mining industries. Prospects for evolving and expanding industrial cooperation in India and about joint ventures in third countries were discussed. It was felt that industrial cooperation will contribute to rapid growth with stability in the area of trade.

Apart from trade and industrial cooperation, the Soviet side expressed its readiness for cooperation on a long-term basis in crucial areas of importance to both countries including new areas in the energy sector. In this connection Mr. Baibakov, Chairman, GOSPLAN, mentioned the possibility of cooperation in the transfer of technology for compressed natural gas. He expressed his desire that expert level contacts should be established between India and Soviet Union in this area.

The Indian Commerce Minister's visit to USSR and his discussions with concerned Ministers have proved to be extremely useful. Besides providing an opportunity to understand and appreciate each other's point of view, effective and practical solutions to the current impasse in Indo-Soviet trade were considered and broad agreement was reached on the future course of action. Soviet leaders particularly Mr. Arkhipov and Mr. Patolichev were positive in their response to the various suggestions made by the Commerce Minister to increase the two-way trade. Both sides have agreed that future development of trade should be in a stable manner in the traditional spirit of constructive cooperation which is a characteristic feature of Indo-Soviet trade relations.

DIA USA **Date :** Sep 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

UK Grant for Amlori Coal Mine

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Sep 27, 1983 on the grant of Rs. 466.3 million by the United Kingdom for the Amlori coal mine:

The United Kingdom will provide grant assistance worth Rs. 466.3 million (œ 30.06 million) to India for the development of Amlori Coal Mine in Singrauli coal fields. An agreement to this effect was signed here today between India and UK.

The agreement was signed by Shri J.S. Baijal, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance -203>

on behalf of Government of India and Mr. R. C. Samuel, British Deputy High Commissioner in India on behalf of UK.

Under the agreement, Rs. 233.15 million (œ15.03 million) are earmaked for import of goods and services from UK and an equal amount is meant for financing the local costs. The Amlori coal mine is associated with the 3,000 MW super thermal power station at Rihand being constructed by NTPC, for which the UK Government is providing grant assistance worth œ117 million.

The United Kingdom is a major bilateral donor providing economic assistance to India, which has been in the form of outright grants since 1975. Total British assistance to date amounts to Rs. 26640 million (œ1717.03 million) approximately. -204>

ITED KINGDOM INDIA **Date :** Sep 27, 1983

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Date : Oct 01, 1983

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AUSTRIA

Austrian Loan Worth Rs. 54 Million for Import of Capital Goods

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 04, 1983 on the Austrian loan for import of capital goods:

Austria will provide loan assistance worth Rs. 54 million (Austrian Schillings 98.37 million) to India for imports of capital goods of Austrian origin.

An agreement to this effect was signed here today between India and Austria.

The agreement was signed by Shri S. Sundar, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of India and Dr. Erich M. Schmid, Austrian Ambassador in India on behalf of Austria.

The loan is to be repaid over a period of 30 years and carries an

annual interest rate of 2 per cent.

As a member of the Aid India Consortium, Austria has been extending assistance to India since 1962-63. The credits extended by Austria have been in the nature of Government credits and suppliers' credit. The major items of equipment imported under Austrian credits include iron and steel goods, equipment for power projects, gas cylinders, railway equipment, equipment for chemical plants, coal mining machinery, roller and ball bearing etc. and equipment for other core sectors of Indian economy.

STRIA USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date** : Oct 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

BOLIVIA

Bicentennial Birth Anniversary of Simon Bolivar -- Prime Minister's Address

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 26, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi at the bicentennial birth anniversary of Simon Bolivar:

We are gathered here in memory of a great man, born two hundred years ago. Simon Bolivar was a man of vision and action. He shaped the destiny of a whole continent. Many countries of Latin America are indebted to this great liberator who lived for freedom, fought for freedom, suffered for freedom. I might add that he was one of my childhood heroes.

No passion can equal the passion for freedom. Three-fourths of the Indian people were born after our independence and cannot know the meaning of bondage, nor the power and satisfaction of being part of a great struggle howsoever wounding the hardship or intense the sacrifice. All my life was immersed in this our own fight. My heroes were freedom fighters and revolutionaries of other lands. My consuming interest was in their stories and experiences. That is why I feel specially privileged to be here amongst you on this occasion. -205>

Simon Bolivar's military prowess was astounding, as the Ambassador has spoken just now. His marches in the high Andes are legendary. No less stirring were the resounding words in which he espoused human rights and ideas of social justice.

A biographer has appropriately remarked that one should write about Bolivar from the mountain-tops, amidst thunder and lightening. His words and deeds have been described as flowers of fire.

Simon Bolivar destroyed the old system. He outlined the principles on which to base a new order: First, freedom, which he described as the glory of living under laws dictated by people's own will. Second, equality among individuals. Decades before Abraham Lincoln, Bolivar denounced the pernicious system of slavery. He championed land reform and literacy. Third, equality and cooperation amongst nations. As far back as 1814 he indicated the danger of the expansionist designs of militarily strong nations. He recognised that such aggressions could be resisted only through unity and that prosperity could be founded only on peace.

How relevant this is to our own times. Simon Bolivar's farsightedness as a nationbuilder can be judged from his own writing: "The formation of a stable government requires moderation of the popular will and limitation of public authority. The science of achieving this balance is acquired almost imperceptibly through practice and study."

"All our moral powers will not suffice to save our infant republic from chaos unless we fuse the mass of the people, the government, the legislature and the national spirit into a single united body. Unity, unity, must be our motto in all things. The blood of our citizens is varied: let it be mixed for the sake of unity."

Several times in his career Bolivar lost all his gains. He was reviled as a tyrant and oppressor. He was called an evil genius by his own earlier comrades. He lamented that making a revolution was like ploughing the sea. He stood up to all the slander and betrayal, with fortitude, as we all must. He died, worn out and impoverished. All great persons who make history live beyond their own time, their work survives. Simon Bolivar's life and work have not been in vain. His message and example belong to all time.

Simon Bolivar is rightly revered and loved not only by Venezuela -- where he was born and where he died, but by Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, -- we are happy that the Ambassadors are with us here -- indeed by all countries which won freedom from colonial rule. As our speaker said just now all of us who fought for freedom very much later on were inspired by his example, by his deeds and by his words. As the great poet Pablo Neruda said:

"Captain, combatant, wherever a mouth calls out for liberty, wherever an ear listens...

wherever a laurel of books blossoms, wherever a new flag is adorned with the blood of our noble dawn, Bolivar, Captain, your face is seen."

The ideas of great thinkers cannot be encapsulated in oversimplified isms nor can they be expected to encompass all future contingencies. Our own response should not be to dissect their words but to imbibe their spirit of unquenchable courage and relentless quest. Yet, it is amazing how farsighted Simon Bolivar was and how he perceived the dangers to freedom which many of our countries now face. He envisaged freedom not in narrow political terms but in the true liberation and emancipation of the human personality.

I am honoured to join in saluting this great man, this symbol of freedom, this liberator on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of India.

LIVIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA COLOMBIA ECUADOR PERU **Date :** Oct 26, 1983

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

14 New Items Included in Common List: Minutes of TripartiteAgreement Meeting Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 28, 1983 on the minutes of tripartite agreement:

Fourteen new items of interest to the tripartite countries have been included in the existing common list. The current trade in these items among India, Egypt and Yugoslavia exceeds Rs. 300 million and trade preferences agreed upon are expected to contribute significantly to the expansion of trade in these items.

An agreement to this effect was signed here today after the successful conclusion of negotiations between the tripartite partners. The minutes were signed by the leader of the Indian delegation, Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and the leaders of the delegations of Egypt and Yugoslavia, Mr. Ahmed Wafe Eldin Said, First Under Secretary, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, Arab Republic of Egypt and Mr. Trajko Zivkevic, Under Secretary in Federal Secretariat, Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

According to the tripartite agreement, the meaning of the common list is, that each participating State shall give effect to the special tariff concessions in custom duties in respect of these items in their respective national tariffs. The existing common list, according to which the three countries grant tariff preferences to each other is to the extent of 50 per cent includes 134 items. The additional 14 new items of interest are coffee, black pepper, solvent extracted groundnut cake, mica, metallurgical coke, vegetable alkalides, urea, iron and steel sheets and plates, aluminium ingots, vapour power units, water turbines, laser instruments, medical instruments and certain sports goods.

Even though the tripartite agreement is currently valid upto March 31, 1988, the common list was valid only upto March 31, 1984. The meeting, therefore, focussed attention on the review of the common list. It has been agreed that the existing common list will be extended beyond March 31, 1983, upto March 3, 1988, pari passu with the validity of the tripartite agreement. The new items will come into effect from April 1, 1983.

The officer's level meeting in New Delhi was inaugurated by Shri Abid Hussain, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, on October 24, 1983. This meeting was a follow up of Belgrade meeting of the three countries held in June, 1983, during UNCTAD VI, where it was agreed to explore further means for strengthening mutual cooperation and towards this end to intensify the process of negotiations in all fields of trade and economic cooperation.

In the agreed minutes, the three countries have reiterated the importance of the tripartite agreement as a microcosm of the wider system of trade preferences and economic cooperation among developing countries. The agreement is the result of the initiative of the three great leaders, viz., Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi; the late President Nasser of Egypt and the late President Tito of Yugoslavia.

The agreed minutes in this context recall the foresight and vision enshrined in the agreement which is borne out by the current world economic situation that has compelled the developing countries to promote trade and economic cooperation among themselves and to adopt collective self-reliance as a major instrument of economic development.

The agreement already provides for accession by other developing countries. It was agreed in this connection that ways and means should be explored to expand the participation in the agreement by other developing countries. -207>

At present the benefits derived by the countries are not

commensurate with the immense possibilities provided by the agreement. The trade concessions also need to be suitably linked to cooperation in industrial and other sectors. The three countries stressed in this connection the importance of evolving a suitable and effective mechanism for enabling fuller utilisation of the trade concessions available under the agreement. Towards this end, it has been agreed that at least one midterm review of the trade exchanges in the common list items should be undertaken to monitor the utilisation of the concessions and to recommend measures for more effective utilisation.

The agreed minutes recognises that absolute parity in trade in the common list items is not possible. It should, however, be the endeavour of the tripartite partners to undertake efforts aimed at receiving equitable benefits to all the three participants.

The opportunity provided by the meeting was also utilised to discuss cooperation in the field of joint production and industrial ventures. Areas have been selected in which specific projects for collaboration would be identified by experts from the three countries. These areas are electrical and electronic industry, new and renewable sources of energy, railways, automotive industries and ancilliaries, ship building, chemical and petro-chemical complexes, alumina and silicate compounds, agro-industrial complexes, diesel engines, civil engineering works, mining and small scale industries.

It has been agreed during the meeting that the next Ministeriallevel meeting of the tripartite countries should be held at Cairo sometime early next year before March 31, 1984, to undertake a major review of tripartite trade and economic cooperation and adopt suitable policy measures and programme of work. The Ministerial meeting will also extend the validity period of the existing common list beyond March 31, 1984, and launch the implementation of the concessions agreed upon in respect of the new list of items with effect from April 1, 1984.

YPT INDIA YUGOSLAVIA USA **Date :** Oct 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

EGYPT

Indo-Egypt Cooperation on Small Scale Industries

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 11, 1983 on Indo-Egyptian Co-operation on small-scale industries:

India will assist Arab Republic of Egypt in the development of small scale industries. This was agreed between India and Egypt during the recent visit of a seven member Indian delegation of experts of medium and small scale industries led by Shri B. Sahay, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry. The visit was to a follow up as a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth, Government of Arab Republic of Egypt and Shri N. D. Tiwari, Union Minister of Industry at New Delhi in January 1983.

It was decided during the visit that Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) will prepare a coordinated plan for the development of automotive ancillary estate for the El Nasar Automotive Manufacturing Plant, particularly in creating a captive industrial estate. The Egyption side also showed keen interest to have the services of Indian experts for management and implementation of industrial estate in the 10th of Ramadan City in Egypt.

It was also decided that two Egyptian experts from the Sadat Acadamy of Management will visit the Small Scale Extention Training Institute, Hyderabad immediately to study the training programme for rural industrial development.

A few extention officials from the Egyptian Productivity and Vocational Training Department will visit the Small Scale Extention Training Institute to study -208>

SIET training pattern for adoption in Egypt. The Indian side studied the training facilities, and facility centres establishment in Cairo. It was felt that the expertise of the National Small Industries and Small Industries Development Organisation may be made available to Egyptian authorities.

The Indian experience in the establishment of sub-contracting exchange will also be made available to Egyptian authorities. Details will be worked out by the concerned organisation on mutually acceptable terms.

The Indian delegation, during its 12 days visit, had detailed discussions with His Excellency Abdel Menein El Ehelmy, Deputy Chairman and Minister of State, Ministry of Industry, Government of Egypt and with Dr. Yusef K. Mazahar, Director General, Engineering and Industrial Development Centre and the Productivity Vocational Training Department, Egypt. The team also visited several industrial installations in Cairo and Alexandria and a few newly developing cities.

Volume No

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JAPAN

India and Japan for Increased Collaboration

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 27, 1983 on Indo-Japanese trade collaboration:

As part of India's increased export efforts, special concessions have been made for export-oriented industries and India's import policy has been made more liberal and flexible. This was stated here today by Commerce Minister, Shri V. P. Singh, when a ninemember Japanese Government Survey Mission on Overseas Investment led by Mr. Shohei Kurihara, Adviser to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITTI), called on him.

The Minister invited Japanese investment in the free trade zones and the 100 per cent export-oriented units and mentioned that Japan could benefit from the new concession of 25 per cent domestic sales allowed to 100 per cent export-oriented units.

Both sides agreed that India and Japan could cooperate in production not only at the assembly level but also at the point of production of parts and components. The Minister specifically mentioned collaboration in electronic and bicycle parts, and observed that Indian technical skills and Japanese expertise could reap fruitful results.

Collaboration in third countries for setting up paper, cement, fertilizer and sugar projects was another area which could be investigated as India has the necessary experience in this field and Japan the technology, Shri V. P. Singh said.

The Commerce Minister explained that although under FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) only 40 per cent foreign equity participation is permitted, a higher percentage of foreign equity upto a maximum of 74 per cent can be considered in exceptional cases if the technology is of a sophisticated nature.

The decision to deepen Madras Harbour, he hoped, would solve the problem of India's iron ore exports to Japan. The Minister

particularly talked about deep sea fishing and development of prawn culture. With Japan's extensive markets and India's natural resources, he felt that marine development could be undertaken by Japan with a buy-back arrangement. Japan im--209>

ports almost \$ Two billion worth of shrimps and prawns from world markets.

Where Japan has moved on to higher technologies, Shri V. P. Singh stated that Japan could pass on the other technologies to India and India could collaborate on the strength of the country's technical skills.

Mr. Shohoi Kurihara congratulated the Indian Government on the liberalisation of the import policy and said that he was happy that in 1982 Japan was responsible for 40 per cent of the total foreign investment in India.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

The Indo-Japanese trade relations are governed by the 1958 bilateral trade agreement which provides for the most favoured nation treatment in the matter of customs duties, regulations governing exports and imports and shipping facilities. Japan is one of India's leading trade partners.

TRADE FIGURES

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total			
to Japan from of Trade							
Japan							
1979-80	6,419	6,094	+ 325	12,513			
1980-81	5,978	7,488	-1510	13,466			
1981-82	6,905	9,393	-2488	16,298			
1982-83	3,081	4,800	-1719	7,881			
(Apr Se	pt.)						

Although India's exports to Japan have been diversified in recent years to include a wide variety of goods, like

leather, engineering goods, precious and semi-precious stones, fish and fish preparations, etc., iron ore still occupies the premier position and is the single largest items of export to Japan accounting 41 per cent of total exports in calendar year 1981. Exports of fish and fish preparations has been increasing of late and they accounted for 23.2 per cent of total exports in 1981.

India's main exports to Japan include iron ore, shrimps, prawns, etc., diamonds, textile products, raw cotton, leather and other raw materials.

Machinery and equipment from Japan accounted for 36.6 per cent and iron and steel 30.2 per cent, of Japanese exports to India during 1981. The important items Japan exports to India include general machinery, electrical machinery, transportation machinery, iron and steel, textile goods, chemicals and other light industrial products.

There are two institutional fora to examine and discuss expansion of bilateral trade between the two countries. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held annual discussions under the auspices of India - Japan Business Committee alternatively in India and Japan, to review and identify the potential for increasing bilateral trade. At the Government level, annual trade talks are held between the Foreign Trade Ministers of both sides. Last talks were held in Tokyo in September, 1981. The next round of Government level talks is to be held in Delhi in December, 1983.

PAN INDIA USA **Date** : Oct 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNMENT

Foreign Minister's Statement at the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries in New York

The following is the text of statement made by the Foreign Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Oct 04, 1983, at the opening of the Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned countries at the U.N. Headquarters in New York in his capacity as Chairman thereof:

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to extend to you all a warm

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welcome to this Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned countries. In accordance with our traditional practice, we are meeting here at the United Nations Headquarters, with the session of the General Assembly as our backdrop. The 38th session is, in many ways, of a somewhat special character. It is a session at which, in response to a call made by the Non-Aligned countries at their Seventh Summit in New Delhi last March, a number of Heads of State and Government have decided to personally participate. The Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who has just returned after a week long stay in New York addressed the Assembly on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries and, chaired two informal gatherings of world leaders. This session is taking place at a particularly tense and troubled juncture in contemporary history, when the vocabulary of confrontation has sharpened dangerously. Indeed, if the exacerbation of hostility between the major powers continues unabated, we could well reach the flashpoint of an awful conflagration which shall leave none of us unscathed.

The questions evoke our own concern and impinge on our interests -- as individual sovereign States and as members of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries -- and have been the subject of reflection and deliberation in the Movement, most recently at the level of our leaders at the New Delhi Summit. The political and economic declarations adopted at New Delhi by our Heads of State or Government remain our most recent and authoritative guide to the present day international scene, including the burning problems that threaten international security.

Since our leaders met in New Delhi, the Movement has also actively remained seized of significant issues here in New York, through the instrumentality of the Coordination Bureau. Several meetings of the Bureau as also of the plenary have been convened, which have dealt, inter alia, with the situations in Central America, Southern Africa including Namibia and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The activities of the Movement since the seventh summit will shortly be detailed in the report of the Chairman.

The annual session of the General Assembly affords the community of nations an opportunity to address itself, singly and collectively, to the entire range of problems and issues which are of interest and concern to it. For these three months in the year, the Assembly becomes, in microcosm as it were, a reflection of the world's problems and of mankind's hopes and aspirations. The issues we discuss here encompass political, economic, social and cultural matters and those of international law, apart from the administrative and financial aspects of the functioning of the United Nations.

Clearly, disarmament must remain high on any international agenda, if the oneness of the world is anywhere evident today, it is in the threat we face to our common survival. The all consuming arms race, particularly in its nuclear dimension, is sapping the material resources of the world, wasting its finest scientific talent only to spread despondency and gloom universally. Nuclear disarmament, leading to general and complete disarmament, is therefore imperative to the very survival of humanity.

Several other political issues fester upon the international

scene. The brave people of Palestine remain without an independent homeland, while Israel persists in its politics of aggression and provocation. Lebanon lives through an uneasy truce, tormented for years as a result, directly or indirectly, of Israel's action. The situation in Southern Africa continues to be volatile and the long delayed independence of Namibia is held hostage to extraneous linkages and irrelevant considerations. Central America has become another possible flashpoint where the degree of tension has risen alarmingly in the last few months. Great power presence in the Indian Ocean increases day by day and there are persistent attempts to thwart the convening of the conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq continues to claim many lives and precious resources. There are other -211>

areas where intervention and interference have resulted in tension and conflict.

The threat to peace comes as much from the injustice of the present world economic order as it does from the danger of nuclear annihilation. Anachronistic concepts and outmoded relationships render the international economic institutions oblivious and insensitive to the changes that have taken place over the past decades and to the concerns and aspirations of the vast majority of mankind that lives in the developing world. At New Delhi, we suggested a way out of the impasse, proposing a reasoned and pragmatic approach to the North. We consider that fundamental reform is required in the international monetary and financial system. We have proposed an international conference on money and finance for development as part of a programme of immediate measures. At the same time we remain committed to global negotiations.

Regrettably, the dialogue between the North and the South has thus far been infructuous and the response of the former can hardly be said to have been helpful. As Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the General Assembly, "The Williamsburg Summit and UNCTAD-VI have shown up once again the fear of the unfamiliar, of lowering easy, safe, existing protective barriers and releasing restrictive rules.... the demand of the developing countries for a North-South dialogue is all too often seen as yet another plea of the have-nots which has to be resisted by the haves. The world today is too complex for such a simplistic division."

While the stalemate in the North-South dialogue persists, and independently of it, we are resolved to make greater headway in programmes of economic cooperation among developing countries. The action programmes for economic cooperation adopted at New Delhi, and the action taken in pursuance thereof, is a manifestation of the sense of solidarity that prevails in the ranks of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. In the last few months, several important meetings have taken place under the umbrella of that action programme - in the fields of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, education and culture, development of small island developing economies, and the like. We recognize the importance of harmonising our activities in the Movement with those of the Group of 77.

I have only delineated a few of the important issues of common concern which will exercise our minds in the course of the session of the General Assembly. There are many others which also interest us. The New Delhi declaration as I said earlier, constitutes a ready document for reference. What is important is for all of us in the movement to work together, with understanding and in a spirit of solidarity. We may not all see eye-to-eye on every issue, however, our strength derives from our collective capacity to recognise what ultimately remains in our common interest.

I made reference earlier in my statement to the informal gathering of some Heads of State and Government convened by the Chairman last week, in pursuance of the call given by the Seventh Summit. This unique gathering, though not large in number, was a representative one and cut across ideological, geographical and economic frontiers. It provided a rare opportunity to the participants to demonstrate their common concern at the continuing deterioration in the international situation and their collective commitment to reducing international tension, strengthening peace and security, and above all, promoting economic development. It was also a manifestation of political will on the part of our leaders to grapple with pressing world problems instead of letting them overwhelm us.

There was no formal agenda before the meeting and no structured discussion as such. The main subjects which engaged the attention of Heads of State Government, as they did at the New Delhi Summit, were issues of peace, disarmament, development and strengthening of the United Nations. However, the world economic crisis and problems of development which are of immediate concern came up for detailed consideration. Several leaders expressed the view that problems of security -212>

and economic development were closely interlinked, and needed our attention just as much. The discussions centred not only around the broad approaches to these problems but also on specific issues ilke IDA funding, the fulfilment of ODA targets, the North-South dialogue and launching of global negotiations, the reform of the international monetary and financial institutions, programme of immediate measures and the international conference on money and finance, questions of international liquidity by creation of more SDRs, among others. There was general agreement that immediate measures were required to be taken both by the industrialised as well as the developing countries to overcome these problems in this inter-dependent world. In spite of different approaches on some issues, the leaders displayed a sense of realism and common purpose in addressing themselves to these important issues of human survival and development. They agreed that the informal meetings were useful and that the dialogue should continue involving other leaders also. It is to be hoped that these meetings would lead to the initiation of a process which would improve the political climate and make it conducive to the solution of the pressing world problems.

It was symbolic that so many world leaders have come to the United Nations - this citadel of peace. This was indeed a demonstration of faith in the purpose and principles of the United Nations and its charter and our confidence in the role which United Nations can play in strengthening international cooperation.

Friends, together the Non-Aligned represent an overwhelming majority of the world community. We represent that part of humanity which can look upon the world and its problems with clear vision, without distortion or any imposed, alien hue, our obligation is not just to ourselves but to mankind as a whole, if I might quote again from Mrs. Gandhi's address to the Assembly, "When the Non-Aligned plead with the aligned to give up confrontation and conflict, it is not out of presumption. We are aware of our own weaknesses, of the unnecessary discords and disputes between ourselves. But being militarily weak, we do not have to find justification for strength. Being familiar with pain and suffering, we do not want them to increase anywhere. Our plea for peace is not out of superior virtue but because peace is indispensable, because humankind now has the choice, the knowledge and the power to prevent the calamity of extinction.

A INDIA NAMIBIA ISRAEL LEBANON IRAN IRAQ PERU **Date :** Oct 04, 1983

Volume No

1995

PALESTINE

NAM Committee Meeting on Palestine

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 30, 1983 of the speech by the Minister for External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao while inaugurating the official

level NAM Committee on Palestine:

I would like to welcome you all to New Delhi for what will be the first formal meeting at the official level of the Non Aligned Committee set up by the New Delhi Summit on the question of Palestine. We have had occasion to discuss the convening of such a meeting during bilateral contacts with Arab countries as well as with the Members of the Committee.

During the recent Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned in New York, we had discussed this question further. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Chairperson of the Non-Aligned, also met King Hassan of Morocco who is

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the Chairman of the 7-member Arab Committee and raised the question of contact between the two committees.

The present meeting has been convened as a result of such consultations and in response to the general feelings that in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation in West Asia the Non-Aligned should initiate some action. You are aware of the factors that led us to defer our meeting, in pursuance of the New Delhi mandate, till the present moment.

The preoccupation of the Non-Aligned Movement with West Asia is a fundamental one. There is also an underlying consensus within the Movement on the basic issues pertaining to Palestine and West Asia. The geographical dimensions of this consensus are evident here. There is no need to repeat them today in detail. The continuous deterioration of the situation is causing concern even as the currents of conflict sweep across other parts of the world. Some of the more recent tensions in West Asia have not come unexpectedly, but their cumulative effect has been to render more intractable the entire problem and to weaken the forces of peace and stability in the area.

We have consistently stressed the need for a comprehensive rather than a piecemeal approach to the question. This perspective was underlined in the New Delhi Summit. It was also stressed at the recently concluded International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva where we were able to secure a wider measure of understanding on the key issues as reflected in the Final Declaration and Programme of Action adopted. These principles received the support of virtually the entire world community.

The starting point of any peace effort would have to be the establishment of an Arab consensus and this, in fact, has already been worked out at the 12th Arab Summit in Fez which established a frame-work for a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The New Delhi Summit has supported and adopted this Plan. There have also been various other proposals put forward in this regard. But what is most essential is the initiation of a process of discussion and negotiation which will address the entire complex of issues raised at the Arab Summit Conference and help in the evolution of a realistic peace process leading to an independent Statehood for the Palestinian people and guaranteeing the rights of all States to live within secure boundaries.

The New Delhi Summit has set a precise mandate for this Committee. The Political Declaration adopted at New Delhi calls upon our Committee "to cooperate with the 7-member Arab Committee to support the rights of Arab Palestine people in accordance with international law and the will of the Non-Aligned countries and their peoples and States. The Committee would work with various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right in freedom and sovereignty in their independent, homeland".

May I call upon this meeting to examine its mandate in detail, analyse the elements of substantive cooperation with the Arab Committee and with the various forces influential in the region. It should also examine the feasibility of meeting at the political level at an appropriate time in order to further its tasks. We do not expect to reach definitive conclusions; our commitment to the Arab and Palestinian cause demands that we undertake a serious search of areas of forward movement on this complicated question. Let us remember that each moment lost in the quest of a just settlement of the Palestinian question is a moment gained by Israel which seeks to establish settlements of a different nature on lands that do not belong to it.

In other words, delay in accomplishing our task constitutes a further premium on Israeli aggression and expansionism, which would eventually make all solutions infructuous and meaningless. Let us there fore remember the dispossessed - deprived of their homes, with strangers occupy--214>

ing their place. Let us remember the words of Palestinian poet, Tafiq Sayad, written in an Israeli prison, thirteen years ago -

"In the homeland of my forefathers, I have a tryst with history with the sunshine of the free".

DIA USA MOROCCO SWITZERLAND ISRAEL **Date :** Oct 30, 1983

Volume No

1995

PALESTINE

NAM Committee on Palestine Concludes

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 31, 1983 on the NAM Committee on Palestine:

The first meeting of the Non-Aligned Committee on Palestine at the level of high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held in New Delhi on 30th and 31st October, 1983. The meeting was attended by the following countries:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India Palestine Liberation Organisation, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The New Delhi Summit had decided to set up a Committee at the level of Heads of State to cooperate with the seven-Arab Committee to support the rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with international law and the will of the Non Aligned countries and its peoples. The Committee was to work with various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the acheivement of a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which will enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights in freedom and sovereignty in their independent homeland.

The meeting was inaugurated by the Foreign Minister of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, who drew attention to the consultations held on this question since the Non-Aligned Summit in March 1983 and to the general feeling that the Non-Aligned should initiate some action in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation in West Asia.

The Foreign Minister of India stressed that the pre-occupation of the Non-Aligned Movement with West Asia is a fundamental one and that there was an underlying consensus within the Movement on the basic issues pertaining to Palestine and West Asia. Calling for a comprehensive rather than piecemeal approach to the question he drew attention to the wide measure of understanding obtained at the recently concluded International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva on the key issues as reflected in the Final Declaration and Programme of Action. The Arab consensus worked out at the 12th Arab Conference in Fez had established a frame work for a just and durable peace and it was necessary to initiate a process of discussion and negotiation on the complex issues so that a realistic peace process could be set in motion. During the discussions the Committee analysed the elements of its mandate in detail. They also reviewed the development in the region with special reference to the contacts made by Members of the Committee bilaterally and at multilateral forums with the seven-member Arab Committee as well as with the various forces influential in the Middle East. It was felt that the Non-Aligned Committee should proceed with its work at an official level on an independent basis taking as its starting point the consensus achieved by Arab countries at the Fez Summit and the substantive issues contained in the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the achievement of Palestinian rights adopted at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva on September 7, 1983. These could serve as the guideline for further contacts by the Committee.

The Committee underlined the need for cooperation with the Arab Committee in particular through the common members of the two Committees, Algeria and PLO, as well as by the Chairman of the Movement and as appropriate by the other -215>

Members of the Committee. Monitoring of such activities and material relating to substantive discussions held among members of the Committees would be channelised through the Chairman of the Movement.

The Committee also recoginsed that the elements of the proposals adopted at the 12th Arab Summit at Fez had been reflected in the Declaration on Palestine as the guidelines for concerted effort to resolve the question of Palestine. It recommended that these guidelines should now be placed before the 38th UN General Assembly Session during the deliberation on agenda items 33 and 34 on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East respectively and appropriate resolutions of the General Assembly be adopted thereon. At the meeting, it was agreed that all efforts would be made to enlist support for these resolutions, particularly from those delegations that have not participated or had indicated reservations to the documents adopted at the ICOP at Geneva.

In regard to contact with various forces, influential in the Middle East question and in the light of their appraisal of the contacts already made the meeting recommended that the following approach be adopted at the political level in bilateral and other contacts between the respective Governments:

(a) The unresolved situation in the Middle East is posing a great threat to international peace and security. The matter is assuming critical dimensions. It needs to be tackled urgently and a peaceful solution should be found before it is too late.(b) The Arabs have a united position in regard to the framework in which a just and comprehensive solution to the problem can be

found. This is represented in the Fez proposals adopted at the 12th Arab Summit.

(c) A process of negotiations must be launched without delay. For the launching of this process and for any expectations of success the following two fundamental considerations must be accepted:

(i) Recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self determination.

(ii) The PLO must be represented on an equal footing with equal rights in all its efforts, deliberations, conferences and negotiations on the question.

At the request of the PLO, the Meeting discussed the question of securing a separate seat for the Palestine Arab State at the UN to be occupied temporarily by the PLO with the status of observer.

The Committee considered its Programme of work for the future and decided the official level contacts between the members of the Committee, would be pursued at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and a further meeting of the Committee at official level would be convened at an appropriate date.

The Committee recognised that this proposal was positive in that it reaffirmed the principle that sovereignty over the occupied Palestinian territories lies with the Palestinian people and not with the occupying power. The proposal also reasserted the validity of the establishment of an independent Palestinian Arab State in Palestine. It was felt, however, that in view of the other ramifications there was need to consult more widely on the issue before formal action is initiated in the matter. -216>

DIA ALGERIA BANGLADESH CUBA SENEGAL YUGOSLAVIA ZAMBIA USA SWITZERLAND **Date :** Oct 31, 1983

Volume No

1995

ROMANIA

17 Per Cent Growth in Trade Turnover in Indo-Romanian TradeProtocol for 1984

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 22, 1983 on the Indo-Romanian trade protocol:

The 1984 Indo-Romanian trade protocol envisages a bilateral turnover of about Rs. 3660 million and visualises a growth rate of about 17 per cent in trade turnover over last year's planned turnover.

This trade protocol between the two countries was signed today by Shri V. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, for the Indian side and Mr. Ion Talpos, General Director of Asia-Oceania Department for Romania.

The protocol for 1984 provides for increased off-take from India of a number of commodities including iron ore and concentrates, manganese ore and mica, chemicals and agricultural products. Some new items like refractory bricks, industrial fastners, pumps and chains for mining, sugar and consumer electronic goods have been added on the export side from India in the protocol.

The trade protocol has been signed under the provisions of the long-term trade and payments agreement (LTTP) concluded on December 2, 1980, between the Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania.

In 1983, the planned turnover of trade was Rs. 3120 million. However, because of shortage of rupee resources in the Romanian account, there were heavy shortfalls and Romania has not been able to fulfil trade plan obligations, especially regarding import of iron-ore in the first half of the year. The situation has since improved and it is hoped that in the ensuing year normalcy would be restored.

The two delegations also exchanged views on general matters regarding flow of trade between the two countries. It was felt that more aggressive marketing efforts were needed on the Romanian side to promote exports of their engineering goods. The question of timely payments for Indian exports by Romanian buyers was also taken up. Some trade disputes also came up for discussions.

The talks were held in the traditional atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

INDO-ROMANIAN TRADE

The trade agreement between India and Romania was signed in 1959 and it is being extended from time to time. The current agreement was signed on December 2, 1980, and is valid for five years, from 1981-85.

The agreement provides for the conduct of the trade between the two countries on a bilateral, balanced basis. Payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions are to be made in nonconvertible Indian rupees only.

Annual trade plans are to be drawn up every year setting out the items for import and export.

 TRADE FLOW FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS (Rs. in crores)

 1980
 1981
 1982
 1983

 (Prov.) (Trade Plan provisions)

 Imports
 97
 106
 76
 156

 Exports
 56
 79
 195
 156

 Balance of trade (-)41
 (-)27 (+)119
 Total
 153
 185
 271
 312

The main items of import from Romania are urea, chemical products, rolled steel products, oil prospecting and drilling equipment and railway equipment.

The main items of export to Romania are iron ore, leather, manganese ore, long--217>

staple raw cotton, de-oiled cakes and engineering goods.

Romania had assisted India in setting up of projects in various fields like petrochemical industries, engineering industry, cement manufacture, thermal power stations, tractors, finished leather manufacture and setting up a pellet plant at Mangalore.

The sixth session of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission, for economic, technical and scientific cooperation was held in New Delhi from April 26 to 27, 1982. The joint commission reviewed the trade flow between the two countries. Both sides recognised the scope of joint execution, joint tendering and sub-contracting in the third country projects especially in the field of power, steel, and petro-chemical sectors. It was also agreed that apart from know-how and equipment, Indian consultancy and managerial services could also be associated for the execution of these projects.

AN ROMANIA INDIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Oct 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED NATIONS

UN Population Award for Shrimati Indira Gandhi

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 01, 1983 of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi after receiving the United Nations Population Award.

Dr. Cuellar, Dr. Sallas, Distinguished Guests, I greatly value the honour you have done me today. The honour is not to me personally or even to the Government of India, but to the thousands of dedicated family planning workers and the millions of young parents, who are willingly planning their families. They will be encouraged that this world body has recognized India's efforts in one of the most difficult areas of social engineering. Even more, it is a reminder of the tremendous responsibility cast on us, because India and China, which is also honoured today, are more than a third of the human race.

The 1881 census showed India's population as 253 million. Fifty years later, our National Song mentioned 300 million working for liberation. It was a comparatively small increase. The Indian Empire, as the British then called it, included four sovereign countries of today: India, Bangladesh, Burma and Pakistan. The cumulative population of these four has now trebled.

How was the population stable in the first half of the century? The reason is simple. The old stability was an unhealthy one, a result of disease, famine and an unconscionably high death rate. Indeed in the decade 1911-1921, influenza took a toll of 20 million people, so that the population of India fell. Thus, the stability was an index of poverty, helplessness and governmental irresponsibility - very different from the demographic stability achieved by modern affluent societies.

The end of the 1939-45 witnessed some major political and scientific events. Politically, it was the beginning of the post colonial era. One by one, many countries regained freedom and sovereignty. Scientifically, the nuclear age was born. Less widely heralded, but no less dramatic in its consequences, was the advent of new "Miracle Drugs" like antibiotics and their widespread use. The newly free countries also mobilised their resources to fight epidemic and famine. In the last years of foreign rule in India, at a time when most of us were in prison, there was a famine in just one province, Bengal, in which 3.5 million died. -218>

In the last three and a half decades, we have had the usual number of droughts but no deaths from famine. Droughts are made by nature, famines are mostly manmade. The people of India are legitimately proud that freedom has brought an end to famine. Simultaneously we have made a concerted attack on epidemics. Plague and smallpox have been eradicated. Malaria deaths have been reduced from millions to thousands. All this has led to a burgeoning of our population as happened in 19th century Europe, when, public health spread and social welfare measures began. Between 1801 and 1901, the population of Britain increased from 10.5 million to 37 million. And that of Europe from 188 million to 415 million. Thus, the population growth of India is not because of improvidence and dereliction, but a sign that the Government is doing its utmost to save lives.

Death rate falls as a result of organised public health services. Birth rate falls with the growth of education and improvement in standards of living. One could say that the death rate is brought down by the community's responsibility to the individual, and the birth rate by the individual's responsibility to the community. The human race begins with children. The person who cares for children cares for the human race.

Long years before our independence, we realized that poverty could not be effectively combated unless the size of the family was limited to enable each child to have a better share of resources and opportunities. India was the first to adopt family planning as its official policy. Control of population is an integral part of our plans for development. While special funds and staff are earmarked for this programme, we also recognise that the task has to be dovetailed into our general programmes of health and education. Our functioning is democratic. The Government can act only with the consent and cooperation of the people. Our family planning programme is entirely voluntary and we recognize the importance of involving voluntary organizations in its implementation.

The birth rate, which was above 40 per thousand in 1951 has come down to 33 for the nation as a whole, in those states where education, particularly of girls, is higher, and where economic progress has been faster and rural health services better developed, the birth rate has fallen even more markedly. It is 25.6 per thousand in Kerala and 30.3 per thousand in Punjab. Our object is to reduce the national average to 21 per thousand by the year 2000.

The task is not easy. Millions of couples, many of them illiterate, must be persuaded and given the means. With low incomes and crowded homes, couples can sldom afford to, or have the ability to, use contraceptives. So they choose sterilisation. There is some opposition, though less than in other countries, and more for political reasons than religious. Our people have taken well to laparoscopy. With the assurance of reversibility, more will avail themselves of these services as fast as we can provide them. We owe it to young parents in developing countries to find simpler regimes. Medical research should also produce more effective and safe formulations to confer long-lasting immunity on men and women. These should be inexpensive, easy to use and without harmful after effects. Couple should be able not only to avoid conception but to have children at their choice. False theories about the deleterious ethical consequences of the use of contraceptives insult the inner worth and dignity of human beings, and their mastery over themselves.

Our main obstacle is the economic backwardness which we seek to remove. In agricultural and craft societies, children are regarded as extra hands to help the family. For the same reason boys are preferred. Also, in the old demographic lottery, death was a more likely chance. A large margin had to be provided for infant mortality. Today, younger women, even those who may not be educated, have ambitions for their children and are enthusiastic about family planning. They are our best allies. But husbands and mothers-in-law sometimes pose problems.

It is said that prosperity is a good contraceptive. But the effect of develop--219>

ment are submerged unless we bring about a low birth rate. Family planning is an input for development, an indispensable exercise in human capital formation. Education, better capacity for producing and earning a higher rise in per capita income are possible only when population growth is curbed. Individuals are not moved by statistics, but by emotions. We have been able to convince an increasing number of people that in our circumstances, family planning means better health for the mother and child, more opportunities for the family as a whole.

We are pursuing our objective with undeviating steadfastness. But we have not and shall not use coercion. It is not workable in so intimate a personal relationship or in our system of governance. A few years ago, when we were intensifying our voluntary family planning drive, political parties deliberately misrepresented it and politicised it into an election issue, making wild allegations of forced sterilisations, which were later proved baseless, but they were believed and helped to change the Government. A vital element of the national agenda for progress received an unfortunate and irretrievable setback. Now we are once more going forward.

In this we need international cooperation. Some people are still unreconciled to the idea of family planning and continue to spread false reports. Academics and media persons should rigorously scrutinise such reports.

It is projected that the world population, around 4 billion in 1980, will cross the 6 billion mark by the year 2000. In other words, in less than two decades, half as many more people will have been added as now live on earth. Ninety per cent of this increase will occur in developing countries, which are already facing pressure on land, food, water, housing, employment, education and health, India has succeeded in doubling its grain production between the mid-sixties and mid-seventies. Our agricultural growth is ahead of our population. Not all developing countries are in a similar position.

I see population planning, as indeed any other programme, not in terms of numbers but in terms of individuals: men, women and children. And of human realities. Every child, said Rabindranath Tagore, is a reminder that god has not despaired of man. But so many million children in the world are victims of human despair and incapacity. They are denied their rightful share of food, shelter, learning and love. Child bearing should be a joy, not a burden, and since it is the mother who bears and rears the child, we are concerned not only with her health but her will. Family planning is proof of our love for children and a test of our claim to be good mothers, good fathers, and a good society.

I thank the United Nations for this Award. I should like to assure this distinguished audience that India will continue its work to deserve the trust reposed in us.

DIA USA CHINA BANGLADESH BURMA PAKISTAN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date** : Oct 01, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNESCO

22nd Session of General Conference of UNESCO - Smt. SheilaKaul's Address

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Oct 31, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of State, Smt. Sheila Kaul in her address to the UNESCO in Paris:

The contemporary world is passing through a grave crisis. Inflationary and adverse pressures are shattering the economies of the developed world. Mounting tensions between the power-blocs and the dangerous policy of arms race accentuate the gravity of the crisis. We need urgent and effective solutions. -220>

This was stated in Paris today by Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare and the leader of the Indian delegation in her address to the 22nd Session of the General Conference of UNESCO being held in Paris from October 23 to November 29, 1983. Smt. Kaul observed that it is a paradox of our times that precisely at the moment when science and technology promise the bright prospects of universal peace and prosperity in foreseeable time, we are building up huge stockpiles of weapons which pose the threat of imminent destruction of human civilisation. We must resolve this paradox, but not in some leisurely and academic fashion. No peace today, no life tomorrow.

The following is the full text of Smt. Sheila Kaul's address:

Mr. President, and distinguished delegates, at the outset, permit me, Mr. President, to associate myself with my distinguished colleagues to congratulate you on your election as the President of this conference. I am confident that your sagacious leadership will give to this Conference unique thrust and direction leading to fruitful results. I should also like to convey our thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Executive Board for the work they have done. Last, but not the least, may I express our high appreciation of the excellent report of the Director-General. To His Excellency, Mr. Morgan, I would like to express our deep appreciation for the grace and wisdom with which he carried out the onerous responsibilities of President of the General Conference twice during the last three years. I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the new Member-States of Saint Vincent and Grenadines and Fiji.

At a time when the contemporary world is passing through a grave crisis, this General Conference of UNESCO provides us an opportunity to reflect and to plan in a concerted way on themes which are fundamental to our quest for peace, cooperation, development and fulfilment. Inflationary and adverse pressures are shattering the economies of the developing world. Mounting tensions between the power-blocs and the dangerous policy of arms race accentuate the gravity of the crisis. The reluctance of the North to extend cooperation to the South poses a threat to peace and development. We need urgent and effective solutions. And as we read through the pages of the draft programme and budget presented to us by the Director-General, we feel that the UNESCO has again risen to its task and given us not only a realistic appraisal of the present world situation but also formulated for our consideration significant strategies and plans of action. Indeed, this document, faithful to the spirit and content of the second medium term plan, has succeeded to a great extent in achieving the much desired balance between the demands of reflection and those of action, and for this I would like to compliment, most warmly, the Director-General and his colleagues in the Secretariat.

It is a paradox of our times that precisely at the moment when science and technology promise the bright prospects of universal peace and prosperity in a foreseeable time, we are building up huge stockpiles of weapons which pose the threat of imminent destruction of human civilisation. We must resolve this paradox, but not in some leisurely and academic fashion. No peace today, no life tomorrow. This urgency is manifest in the tasks that are proposed in the document before us. And its message coincides perfectly with the New Delhi message formulated at the conclusion of Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held this year, which contains an appeal to the great powers:

"to halt the arms race which is consuming at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits".

This message recommends that the human skills and capacities should be used to revitalise and restructure the world economy, and that the resources released by measures of disarmament should be

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diverted to promote the development of the developing countries.

The entire question hinges on the political will to take the right decision, and responsibility lies on the leaders of today to take the right decision and to change the gears so that the present dangerous, trends are reversed. The UNESCO, as conscience of mankind, has special responsibility to influence those factors which determine the human powers of volition and decision. In this critical hour, therefore, we should all join hands in strengthening the capacity and influence of UNESCO. In this context, I should like to refer particularly to Major Programmes I, XII and XIII, which underline the determination of UNESCO to take a global view of the world situation and to intensify the struggle against prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid in order to foster peace, intenational understanding, human rights and the rights of the peoples.

Mr. President, the persistence of racism in the modern world is a crying shame for mankind. How can the denial of freedom to the majority of the people of South Africa and people of Namibia be condoned, is a question that needs to be asked in all earnestness. Nelson Mandela, the flaming symbol of freedom, and many others are behind prison bars but their voices cannot be stifled and resound the world over. I would ilke to submit for consideration of the Conference a possible programme under which the UNESCO could provide support for publications to make international public opinion more aware of the history of the National Liberation Movements and the nature of the struggle against apartheid. This can be best done under Major Programme XII.

Similarly, it is important and urgent to explicate more clearly the fundamental contents of the ideals of peace and international understanding. Peace is not a negative concept. It does not mean a mere absence of war. Peace is a positive state which serves as the foundation of all human rights and duties and of all harmonious activities. Again, when we speak of international understanding, we do not mean mere knowledge of other countries' cultures and peoples, nor do we mean mere exchange of students, scholars and experts among different countries important though they are. By international understanding, we mean a responsible commitment to the idea and practice of the Family of Man. In other words, international understanding implies a commitment to that mode and ideal of consciousness in which mutual dependence of each upon all and of all upon each is indispensable. It implies a harmony of consciousness in which barriers collapse and perverse tendencies of domination, exploitation and oppression wither away. These deeper implications must find explicit recognition in the contents and methods of education. Corresponding to the need for universality and unity, emphasis should be laid on a dialogue between and harmonisation of the cultures of the East and the West, and of humanities, sciences, fine arts, and technology. A new orientation towards the fullness of personality through a special kind of value-education is necessary for the purpose.

The new type of human being that we seek to fashion through education for international understanding should be able to combine in himself the qualities of the scientist and the humanist. And the important theme to which we must address ourselves in this context is that of the synthesis of science and spirituality, which seems to hold the key to the needed transformation of human consciousness. This means a deeper quest and a bolder programme of research. May I suggest that UNESCO should consider enlarging the scope of the Major Programme XIII, which should eventually lead to the formation of a Resource Centre for Education for International Understanding. The aim of such a Centre would be to assist Member-States to develop contents and methods of the proposed new dimensions of education suitable to each country's genius and cultural identity.

The UNESCO rightly rejects the view that only a few should climb the heights of knowledge and culture while the rest should remain for ever on the lower ranges of achievement. Voicing the cry of the greatest leaders of mankind, UNESCO's -222>

concern is not for a few but for all, and it is this concern which has a special appeal to humankind, and particularly, to the people of developing countries. Unprecedented explosion of population and the rising figure of illiteracy call for concerted action and mutual assistance.

A special problem that holds our attention is that of the girls' education and of the status of woman. In the recent Conference of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries which was held at Pyongyang, it was declared, in the spirit of the UNESCO, that "education for all designed for the integral welfare of all is the only acceptable ideal, and is imperatively necessitated by the critical times through which humanity is passing today". Along with the idea of education for all, this Conference also emphasised the idea of life-long education and recommended that opportunities and facilities be provided to all members of society by developing simultaneously pre-school and adult education and continuing education. A special emphasis was also laid on education of women. In the light of this, Major Programmes II and XIV, stand fully justified and we should have no hesitation in underlining the importance of these programmes.

The present civilisation. is science-based, and there is an unprecedented explosion of knowledge. Both these factors impel us to give a fresh thought to the problems of access to knowledge and to the issues relating to communication and sciences and their application to development. The Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-85 has responded adequately to these problems and issues under Major Programmes III, VI and VII. We earnestly desire to consolidate the international consensus which has been emerging in the UNESCO since 1978 on the concept of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order.

Attention must now be focussed on practical measures to bring the New World Information and Comunication order fully into being. Among themselves, the Non Aligned countries have developed wide ranging schemes of mutual cooperation and self-help to this end. At the international level, we note with satisfaction the work done by the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) set up under the aegis of UNESCO three years ago. We would appeal to all Member-States of the UNESCO to make their fufll contribution, commensurate with their resources, to IPDC. We appreciate, in particular, UNESCO's programme of setting up regional net-works for the exchange of information in science and technology in Asia and the Pacific (ASTINCO). We are also happy to note that special efforts would be devoted to preparing overall designs of the global network of scientific and technological information. It is also gratifying that the programmes relating to marine and terrestrial resources and to human environment receive a special attention. We welcome renewed stress on the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Man and the Bisosphere programme (MAB), and the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), in which India has been actively involved. Adequate emphasis seems to be laid on international cooperation in natural sciences and their inter-relationship with social and human sciences.

There are, however, two or three important issues , particularly related to the advancement of scientific knowledge in all parts of the world and which have implications also for Major Programmes IV, V, VI and IX. In the first place, we have to note the disconcerting fact that in spite of increasing access to knowledge, students of the developing countries continue to

depend largely upon the developed world and the facilities which they provide in advanced science and technology at exhorbitant costs. Is it not possible we may ask for UNESCO to remedy this situation, Secondly, the developing world has to depend a great deal on books and teaching-learning materials imported from the developed world. Often, these imported materials incite waves and tendencies that breed cultural alienation. Again, we may ask, if it is not possible for the UNESCO to initiate a massive action for the production of the needed books and teaching-learning materials, through translations and adap--223>

tations, that will invigorate the twin movement of cultural identity and international understanding?

There is also the issue of collaboration among the developing countries themselves, not only in the domain of the transfer of scientific knowledge and technical know-how but also in the domain of cultural inter-change. I am happy to say that these questions have engaged the attention of the non-aligned and other developing countries and decision has been taken to strengthen the South-South cooperation along with North-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture. At the same time, the need was stressed for the importance of close cooperation between the Non-Aligned and other developing countries with the UNESCO and for concerted action in major international conferences and international negotiations. It would, therefore, be gratifying if this need is reflected in various programmes for 1984-85, particularly those relating to access to knowledge, science, communication and culture.

The major programme XI describes its thrust in its very striking title, "Culture and the Future". This futuristic thrust is imperatively demanded at a time when the whole mankind is preparing to build a new world. We speak today of the need for a new International Economic Order. We also speak of the new world order. In a recent speech that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, gave at the United Nations General Assembly in her capacity as the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, reference was made to the concept of a new international order of humanity. It is heartening, therefore, that the Draft Programme and Budget has called upon the UNESCO to promote knowledge of culture and to encourage greater awareness and expression of cultural identity. It is also gratifying that the UNESCO has taken up revision of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, and to conduct studies on the impact of technological and industrial development as also, to undertake a range of activities highlighting the specificity and the universality of the value of various cultures.

It is also heartening that due attention is proposed to be paid to the programmes relating to the youth. For youth is central to education and culture even as education and culture are central to youth. This reciprocal relationship can very well be brought about through various programmes that have been outlined in the Document 22 C/5. And I am confident that these programmes will enable us to prepare adequately for the International Year of the Youth, 1985. I should like, however, to urge that special attention be paid to such programmes as Auroville in India which aim at the creation of permanent sites dedicated to the youth, to unending education, to international understanding, and to universal harmony. The world needs today experiments of unusual dimensions, not necessarily in quantitative terms, but in qualitative terms. We need to encourage in different parts of the world the coming together of people from different cultural backgrounds, in order to live together and to strive together, to educate and learn from each other and to establish a new collective way of cultural interchange and harmonisation of various streams of cultural aspirations as is being attempted at Auroville. Mrs. Indira Gandhi said recently, and I quote:

"We have to strive to create a new international order of humanity, where power is tempered with compassion, and where knowledge and capability are at the service of all humanity".

Mr. President, the Government of India have taken note of the comprehensive recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-85 adopted at its 116th session and of the final recommendations on the proposed budget made by the Board at its 117th session. We fully support these recommendations. We also subscribe to the view that the financial constraints concerning many member-states do not reduce but enhance the exigencies of the reinforcement of international cooperation within the framework of UNEESCO's competence. Indeed, at a time, when strengthening of human spirit for the defence of peace is more necessary than ever before and when -224>

the needs of member-states in the fields of education, science, culture and communication are more urgent than ever before, it is in the interest of the world community as a whole to strengthen UNESCO in every way possible so that the organisation in its turn can help us more effectively and thus enable us to help ourselves in meeting the challenges of national development and world peace through international cooperation. It is in this spirit that I would like to appeal to all Member-States whose representives are assembled here to adopt the draft programme and budget for 1984-85 by consensus as a measure of solidarity and international cooperation in the urgent tasks that lie ahead of us. -225>

DIA FRANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FIJI NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA OMAN NORTH KOREA

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STRALIA USA BELGIUM INDIA NORWAY SLOVAKIA FRANCE

Date : Nov 01, 1983

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AUSTRALIA

Double Taxation Avoidance Accord

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 19, 1983 on the double taxation avoidance agreement between India and Australia:

The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of Australia for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from international air transport. The agreement has been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 19.11.1983. Under the agreement, income derived by aircraft

enterprises of one country will be exempt from tax in the other country. The provisions of the agreement would apply retrospectively in respect of the earnings of the airlines of the two countries arising on or after April 1, 1975. The assessments in respect of the income of the period prior to 1.4.1975 would not be affected.

STRALIA USA INDIA

Date : Nov 19, 1983

Volume No

1995

BELGIUM

Rs. 68 Million Loan to India

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 08, 1983 on the Rs. 68 million Belgian loan to India:

Belgium will provide Rs. 68 million (350 million Belgian Francs) interest free loan to India during 1983-84.

An agreement to this effect was signed here this evening by the Finance Secretary, Shri P. K. Kaul on behalf of India and the Belgian State Secretary for Foreign Trade, Mr. A. Kempinaire on behalf of Belgium.

Out of the Rs. 68 million (350 million Belgian Francs) loan from Belgium, a sum of Rs. 13 million (68 million Belgian Francs) have been provided as debt relief and Rs. 55 million (282 million Belgian Francs) for projects, purchase of Belgian capital goods including industrial equipment and related services.

A part of this loan will be utilised for making payments to Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company in compliance with their contract with Indian Telephone Industries who are setting up a cross-bar telephone switching equipment factory in Rai Bareli (U.P.). -227>

LGIUM INDIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Nov 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Address by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

The following is the address of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi on Nov 23, 1983:

Presidents, Prime Ministers, honoured guests from the Commonwealth, I welcome you to New Delhi. Most if not all of you have visited us some time or other and are not strangers to the city. It is a meeting point of the immense diversities of India and a symbol of our ancient values and present aspirations.

Free India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth, although it was soon to become an independent republic, was in line with the ethos of our struggle for freedom. We fought imperialism, not a country or a people. We resolved consciously not to sever historical links but to transform them into a new relationship of friendship, conciliation and cooperation for the good not merely of our two countries but in the larger context. The London Conference of 1949 was a turning point in the evolution of the Commonwealth. At that meeting, as Mr. Lester Pearson has noted, my father argued convincingly that cooperation could be only for peaceful and constructive purposes. That meeting clearly declared that all members were free and equal, cooperating with one another in pursuit of peace, liberty and progress. There was no obligation to follow a common policy.

Answering critics in India, Jawaharlal Nehru explained:

"I have naturally looked to the interests of India, for that is my first duty. I have always conceived that duty in terms of the larger good of the world. The world is full of strife today and disaster looms on the horizon. In men's hearts there is hatred and fear and suspicion which cloud their vision. Every step, therefore, which leads to a lessening of this tension in the world should be a welcome step. I think it is a good augury for the future that the old conflict between India and England should be resolved in this friendly way which is honourable to both countries."

The Commonwealth brings together about a third of the member-States of the United Nations. It is a genuinely eclectic grouping of nations, comprising many races, religions and diverse geographical regions. No constitution, act or treaty limits the ambit of its concerns. It is a North-South forum, encompassing a representative range of developing countries and some of the developed. It is also a forum where non-aligned countries meet those who belong to military alliances. It is obvious that we cannot agree on all matters, yet we try to find some common ground. To be a living organism, the Commonwealth must be flexible and responsive to changing situations. As the world evolves, so should the Commonwealth.

The nuclear age had just begun when the Commonwealth came into being with the intention to work for conciliation and cooperation. Now powerful nations have turned back from this path although today's deepening crises are far more serious than anything we had then envisaged. Peace is in peril. The arms race is very nearly out of hand and is squandering resources on the escalation of yet more sophisticated weaponry. This adds a new dimension. In poor countries, the development process is stagnating. The gap between rich North and poor South is widening. Can the Commonwealth help to bridge this widening chasm? Can it also harmonize, as the 1972 Stockholm Conference pointed out, the world of nature and that of the social institutions and artefacts built by humans, so as to improve the common environment that we all share, by enabling -228>

the earth to renew itself and deepening our respect for life - human and all other?

Independence is still denied, as in Namibia, and threatened or interfered with, as in West Asia and Grenada. What problems does war solve? The experience of the Second World War and each fuller retelling of it is horrifying enough. How much greater barbarism and destruction will be wrought in just a few minutes of nuclear engagement Such lethal weapons of destruction must never be used, and therefore must not be produced. This decision should be taken by mutual agreement, and in such stages as necessary, to dismantle and destroy existing stockpiles.

Some twenty years ago, the international community embarked on arms control with the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international supervision within a decade. Now that objective is dismissed as utopian. Yesterday we were troubled. Today we are being asked to live with nuclear weapons merely because they are there. Is it because the pursuit of power is the only concern? Have we lost all sensitivity and concern for human values?

In Vienna, in Geneva and elsewhere, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been deadlocked for years. At this crucial juncture, the Commonwealth must urge the two powers to exert themselves with greater determination to break the stalemate. In the wider interest of peace, all powers should accept and strictly observe the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonintervention and non-interference. We cannot acquiesce in the reasons being advanced to justify the use of force by one State against another, to install regimes of particular persuasions or to destabilize regimes deemed to be inconvenient. Recent unfortunate events in Grenada have caused profound disquiet. India has always been strongly opposed to interference and intervention by one country against another. Non-aligned countries have always resolutely condemned the use or threat to use force as well as intervention by one country against another. Immediate and appropriate action under the auspices of the United Nations is necessary so that international intervention is ended.

Small countries following independent policies are subject to a variety of pressures. The recent disturbing development in Cyprus is an example. The unilateral declaration of independence by the so-called Turkish Cypriot Assembly in the occupied part of Cyprus is patently illegal. We stand for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, a member of the Commonwealth. This Meeting should send a message to our absent colleague, President Kyprianou, assuring him that we are with him and his country at this hour of trial. Cyprus must remain undivided. The Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations must ensure the integrity and inviolability of this brave and much-harassed nation.

Great changes are taking place in Central America. They must be seen for what they are: an internal response to outmoded and repressive power structures. Whenever peaceful change is thwarted, violence usurps its place. Support and intervention from outside will not stop change. The interests of all concerned can be safeguarded only through the political processes of dialogue, compromise and conciliation. The basis for dialogue in Central America has been offered by countries of the region itself - the Contadora group, Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, whose initiative deserves positive response by those concerned.

Peoples with a colonial past, who have sacrificed for independence and value the principle of self-government and majority rule, have a special identification with those who are still in bondage. Apartheid denies basic rights to the majority of South Africans. The Commonwealth, as it now is, is the product of decolonization, cannot ignore the struggle and suffering of our sisters and brothers in Namibia, the last major bastion of colonialism. I am sure this Meeting would wish to give to Namibia the central place that Zimbabwe was accorded in Lusaka. That Summit was decisive in laying the basis for the transition to Zimbabwe's independence; so, let us hope, -229>

the New Delhi Conference will be for Namibia.

The two situations are not at par. A member of the Commonwealth was responsible for Zimbabwe's administration. The United Kingdom acted with wisdom in coming to terms with the forces of freedom, whereas Namibia is held in slavery by a regime which takes perverse pride in racism. The Western Contact Group was formed to facilitate the implementation of the Security Council's resolution on Namibia's independence. Instead, it is being used to delay the movement for Namibia's independence. I hope our meeting will unequivocally reject the so-called linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and the presence of foreign troops in Angola. Angola is an indpendent and sovereign country under constant threat and attack from South Africa.

Wherever justice is thwarted or freedom menaced, the Commonwealth must speak up. The denial to the Palestinians of their right to independence is at the centre of the West Asian crisis. How can there be peace in that region until the wrongs perpetrated on these long suffering people are undone and they can again live with dignity in a sovereign, independent homeland of their own?

The militarization of the Indian Ocean proceeds apace in the pursuit of the global interests of the powerful. Twelve years ago, the United Nations declared the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace. Yet the region bristles with the fleets, bases and new command structures of outside powers. Nuclear arms inducted in the name of the security of others endanger the security of the countries of the region. Many of the littoral and hinterland States are sucked into these power games. Let us hope that the conference proposed to implement the U.N. Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace will be held before the next meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1985.

The other major theme of our Meeting and one which is closely related to peace is development. Development reinforces peace and is itself dependent on it. The development process, like much else, is victim to the tension, conflict and confusion of our times. Today's global economic crisis is so pervasive in its reach that no one country or group of countries has been able to find any but a partial and temporary answer. The policies of the industrialized countries to control inflation have caused sharp slowdown in their own economic activity and have raised levels of unemployment, besides imposing heavier burdens of privation on developing countries, who face declining or negative growth rates, increasing balance of payments deficits and mounting debt burdens. Their exports fetch less while the costs of their imports soar. Aid flows decline.

On several occasions earlier this year, at the Non-Aligned Summit, at UNCTAD and at the United Nations, I have drawn attention to the close link between the sustained economic recovery of the North and the activation of vigorous econmic development of the South. To give an example, the developing countries absorb 40 per cent of the exports of USA and 28 per cent of those of the OECD countries as a whole. Are industrialized countries not aware of this reality? Their protectionism is creating further polarization between the developed and developing. It has not been possible to reach agreement on the Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA VII) at the level considered essential by the World Bank. The last meeting of the Interim Committee actually decided to reduce access to IMF funds.

As a forum which includes the industrialized and developing, the Commonwealth must support and facilitate such discussions. I sincerely hope that this Meeting will endorse the suggestion of the Non-Aligned Summit for a Programme of Immediate Measures and an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, with universal participation. Our basic approach should be to promote consultation and discussion between all nations, and to find a harmonious way of changing the world economic system and institutions. There may be differences on what is to be changed and how. None of us can afford to remain frozen in our postures. My discussions with world leaders -230>

in New York indicated that many nations appreciated the need to further discuss problems, identify priorities and move forward long-term solutions. There is now increasing acknowledgement that the Bretton Woods institutions, created nearly 40 years ago, are not adequately equipped to deal with today's complex problems. The Williamsburg Summit decided to have a study of the International Monetary System by Finance Ministers and the part which a high-level International Monetary Conference might, in due course, play in this process. At this meeting we have before us a comprehensive study entitled "Towards a New Bretton Woods". It makes important suggestions. Within the Non-Aligned Movement also, we have begun a preparatory process. These several studies will be helpful in developing a common perception of the economic crisis which envelops us all.

The Commonwealth itself was born out of dialogue and in the belief that human and international problems can and should be resolved through goodwill. The Commonwealth spirit asks us to rededicate ourselves to peace and development through dialogue.

DIA USA UNITED KINGDOM SWEDEN NAMIBIA GRENADA AUSTRIA SWITZERLAND CYPRUS COLOMBIA MEXICO PANAMA VENEZUELA SOUTH AFRICA ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE ANGOLA **Date :** Nov 23, 1983

Volume No

CHOGM

Address by Secretary-General Shridath S. Ramphal

The following is the address of Mr. Shridath S. Ramphal, Secretary-General, to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, New Delhi, on Nov 23, 1983:

The Commonwealth has come to India 34 years after India came to the Commonwealth and offered it the challenge of renewal. The moment was auspicious for both challenge and response. Jawaharlal Nehru, Panditji to India's millions, was moulding history at a moment of great creativity. In the space of a few years he was to inspire the emergence of the world's largest democracy republican India, the modern Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the case of the Commonwealth, his challenge found a worthy response among men who shared his vision of a more ordered and more equitable world: men like Attlee, Evatt and Peason. Others later were to build the new Commonwealth on the foundation they laid in 1949: men like MacMillan and Nkrumah, Makarios and Tunku Abdul Rahman. They all came to that new Commonwealth - they and the many other leaders - with differing perceptions, some even with scepticism, and each contributed out of his own and his country's genius.

Merely to recall their names is to retell the story of the Commonwealth's steady evolution through the post-war era: a continuous comingling of the world's variety, not merely of cultures and races, of continents and oceans, of forms of government and political philosophies; but a coming together, as on a bridge, of elements most of the groups and blocs, whether political, military, economic or regional, into which that postwar world was dividing.

Without aspiring to be grandiose, without a vaulting ambition to lead, the Commonwealth has evolved into a facility of value beyond its membership, but not altogether beyond the vision of its founders. It was Nehru himself who left us the vision of a Commonwealth that would bring a "touch of healing" to a sorely troubled and divided world. As I paid homage to him at Shantivana a few days ago. I asked myself whether the Commonwealth had proved worthy of his vision and I answered, I hope with honesty, that it had at least in part fulfilled it; but that, despite its real achievements, there remained a potential still to be grasped.

Many of you, Presidents and Prime Ministers, have already been

part of the process of the Commonwealth's evolution; have been, indeed, among its architects. Today, all of you, together shape its role. each Heads of Government Meeting, therefore is a challenge to the Commonwealth to respond out of its potential to contemporary needs. By those standards, the chal--231>

lenge of this meeting is immense; for those needs are larger and the compulsions to meet them more pressing than for many a year.

EAST-WEST TENSIONS

In the two years since Melbourne the global political environment has deteriorated at an ever quickening pace. As East-West tensions have intensified international security has become more fragile; as the arms race has accelerated the ethic of peaceful settlement has lost ground. We are witnessing an encroaching militarism and a further erosion of world order. Each of the Commonwealth's many regions has suffered to some degree in the prevailing climate of confrontation suspicion, fear and insecurity. But the Commonwealth's smallest states have been the most vulnerable.

FALKLAND

In my Report to Heads of Government when speaking of the Falklands and Britain's stand for principle against an unlawful resort to force, I warned that:

"... tomorrow it could be another small country, this time with no capacity to provide or invoke a response, that is the victim The Commonwealth must never forget that a member state, Cyprus, remains a country divided by the unlawful presence of foreign troops".

The Report went to press in mid-September. Even within two months it was all to become too real.

And to a rather special degree these dangers and deteriorations have had their impact on an already grievous situation in Southern Africa, heightening Commonwealth concerns and obligations.

The challenge to the Commonwealth posed by these political trends are so direct that the response of leaders at New Delhi could be itself an element of the Commonwealth's evolution.

NORTH-SOUTH

And much the same is true in the area of North-South issues - the label itself tending to conceal that these are matters critical to the lives of hundreds of millions of people. The Commonwealth over the years has been pointing a way forward; each of your meetings from Kingston in 1975 to Melbourne in 1981 has made a contribution, greatly valued by the international community.

NEW BRETTON WOODS

In one sense, these efforts all come together now, here in New Delhi, both because the global dialogue has run into the sands of despair and because the Commonwealth itself at the instance of its Finance Ministers has refused to succumb to any sense of hopelessness. Beckoning the way towards a new Bretton Woods, they have invited you at New Delhi to take the first steps on that journey. Not since Cancun has there been such an opportunity at the highest political level to help to break the current stalemate and make a new start towards reaching a firmer common ground that both expectation and reality may occupy. At Melbourne, Cancun shone as a hope; at New Delhi, it appears as a warning, that the opportunity can be seized or lost. And it will be lost if at New Delhi you do more than stand firmly by declared positions on either side of the divide. That way, all will stand still, leaving the world economy in dire straits and the overwhelming majority of developing countries in ever deepening distress.

World leaders can do better. And you have yourself, Prime Minister, given a much admired lead in reaching across that divide through your meetings in New York last September. They were a new beginning, a renewal as it were of commitment to values for which India has consistently laboured - of freedom, of sovereignty, of internationalism and of human betterment. Here in New Delhi there is a chance for the Commonwealth to give those values a further global thrust, helping as it does so to convince a now uncertain world that the way of negotiation still lies open and can be pursued through renewal of dialogue on a new and more promising basis. -232>

PEACE AND COOPERATION

There will be other matters that you the leaders of our Commonwealth countries will talk about - and not always in formal ways around a table. But so overwhelming are the central issues of peace and cooperation that the signals for which an attentive world looks to New Delhi may not come from your discourse on many matters, but in your accord on even a few of them and your resolve to act to widen that accord among all leaders. What the people of the Commonwealth look for from New Delhi is quite modest - an enlargement of hope. For some, hope for sustained prosperity; but for many hundreds of millions, hope for even a tolerable tomorrow. It is within your reach to advance that prospect.

There is a conjucture of elements in New Delhi that is propitious to your success and there are examples being offered from among you of compromise and reconciliation that inspire and encourage it. It was Tagore who wrote:

"The lantern which I carry in my hands makes enemy of the darkness of the farther road".

As you confront a dark and threatening global scene, you carry that lantern in your hands.

DIA USA PERU CYPRUS JAMAICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Nov 23, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Goa Declaration

The following is the Goa Declaration on International Security issued during the CHOGM Meeting in New Delhi from Fort Aguada, Goa, on Nov 27, 1983:

As we meet together in India at the end of 1983, representing a quarter of the world's people from every continent and many regions, we have shared both our concerns and our hopes for international security. Despite differences of approach which affect the way we analyse and judge events, it is our perception that relationships between the world's major military alliances are in danger of becoming more confrontational. In the context of heightened tensions and a continuing build-up of nuclear arsenals, the future of civilisation as we know it could be threatened. None of our countries or peoples would be insulated from that fate.

We are alarmed by increasing disregard for the moral and legal principles which should govern the conduct of states; by the degree to which the ethic of peaceful settlement of disputes is being eroded and by the readiness of nations to resort to the illegal use of force.

At this time of crisis, we believe it to be imperative that the Soviet Union and the United States should summon up the political vision of a world in which their nations can live in peace. Their first objective must be to work for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue between themselves leading to a relaxation of tensions. We believe that Commonwealth governments can make a practical contribution in encouraging them to do so and in promoting a larger measure of international understanding than now exists.

Essential to that enlargement of understanding is the need to increase contacts at a variety of levels between the governments and peoples of East and West. A concerted effort is required to restore constructive dialogue to the conduct of East-West relations. Only thus can a climate of confidence be rebuilt in place of the prevailing one of fear and mistrust.

In all these pursuits we emphasise the supreme importance of political will. We therefore welcome Prime Minister Trudeau's call for a new political dimension in the quest for international security. We support his efforts to restore active political contact and communication among all the nuclear weapon powers, and are willing to help these and other such efforts in all appropriate ways.

As Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has so consistently emphasised, the central issue in securing wider progress on dis--233>

armament is the stopping of the nuclear arms race. These are essential steps for progress in working towards a world released from the menace of nuclear weapons and their wider spread. If the resources released by disarmament were ploughed back in some measure into world development, the needs of the developing countries which are in the forefront of our concern could be significantly met.

We are concerned also over the diminishing capacity of international institutions to play an effective role in world affairs. Rejecting this negative trend, we pledge our renewed support for the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter. There is, in our view, an urgent need to consider what practical steps can be taken to strengthen the United Nations system and to improve its capacity to fulfil the objectives of the Charter.

We are particularly concerned at the vulnerability of small states to external attack and interference in their affairs. These countries are members of the international community which must respect their independence and, at the very least, have a moral obligation to provide effectively for their territorial integrity. We have separately agreed on an urgent study of these issues. Additionally, however, we will play our part in helping the interntional community to make an appropriate response to the UN Secretary-General's call for a strengthening of collective security in keeping with the Charter.

Meeting here in India, we cannot emphasise too strongly our belief that an ethic of non-violence must be at the heart of all efforts to ensure peace and harmony in the world. That ethic requires close adherence to the principle of peaceful settlement. Only by such a commitment on all sides will the world's people enjoy an environment of true international security.

Finally, we retain faith in human capacity to overcome the dangers and difficulties that threaten the world and to secure for all its people the prospect of a more peaceful international environment. We shall work together to fulfil that faith.

DIA USA PERU

Date : Nov 27, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Economic Action

The following is the New Delhi Statement on economic action issued in New Delhi on Nov 28, 1983:

We, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth meeting in New Delhi, addressed ourselves to the global economic crisis. We considered how, as a group, we might try to resolve our common problems through urgent action by the international community.

BACKGROUND

Our approach to international economic questions has been moulded by a shared experience of the most serious and pervasive recession since the Second World War and a concern about longterm structural problems. Most countries have suffered from economic stagnation, unemployment and inflation. World trade has declined. The international monetary, financial and trading system has been further weakened. Many countries have been severely affected and have immediate anxieties arising from depressed commodity prices, protectionism, inadequate resource flows, and debt and balance of payments problems. For developing countries, this common crisis has been superimposed on deepseated problems of poverty and hunger. The small states, with their exposed economies, have had particular problems of their own.

Since we met in Melbourne there have been some signs of recovery. But the recovery remains uneven and fragile, and its overall pace has been disappointing. Its impact continues to elude the developing world. Moreover, there are considerable dangers in the present situation. Recovery remains at risk because of continuing high real interest rates, excessive budgetary deficits, inflationary expectations, and rising protectionism. -234>

THE REPORTS

In trying to understand the origins of these problems, and in seeking solutions, we have noted with appreciation the Commonwealth reports on "Protectionism: Threat to International Order", "The North-South Dialogue: Making it Work" and "Towards a New Bretton Woods". The last report was first submitted to Finance Ministers at their meeting in Port of Spain in September, and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago has given us an account of their discussions. We commend the authors for their valuable reports and we have taken note of the conclusions of Commonwealth Finance Ministers at their last meeting.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY

All countries have a responsibility for pursuing prudent domestic economic policies. At the same time we are deeply conscious of the crucial international dimension to our problems. The domestic policies of major countries make an impact on the well-being of others. Mutually acceptable principles governing trade and financial flows must be found by the international community. We share a common belief that the Bretton Woods institutions need to be adapted and better equipped to help cope with the full magnitude of the global crisis. These institutions need the resources and operational flexibility to meet the changing requirements of the international economy. In particular, the adjustment efforts of the developing countries must be supported by adequate resources on appropriate terms and conditions from the international financial institutions. We believe that these institutions must develop and adapt to the conditions of the 1980s and beyond. They must help sustain resource flows to developing countries. We especially recognise the need for increasing concessional flows to developing countries, especially the least developed. Access to the international and regional financial institutions by the small states must be improved.

REFORM

We recognise that there are some differences concerning the nature and scale of the reforms and adaptations required in the international economic system. These have been reflected in different formulations of the problem. The Commonwealth Report "Towards a New Bretton Woods" recognised that there are many deficiencies in the system, and recommended that the international community should work towards an international conference on the world's financial and trading system. The Non-Aligned Summit has proposed an international Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation. The Williamsburg Summit has invited Finance Ministers to define the conditions for improving the international monetary system and to consider the part which might in due course be played in this process by a high level international monetary conference.

We believe that the situation calls for a comprehensive review of the international monetary, financial and relevant trade issues. An immediate process of preparatory consultation is needed to identify areas of agreement, potential agreement and areas requiring further consideration. All the countries affected must be directly involved in the discussions and decision-making. There is a widespread belief among us that it will be necessary to discuss these issues at an international conference with universal participation. The preparatory process could result in a consensus on convening such a conference.

ROLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

We have carefully considered how the Commonwealth can make a distinctive

practical contribution to remove differences and misunderstandings. We believe we can be particularly effective when, as a representative group of developing and developed nations, we can speak with a common voice to the rest of the world. We have found a common voice on certain specific and immediate issues and we believe we can point the way forward on the more complex, longer-term questions.

IMMEDIATE ISSUES

As to the former, we unite in calling for prompt and substantial additional re--235>

sources to be made available to the international financial institutions, and in particular to IDA under the Seventh Replenishment. We stress the need for the negotitions on the replenishment to be completed urgently to ensure that IDA VII becomes effective by 1 July 1984. The negotiations should take into account the need to accommodate an expanded recipient community and the critical importance of enhancing the growth prospects of developing countries. We pledge our commitment to play a positive role to this end. We invited the Commonwealth donor countries to convey to all other donor countries the strength of our support for the IDA VII replenishment. We also concur in deploring the rising level of protectionism. We welcome, in this connection, the strong stance taken in defence of multilateral trading rules by the Commonwealth Report -"Protectionism Threat to International Order". We reaffirm our support not only for a standstill in the adoption of further potectionist measures but also for a progressive relaxation of those now in force. We see this, along with sustained world

recovery, as crucial to the resolution of the developing country debt problem. We have consequently requested the Secretariat, with the aid of a group of experts to examine the developing country debt problem in all its aspects and to report to the Toronto Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers.

THE PROCESS

As to longer-term questions, we are encouraged by the growing recognition that more co-operative relations must be established between the developed and the developing countries; growing interdependence and mutual interests make renewed efforts to establish such relations imperative. We believe that the way in which the Commonwealth functions is, in itself, evidence that dialogue is not only possible but fruitful. We endorse the practical and business - like approach to the negotiations recommended in the Commonwealth Report "North-South Dialogue: Making it Work". We believe the Commonwealth can perform a useful role in stimulating a more responsive dialogue.

We have accordingly decided to establish a Commonwealth consultative group for the purpose of promoting a consensus on the issues covered by this statement. It will consult as appropriate on the most effective way of taking action, taking full account of international consultations going on elsewhere and of our discussions in New Delhi. The group will be composed of representatives of Governments from Britain, Canada, Fiji, India, New Zealand, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago and Zimbabwe, together with the Secretary-General. We ask the Group to report to Finance Ministers in good time before they meet next year in Toronto.

DIA USA SPAIN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CANADA FIJI NEW ZEALAND TANZANIA ZIMBABWE

Date : Nov 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Final Communique

The following is the final communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the CHOGM from November 23 to 29, 1983:

1. Commonwealth Heads of Government met in New Delhi from 23 to

29 November 1983. Of the 42 countries which attended the Meeting 33 were represented by their Presidents or Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was in the Chair.

2. Heads of Government sent a message of felicitations to Her Majesty The Queen as Head of the Commonwealth. They welcomed with great pleasure the opportunity of meeting in New Delhi and expressed their deep appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting by the Government of India and gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to them.

3. Heads of Government warmly welcomed Antigua and Barbuda and St. Christopher and Nevis who had become members of the association since their last Meeting, and extended similar greetings to the Republic of Maldives which had become a special member.

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4. Heads of Government reviewed a number of important current international

issues. They were encouraged to find much common ground between them. In view of the overriding importance of issues relating to security, disarmament and the maintenance of peace, as well as the increasing tendency towards interference and intervention by political and economic means in the internal affairs of other states, they have in their Goa Declaration expressed their grave concern about them. Their views on a number of other problems and situations are set out below.

CYPRUS

5. Heads of Government condemned the declaration by the Turkish Cypriot authorities issued on 15 November 1983 to create a secessionist state in Northern Cyprus, in the area under foreign occupation. Fully endorsing Security Council Resolution 541, they denounced the declaration as legally invalid and reiterated the call for its non-recognition and immediate withdrawal. They further called upon all states not to facilitate or in any way assist the illegal secessionist entity. They regarded this illegal act as a challenge to the international community and demanded the implementation of the relevant UN Resolutions on Cyprus.

6. At this critical moment for a member country of the Commonwealth, Heads of Government, reaffirming their Lusaka and Melbourne Communiques and recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions, pledged their renewed support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; and in this respect, they expressed their solidarity with their colleague, the President of Cyprus.

7. They agreed to establish a special Commonwealth Action Group

on Cyprus at high level to assist in securing compliance with Security Council Resolution 541. The Group would consist of the following five countries, together with the Secretary General: Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria and Zambia.

8. Finally, they urged all states and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

GRENADA

9. Commonwealth leaders discussed recent events in Grenada which have caused such deep disquiet among them and in the wider international community, and on which most of them had already expressed their views at the United Nations. They reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for the strict observance of these principles. They recorded their profound regret over the tragic loss of life in Grenada.

10. Heads of Government agreed, however, that the emphasis should now be on reconstruction, not recrimination. They welcomed the establishment of an interim civilian administration in Grenada. They looked forward to its functioning free of external interference, pressure or the presence of foreign military forces and noted its intention to hold, as early as possible, elections which would be seen by the international community to be free and fair. On this basis, and given the readiness of the countries of the Caribbean Community to assist in the maintenance of law and order in Grenada if so requested by the Interim Administration, Commonwealth leaders confirmed their readiness to give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance from the island state. In doing so, they stressed the importance they attached to an early return of Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean to the spirit of fraternity and co-operation that had been so charcteristic of the region.

11. Time and again in their discussions, Commonwealth leaders were recalled to the special needs of small states, not only in the Caribbean but elsewhere in the Commonwealth. They recognised that the Commonwealth. itself had given some attention to these needs in the context of economic development but felt that the matter deserved consideration on a wider basis, including that of national security. Recalling the particular dangers faced in the past by small Commonwealth countries, they requested the Secretary-General to

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undertake a study, drawing as necessary on the resources and experience of Commonwealth countries, of the special needs of such states consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity that they shared with all nations.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

12. Heads of Government expressed grave concern about the sharp deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa since their Meeting in Melbourne. Once again they identified apartheid as the root cause of repression and violence in South Africa and of instability in the region.

13. Heads of Government expressed their indignation at repeated violations by South Africa of the territorial integrity of neighbouring states. These acts of aggression, intended to intimidate and destabilise South Africa's neighbours, had involved for example ground and air strikes, attacks on refugee concentrations in Lesotho and Mozambique, the occupation of parts of Southern Angola, as well as economic sabotage and blackmail. Heads of Government condemned these acts which endangered international peace and security and showed a total disregard for the norms of civilised conduct between sovereign states. They believed that the international community as a whole had an obligation to take effective measures to impose restraint on South Africa, and to ensure that the stability of the region was not jeopardised by further acts of aggression. In that context they called for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and an end to all forms of assistance to the subversive forces. As a significant element in collective action to achieve these objectives, Heads of Government called for a stricter enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo so as to ensure that there are no loopholes in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 418 of 1977. They commended the Secretary-General's prompt response to Lesotho's request for assistance in the wake of South African attacks and they urged Commonwealth governments to respond favourably to Lesotho's bilateral approaches for assistance.

14. Heads of Government recalled their view, stated on a number of previous occasions, that the denial of inalienable rights to the African majority was at the heart of the apartheid system. In the light of the Lusaka Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice, the overwhelming majority of Heads of Government rejected the proposals of the South African Government for "constitutional" change, since the African majority was wholly excluded from their scope and the proposals were designed not to eradicate but to entrench and strengthen apartheid; they consequently condemned the recent referendum as fraudulent. The implementation of these proposals could only lead to a rising tide of anger against the injustice of apartheid with further repression and brutality directed at the African majority and other racial groups acting in solidarity with them.

15. Heads of Government were of the view that only the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa.

16. Heads of Government agreed that Namibia was the most immediate of the remaining issues in Southern Africa. They were in full agreement on the need, without further delay, to bring about the independence of Namibia through the full and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 ((1978). Hopes that such independence might be imminent had been frustrated when the United States and South Africa insisted on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition. Heads of Government, reflecting the view of the international community as a whole, firmly rejected any attempt to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops. South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal, and acquiescence by any member of the international community in South Africa's attempt to undermine the central role of the United Nations in this matter strikes at the fabric of international order. In support of Security Council Resolution 539(1983), Heads of Government urged members of the Contact Group to -238>

exercise their influence to secure the speedy and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). If South Africa continues to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations will have to be considered.

17. Heads of Government reaffirmed their commitment to uphold, in both spirit and letter, their 1977 Gleneagles Declaration on sporting contacts with South Africa. Recognising that sport in South Africa cannot become genuinely multiracial until apartheid itself is eliminated, they urged all Commonwealth sportsmen not to be misled by recent changes in South African sport. Heads of Government noted that, as a result of the sporting boycott, South Africa had resorted to a strategy of massive financial inducements and they commended the many Commonwealth sportsmen and sports bodies who have resisted these blandishments. They also noted with satisfaction that the Commonwealth Games Federation had amended its constitution to enable it to fulfil its obligations with regard to the Gleneagles Declaration more effectively in future.

18. In the continuing struggle against the evil system of apartheid Heads of Government attached importance to taking effective public relations measures to counteract South African propaganda in certain target countries by disseminating the truth about apartheid and about social and economic progress in African countries. To this end they requested the Secretary General to co-operate with the United Nations in collecting and disseminating such information.

19. Heads of Government reiterated their support for the efforts of the member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to strengthen their co-operation and to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. Recognising that SADCC had evolved into a major force for development cooperation in the region, they renewed their call for greater international assistance to meet its continuing needs.

20 Heads of Government commended the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa for the effective manner in which it had fulfilled its mandate, and endorsed the recommendations put forward in its Report, including its proposals for a Commonwealth education and training programme for South African refugees. They authorised the Committee to continue its work and to pay particular attention to developments in Namibia as well as within South Africa itself.

THE MIDDLE EAST

21. Heads of Government noted with deep concern and anxiety the heightening tensions, the dangerous concentration of forces and the generally worsening situation in the Middle East which posed a grave threat to world peace and security. They called for the exercise of utmost restraint by all concerned. They recognised the central importance of the Palestinian issue and stressed the need to intensify efforts for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied since 1967, and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people including their inalienable right to a national homeland, as well as the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure borders. Recalling their statement at Melbourne, and their support for self-determination, most Heads of Government reaffirmed their view that the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must be involved on an equal footing in negotiations for a settlement.

22. They noted the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on the question of Palestine held in Geneva in September 1983. They expressed appreciation of the successful efforts of the non-aligned mission in securing a ceasefire in Northern Lebanon.

23. Heads of Government reaffirmed their support for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and expressed solidarity with the efforts of the Lebanese people and Government to restore stability and peace to their country. -239>

Many Heads of Government called for the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Lebanon other than those present at the express request of the Government of Lebanon.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

24. Heads of Government were gravely concerned that since the

discussion in the 1981 Melbourne Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and the 1982 Suva Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, tension in Southeast Asia arising especially from armed conflict in Kampuchea was continuing and if left unchecked would result in active intervention by major powers in the affairs of the region. They reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own distiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion. In this regard, they also reaffirmed their position on the issue as reflected in the Melbourne CHOGM Communique and endorsed the position adopted in the Suva CHOGM Communique and in the New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit Declaration. They renewed their call for an urgent comprehensive political settlement of the problem which would lead to lasting peace in the region.

25. Heads of Government noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called on all states to fully support these efforts.

REFUGEES

26. Heads of Government also noted with concern the continuing problem of Indo-Chinese refugees/illegal immigrants caused by the instability in Indo-China. They expressed their appreciation to countries of first transit burdened with this problem and to the resettlement countries for accepting these refugees/illegal immigrants. They were convinced that the root cause of this probem could be eliminated through a political solution to the conflict in Indo-China. They urged the countries which have the primary responsibility to tackle the problem of illegal departures at source by fostering the establishment of circumstances in which all the people concerned can live in peace and harmony and by co-operating with the UNHCR and resettlement countries to implement the programme of Orderly Departures. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction the results of the First International Conference on Refugees in Africa convened in Geneva in 1981 and urged members of the Commonwealth and the wider international community to participate fully in the Second International Conference on Refugees in Africa to be held in Geneva in 1984.

AFGHANISTAN

27. Heads of Government continued to be gravely concerned at the situation in and around Afghanistan and its implications both for the region's peace and stability and for international security. They renewed the call for an urgent search for a negotiated political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and noninterference, which would leave the Afghan people free to determine their own future. They

reaffirmed the right of Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour. Heads of Government noted with approval the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and urged their continuation.

CENTRAL AMERICA

28. Heads of Government noted with great concern the escalation of tensions in Central America which posed a threat to the peace and stability of the region, with potentially dangerous consequences for international security. They stressed the urgent need to reduce these tensions and to achieve a lasting peace through dialogue and negotiations. In this connection, they welcomed the efforts of the Contadora Group of states to seek a negotiated setlement to the region's problems. They noted that these problems were rooted not in East-West ideological rivalry but in deep-seated social and economic ills. They urged all states to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the -240>

threat of the use of force and from intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

GUYANA

29. In reaffirming their position adopted at Melbourne with regard to the controversy between Guyana and Venezuela arising from the resuscitation by Venezuela of a claim to more than twothirds of the territory of Guyana, Heads of Government noted that the Government of these countries had referred the choice of a means of settlement to the Secretary General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the 1966 Geneva Agreement. The welcomed the unqualified undertaking given by the Venezuelan Government to eschew the use of force as a means of settling the controversy. Stressing the importance of the sanctity of treaties and respect for defined and demarcated boundaries, Heads of Government expressed the hope that the controversy would be quickly and peacefully resolved.

BELIZE

30. Heads of Government noted with concern the continuation of the political problem between Belize and Gautemala and reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the Government of Belize to maintain Belize's territorial integrity. They expressed satisfaction with the continuing role of the British Government in helping to provide for the security of Belize. They reiterated their commitment to co-operate in the search for a settlement, requesting the Secretary-General to convene the Commonwealth Ministerial Committee on Belize whenever necessary. They urged the parties to pursue negotiations on the outstanding issues so as to achieve a lasting settlement at the earliest possible opportunity.

INDIAN OCEAN

31. Heads of Government again voiced their disappointment that despite the expressed wishes of littoral and hinterland states and the adoption in 1971 of the UN Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace there had been a further increase in the military presence and rivalry of outside powers in the Indian Ocean with adverse consequences for the peace and security of the area. They called upon all the governments concerned to reach agreement for the convening of the proposed UN Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1984 or early in 1985 at the latest.

SOUTH PACIFIC

32. Heads of Government reiterated that the peoples of the remaining non-self governing territories of the South Pacific should be given the opportunity to exercise their rights to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Progress towards this end was continuing in New Caledonia and they urged that this momentum be maintained. In this regard they strongly supported the resolution on New Caledonia adopted by the South Pacific Forum at its recent meeting. Heads of Governments noted that the general principles of the concept of a nuclear-free zone had also been discussed by South Pacific Forum member states and that further consultations would be undertaken pursuant to this initiative. Furthermore most expressed strong opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific and to the proposals for the dumping and storage of nuclear waste material there.

MEDITERRANEAN

33. Heads of Government expressed their concern at the continuing tensions in the Mediterranean and the accumulation of forces in the region. They noted the desire of a number of Mediterranean countries to transform their region into a zone of peace. They urged all states concerned to participate effectively in all appropriate fora, especially the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), in agreeing upon measures aimed at reducing tensions in the area. They reaffirmed that peace and security in the Mediterranean and in Europe are closely interrelated and in this context stressed the need for a full implementation of the relevant decisions of the CSCE, including the decisions agreed upon in the recently concluded Madrid meeting.

LAW OF THE SEA

34. Heads of Government recalled the view expressed at Melbourne that a comprehensive and widely accepted Convention on the Law of the Sea would enhance the prospects for peace and security in the world. Most Heads of Government recognised the Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay, Jamaica, 10 December, 1982, as a major step for ward in the codification and development of international law. Most Heads of Government expressed the fear that the lack of universal support for the Convention would seriously undermine the effectiveness of an instrument that was designed to establish equitable and orderly management of the resources of the sea for the benefit of developed and developing countries alike. There was a widespread view that all states should sign the Convention and process without unnecessary delay.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

35. Heads of Government reviewed developments in the world economy since their last Meeting and paid particular attention in their discussion to monetary and financial issues, Protectionism and the state of the North-South Dialogue. In this regard, they drew attention to the recommendations of the Reports of the three Commonwealth Expert Groups on these subjects.

36. Heads of Government stressed the need for and called upon the international community to take urgent and comprehensive action to deal with the grave problems facing the world economy. They have set up a Commonwealth consultative group at high level to pursue the matter. The details are contained in the "New Delhi Statement on Economic Action" by Heads of Government, the text of which appears above.

37. Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction at the work of the Commonwealth in international economic cooperation. They noted that since they last met there had been meetings of Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Trade, and Labour and Employment. These meetings covered a wide range of issues in addition to those dealt with in particular in the New Delhi Statement. Heads of Government took note of the communiques issues by the respective Ministerial Meetings. They requested the Secretariat to continue their work in the areas specified in those communiques, paying particular attention to the debt problems of low income countries; concessional and private capital flows; trade issues affecting developing countries, especially present commodity prices and protectionism; the special problems of disadvantaged states; the problems of unemployment; food production and international food security issues.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

38. Heads of Government noted the deteriorating food situation in many low-income countries. The problem was particularly grave in Sub-Saharan Africa where per capita food production had declined in the last ten years and where there was an imminent crisis caused by a number of factors including drought and inadequate foreign exchange to purchase agricultural inputs and increased food imports. Heads of Government called on international agencies and donor countries to redouble efforts to ensure increased financial and technical assistance for agriculture and expanded food aid to meet international targets in order to benefit in particular the food-deficit low-income countries They also called on these food deficit countries to make greater efforts to increase food production and support agricultural development through improved policies and increased investment in this sector.

39. Heads of Government endorsed the recommendations of the Meeting of Commonwealth Agricultural Ministers held in Rome on 4 November 1983 prior to the opening of the 22nd FAO Conference. They commended the assistance already provided by the Comomnwealth Secretariat and CFTC in food and agriculture. They emphsised, in addition, the importance of the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development to be held in Rome in mid-1984.

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POPULATION

40. Heads of Government noted the serious pressure of population on the resources of many Commonwealth countries and especially on developing Commonwealth countries and the world in general. They recognised that in many Commonwealth countries measures to curb rapid population growth have proved quite successful but there is a need for those countries with greater expertise in this important field to assist those in need of it.

NEXT MEETING

41. Heads of Government accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to hold their next meeting in The Bahamas.

DIA USA MALDIVES CYPRUS ZAMBIA AUSTRALIA GUYANA NIGER NIGERIA GRENADA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA LESOTHO MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA NAMIBIA CUBA ISRAEL SWITZERLAND LEBANON FIJI CHINA AFGHANISTAN VENEZUELA BELIZE SPAIN JAMAICA ITALY BAHAMAS

Date : Nov 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Commonwealth Cooperation

The following text was issued on Commonwealth functional cooperation at the CHOGM in New Delhi held from November 23 to 29, 1983:

Heads of Government reaffirmed that functional co-operation was an important and dynamic aspect of the Commonwealth. They reviewed progress in a variety of areas nd welcomed evidence of consolidation, improved co-ordination, and increasing attention paid to evaluation and cost-effectiveness in the utilisation of resources. In this connection, they noted with approval the etsablishment of the Human Resource Development Group in the Secretariat, and, reaffirming their confidence in the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, welcomed the successful introduction of a new planning framework for the Fund.

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

2. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, strengthened by increased contributions from all member countries, had restored its programme activity to the levels attained in 1978/79. They welcomed the valuable work done by the Fund, including its recently established Industrial Development Unit, particularly its special efforts to assist small island states and in the promotion of regional and interregional co-operation. Recognising that the technical assistance needs of developing member countries had increased, they underlined the importance of maintaining the momentum of the Fund's activities. They agreed to ensure that the Fund's resources would be adequate to meet the forward planning programme targets recently approved by its Board of Representatives.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP ISSUE

3. Heads of Government welcomed the satisfactory financial outcome of the special Commonwealth stamp issue. The Committee recommended that Heads of Government should request the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed review of the experience with the 1983 issue and proposals for a second issue together with the promotion of a second commemorative album on Commonwealth Day 1988. In order to provide all concerned with an adequate lead time these proposals and the review should be considered by the meeting of Senior Officials to be held in 1984.

STUDENT MOBILITY

4. Heads of Government reaffirmed the importance of students mobility and educational interchange within the Commonwealth, not only to the national development efforts of member countries but also to the maintenance of Commonwealth links. They considered that the consequences of any further diminution in the levels of intra-Commonwealth exchange would be regrettable. Heads of Government while welcoming expansion in the number of scholarship awards in some receiving countries noted the effect that increases in fees and charges could have in limiting the -243>

number of Commonwealth students abroad. emphasised the importance of strengthening, and putting on a more systematic basis, the process of dialogue and consultation among member countries on the major questions affecting student mobility, including fees.

5. Heads of Government considered that the recommendations in the Second Report of the Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility provided, in the proposed Commonwealth Higher Education Programme, a framework for action within which the range of educational opportunities for citizens of Commonwealth countries could be significantly widened in a manner consistent with the long term policies of member countries. To carry forward these recommendations they agreed that a Commonwealth Higher Education Unit should be established within the Secretariat's Human Resource Development Group. In endorsing the Standing Committee's recommendations, Heads of Government expressed their appreciation of its work and invited it to continue its contribution to this important Commonwealth endeavour.

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH PROGRAMME

6. Heads of Government commended the Commonwealth Youth Programme for the continued assistance being provided to member governments in this vital area of national development. They noted with approval the expansion of services in the South Pacific and activities planned for International Youth Year.

7. Heads of Government reaffirmed their support for the Programme and agreed to use their best endeavours to maintain at least the existing level of programme activities during the next biennium.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

8. Heads of Government expressed their appreciation of the work of the Commonwealth Science Council which was charged with fostering co-operative activities designed to enhance the scientific and technological capabilities of member countries. They welcomed the establishment of an Expert Group to examine ways and means of promoting an expanded programme of Commonwealth scientific cooperation, which would encourage work in new areas of development significance, in cluding high technology, and affirmed the priority which they accord to strengthening Commonwealth scientific co-operation.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

9. Heads of Government recognised that the full integration of women as agents and beneficiaries of development was essential if development goals were to be realised.

10. They noted with satisfaction the continued progress of the Women and Development Programme and reaffirmed their support for the Programme's work in promoting the advancement of women as well as their full participation in the development process and in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries. Heads of Government agreed that Ministers responsible for Women's Affairs should meet in Nairobi on the eve of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. They considered that the preparations for this meeting would be greatly facilitated by a meeting of officials in London in 1984.

11. Heads of Government recognised the multi-faceted nature of women's contribution to the development process. This called inter-alia for the close and active collaboration of all Secretariat Divisions with the Women and Development Programme. They further noted that as women experienced particular disadvantages in such fields as agriculture, education, commerce, and under the law special attention should be given to programmes in these areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

12. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction that the Meetings of Commonwealth Employment and Labour Ministers which they initiated at their previous Meeting had proved useful. As a result, increasing attention was being given by the -244>

Secretariat to labour and employment matters, and had reached the point where a permanent capacity to deal with such matters should be designated by the Secretariat. They also noted the agreement of the 1983 Meeting of Employment and Labour Ministers to convene annually. They expressed support for the further development of Commonwealth activities on employment and labour, in particular the Commonwealth Industrial Training and Experience Programme. Heads of Government welcomed the role and activities of the Commonwealth Trade Union Council described in their memorandum and noted the important role of workers' education in national development. Heads of Government recognised that the problems of unemployment were likely to persist on a substantial scale. They considered in this context that the adoption of new technologies could present additional difficulties of, as well as opportunities for structural adjustment. To assist member countries in their planning, training and adjustment strategies in these areas, they endorsed the recommendation of Employment and Labour Ministers that a Commonwealth Working Group be set up to examine member countries' experience in managing technological change; the Group's terms of reference would be those proposed by

the Secretary-General.

THE COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION

13. Heads of Government noted that following their decision at Melbourne to reconstitute the Foundation as an international organisation formalities had been completed in February 1983.

14. They expressed satisfaction that the comprehensive review of the Foundation's activities initiated in Lusaka in 1979 had been completed and welcomed the new orientation adopted, including its limited role in cultural exchanges. They noted with approval that the Foundation had begun to support trade Union education and training projects

15. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction that the Foundation's total income in 1982/83 had slightly exceeded the Lusaka target of œ 1.1 million through careful investment of funds awaiting disbursement, although in no single year since 1979 had government contributions fully attained the target they had set. They recognised that the Foundation had great potential to contribute to Commonwealth co-operation. In order to put into effect the new activities of the Foundation and to maintain its present level of operation, Heads of Government agreed that a new target for the Foundation's income should be set at ??? 1.46 million for the period 1984/85 to 1985/86, recognising that the target might not be reached in 1984 85.

COMMONWEALTH CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

16. Heads of Government fully recognised the value to the Commonwealth of enhanced cultural interchange among its diverse peoples. They agreed that in the present circumstances of financial stringency governments should pursue the objective of greater cultural interaction through existing official institutions and private agencies, as well as relevant nongovernmental organisations for the development of wider programmes of cultural co-operation.

17. They noted that the Commonwealth Foundation intended a modest increase in its support for activities in this field.

18. Heads of Government very much hoped that the practice of holding festivals of Commonwealth arts at the time of the four-yearly Commonwealth Games would continue.

19. They asked the Secretary-General to continue to keep in view the possibility of finding ways to promote cultural activity, and to report to the next meeting of Senior Officials.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

20. Heads of Government commended the Ninth Report of the

Secretary-General and noted with appreciation the continued progress made in various areas of Commonwealth activity since their last Meeting. -245>

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC KENYA UNITED KINGDOM MALI ZAMBIA **Date :** Nov 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

6.5 Per Cent Growth Rate Envisaged in 1984 India-Czech TradeProtocol

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 18, 1983 on new non-traditional items to be exported to Czechoslovakia:

Six non-traditional items have been added to India's export basket for 1984 to Czechoslovakia for the first time. These are flour mill equipment and spare parts, turbo blowers, xerographic equipment and spare parts, drug manufacturing machinery, graphite electrodes and power cables.

This was agreed to, today, when a trade Protocol for 1984 has been signed between India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The protocol was signed by Shri V. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. J. Garcar, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Cechoslovak, Socialist Republic, on behalf of Government of Czechoslovakia.

The trade protocol for 1984 provides for a trade turn-over of Rs. 4110 million both ways, wihich represents an increase of about 6.5 per cent over the trade plan targets for 1983. India's exports to Czechoslovakia have been projected with a growth of about eight per cent over the trade plan provisions for 1983. Increased provisions have been made for exports in 1984 for cotton yarn, molasses for industrial use, auto-ancillaries, cashew kernels, tobacco and manganese ore from India to Czechoslovakia.

The trade talks which started on November 14, 1983, were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding. Both sides recognised that there was scope for considerable expansion in Indo-Czechoslovak trade in terms of volume, variety and value. Since, at present, the value of imports of Czechoslovakia from India is about two per cent of the value of items imported by that country from other developed countries of the world, it was emphasised that sustained efforts should be made to expand and diversify India's exports to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia's export to India cover items like steel and steel products, seamless pipes, tubes and casings, textile and printing machinery and other capital goods.

INDO-CZECH TRADE

The trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was initially signed in 1959 and is being extended from time to time with minor additions alterations. The current agreement was signed in December, 1979, and became operative from January, 1980. The agreement is valid for five years from 1980 and 1984.

The agreement provides for the conduct of the trade between the two countries on a bilateral balanced basis. Payments for commercial and non-commercial transactions are to be made in Indian rupees only.

Annual trade plans are to be drawn up every year setting out the items for imports and exports.

The import figures for 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 (estimated) and 1982 (estimated) were Rs. 310 million, Rs. 330 million, Rs. 400 million, Rs. 740 million and Rs. 570 million respectively. The export figures for the corresponding period were Rs. 360 million, Rs. 450 million, Rs. 410 million, Rs. 870 million and Rs. 870 million respectively. The balance of trade was Rs. (+) 50 million for 1978, Rs. (+) 120 million for 1979, Rs. (+) 10 million for 1980, Rs. (+) 130 million for 1981 (estimated) and Rs. (+) 300 million for 1982 (estimated).

The main items of import from Czechoslovakia are steel and steel products,

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seamless pipes, tube and casings, machine tools, ball, roller and taper bearings, diesel generating sets, organic and inorganic chemicals, refractories, textile machinery, shoe-making tanning and leather making machinery, components, spares, tyres and tubes for tractors, capital goods and components, and printing machinery.

The main items for export to Czechoslovakia are tea, coffee, spices, de-oiled cakes, HPS groundnuts, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, jute manufactures, iron ore and other ores, leather and mica.

In terms of volume of trade, Czechoslovakia is the fourth

important trading partner of India amongst the East European countries.

Since the signing of the first trade agreement, the volume of Indo-Czechoslovak trade has grown steadily from Rs. 200 million in 1960 to Rs. 1340 million in 1982.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the eighth session of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation held in Prague in June, 1979, to double the trade turn-over between India and Czechoslovakia by 1985 from the level reached in 1980, a long-term trade plan was concluded on June 11, 1981, keeping in view the capabilities of both sides to supply goods over the period 1982 85.

In addition to the export of predominantly traditional items to Czechoslovakia, a beginning has been made with the export of nontraditional items like finished leather, shoe uppers, woollen, synthetic fabrics, ready-made garments, machine tools, hand-tools and other engineering goods, although on a small scale.

Projects set up with Czechoslovak collaboration in India are HEC, Ranchi; BHEL, Hyderabad. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakhapatnam; Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore; ZETOR Tractors, Pinjore.

In the private sector, important projects are Hindustan Tractors, Baroda; H. S. Diesels, Bombay; and Ideal Jawa, Mysore.

RWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA CZECH REPUBLIC **Date :** Nov 18, 1983

Volume No

1995

FRANCE

India, France to Extend Cooperation in Energy Sector

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 10, 1983 on Indo-French co-operation in the energy sector:

India and France have agreed to extend cooperation in a number of areas in the energy sector like energy conservation, energy planning and information systems. According to a protocol signed here today at the conclusion of the two-day meeting of the highlevel Indo-French Group on energy, the Central Electricity Authority of Government of India and the Electricity Company of France (EDF) will enter into a general agreement for cooperation. There is already cooperation between the CEA and EDF in tidal power development and in the setting up of 2500 MVA short circuit testing facility at Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore.

It was also agreed the French experts would be visiting India to study the utilisation of low grade coal in thermal power stations for suggesting appropriate measures for improvement.

The French delegation was led by Mr. G. Bellec, Secretary to the Government of France, Head of the Department of Gas. Power and Coal. The Indian Delegation -247>

was led by Mr. S. Venkitaramanan, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Power, Ministry of Energy.

The Indian and French sides reviewed the on-going cooperation between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Company (CFP) and between Engineers India Limited and the French Institute of Petroleum (IFP). It was agreed to further consider expanding this cooperation in various areas of oil exploration and drilling.

In the field of new and renewable sources of energy, it was agreed to further strengthen the on-going cooperation through exchange of information, visits of experts, supply of devices for testing and evaluation etc.

ANCE INDIA USA

Date : Nov 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

FRANCE

Child Welfare Programmes

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 19, 1983 on the Indo-French collaboration on child development:

Two premier institutions engaged in Child Welfare Programmes -National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), India and International Children's Centre (ICC) France - have entered an agreement to exchange and pool their resources and expertise to give a fillip to child welfare programmes in developing countries. The agreement for collaboration was signed here today by Mr. Claude Jolif, Director General, ICC and Dr. D. Paul Chowdhry, Director, NIPCCD. It will cover cooperation in the areas of research, training consultancy, documentation and information in the field of Child Development.

The ICC has been associated with India's child welfare programmes since 1961 when India, at the instance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, invited one of their Faculty Members Madam Ika Paul Pout who gave proposals for Integrated Child Development Services and training of Bal Sevikas with integrated approach to child development.

The ICC and the NIPCCD would jointly undertake child development projects and programmes in developing countries. They would share with each other reports and findings of research and evaluation studies conducted by them in the field of child development from time to time.

The NIPCCD is the apex body for the training of child development functionaries in India and also trains such functionaries from South and South East Asia. ICC and NIPCCD would jointly organize training programmes workshops and seminars on various aspects of child development which are of mutual interest. The two institutions would also exchange their considerable information and documentation resources. The NIPCCD and the ICC would offer technical services as consultancy in training, research and developing documentation services.

ANCE INDIA USA

Date : Nov 19, 1983

Volume No

1995

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ten Per Cent Growth Rate in 1984 Indo-GDR Trade Protocol

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 05, 1983 on the Indo-GDR trade protocol:

The overall Indo-GDR trade projection for 1984 indicating a growth of 10 per cent over the targets set for 1983 is reflected

in the 1984 trade protocol, which provides for a trade turnover of Rs. 3290 million, exports from India to GDR being about Rs. 1659 million and im--248>

ports from GDR being about Rs. 1631 million. The protocol was signed by Shri V. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of the Government of India, and by Mr. H. Marx, Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, German Democratic Republic, here today.

Under the trade protocol, India will, inter alia, export to GDR in 1984 agricultural products like tea, coffee, tobacco, de-oiled cakes, etc., leather and leather products like shoe-uppers, textiles, minerals and ores like iron ore and mica, engineering goods, chemicals and other products, GDR has agreed to import more of tobacco, castor oil, spices, oil-cakes, sea foods, cashew kernels, finished leather, shoe uppers and readymade garments next year. Certain new items have been added to India's export basket for the first time. These are dry batteries, plain paper copying machines, industrial fasteners, diamond cutting tools, cosmetics, including perfumery chemicals/compounds, sonna leaves and pods, gum rosin and knitwear.

On the import side, India will inter alia, procure from the German Democratic Republic, potash fertilizers, urea, cement, newsprint, cinematographic films, diesel generating sets, machine tools, polygraphic machinery and other capital goods. GDR is also interested in supplying mining equipment for the Gujarat Lignite Project in 1984.

While reviewing the performance of trade in the current year, it was noted that trade between India and GDR has shown significant growth in 1983 as compared to 1982. India's exports to GDR are likely to be 23 to 24 per cent higher in 1983 when compared with 1982.

The trade talks which started on November 1, 1983, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. Both sides have agreed to continue their efforts to expand and diversify the bilateral trade so that a sustained growth is ensured in the coming years.

INDO-GDR TRADE

The first trade agreement between India and GDR was concluded in October 1954 and is being extended from time to time with suitable modifications alterations. The current agreement was concluded on December 17, 1980, and is valid for a period of five years from January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1985.

The trade and payments agreement provides for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions between India and GDR in non-convertible Indian rupees. The trade between the two countries is being conducted on a bilateral basis where imports and exports are expected to balance each other over a period of time. Under the agreement, annual trade plans are drawn up every year setting out the items for export and import.

Trade has increased significantly from modest level of Rs. two million in 1954. The import figures for 1980, 1981 and 1982 were Rs. 310 million, Rs. 800 million and Rs. 660 million respectively and exports for 1980, 1981 and 1982 were Rs. 400 million, Rs. 620 million and Rs. 700 million respectively. The balance of trade was (+) Rs. 90 million for 1980, (-) Rs. 180 million for 1981 and (+) Rs. 40 million for 1982.

From 1978 onwards, the balance of trade has been in India's favour except in 1981. In 1981, the trade turn-over doubled itself as compared to 1980. It is expected that the volume of trade in 1983 would register an increase of 20 per cent over that in 1982.

The main items of import from GDR are fertilizers, rolled steel products, cinematographic films, machinetools, printing machinery, chemicals and instruments for scientific and educational institution.

The main items of export to GDR are finished leather, shoe uppers, leather manufactures, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, iron ore, mica and mica products, coffee, tea, crushed bones, pepper and other spices, de-oiled cakes, cotton textiles and jute manufactures.

The trade plan for 1983 (January-December) was drawn up on October 22, 1982, at Berlin. In trade plan envisages a total trade turn-over of Rs. 2980 million: exports from India having been projected at Rs. 1510 million and imports from GDR at Rs. 1470 million. -249>

DIA USA RUSSIA GERMANY **Date :** Nov 05, 1983

Volume No

1995

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Joint Commission Meeting

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 11, 1983 on the plenary session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission:

There has been a substantial increase in trade between India and GDR in 1983 and a growth rate of 20 per cent was expected. The target for the next year is almost double to Rs. 3290 million. This was stated by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry while addressing the Opening Plenary Session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission, here today.

Shri Tiwari expressing his confidence that the targets for 1984 could be achieved if both sides try not only to enhance volume of trade in the existing areas, but also make an endeavour to identify new products. India's policy had been to maximise imports from rupee payment countries and new items of imports from such countries were being identified. Shri Tiwari called for similar efforts on the part of GDR, especially for exports of engineering items from India. He said that India now manufactures a wide variety of engineering products which are exported all over the world including to the industrially advanced countries.

The Minister said that a start has already been made in a small way by including items like dry batteries, industrial fastners, copying machines, diamond cutting tools and cosmetics in the trade plan for 1984. India would like to offer for export to GDR such goods as machine tools, textile machinery electronic and electrical equipment, chemicals and drugs, he added.

The Minister suggested that GDR enterprises could consider setting up industries in India under the export oriented scheme, which envisages a minimum of 75 per cent products to be exported and the remainder can be sold in the Indian market.

Shri Tiwari said that there was great scope for implementation of projects in third countries. Referring to projects in Libya and Iraq, he added that the organisations on both sides could form a consortium by bringing together their complementaries in expertise, technology, marketing, consultancy etc.

Referring to encouraging progress of economic cooperation between India and GDR since the last session of the Joint Commission held in Leipzig in 1982. Shri Tiwari said that a proposal submitted by NODURON Founders Maharashtra Ltd. for import of equipment worth Rs. 11.7 million as well as import of S.G. Iron Foundry technology from GDR undertakings M/S SKETGIZAG Corporation Ltd. is under implementation. HMT has finalised technical collaboration with CARLZEISS, JENNA for manufacture of precision measuring instruments. Hindustan Photo Films have entered into an agreement with M/S ORWO for long term supply of film rolls, and both the sides have constituted a sub-group to develop long term cooperation. A project for manufacture of acetylene black with GDR help is expected to commence production in December 1983. CPRI, Bangalore, has received supplies of high voltage testing equipment from GDR. Negotiations for mining of lignite in Kutch, Gujarat, have reached an advanced stage. Various organisations of the two countries were in touch with each other for cooperation in the chemical industries and other fields. H.E. Dr. Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Prime Minister of German Democratic Republic, in his opening statement expressed the view that the rupee payment system has proven its worth for more than 25 years now as a solid basis. It was advantageous to both sides in the mutual exchange of goods and should therefore be expanded even further in future.

Dr. Weiss said that though the trade between the two sides have expanded there was still considerable scope on both sides for greater cooperation in various fields, particularly mining, power station equipment, micro electronic and transportation. -250>

Referring to new approach to some of the basic issues of world politics, to peace, security, detente and disarmament, Dr. Weiss said that these provided a good basis for further expanding the friendly relations between our two countries specially in the field of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

DIA USA RUSSIA LIBYA IRAQ CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Nov 11, 1983

Volume No

1995

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Indo-GDR Cooperation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 16, 1983 on the signing of agreed minutes between India and the G.D.R.:

India and the German Democratic Republic have identified specific areas of cooperation in the field of precision measuring instruments, printing presses and machinery, lignite mining, wire industry, railway slewing cranes, machine tools, electronic and third country projects. The GDR has also agreed to consider import from India of textile machinery, machine tools, electronic components and other items.

Agreed minutes of this effect, were signed at the concluding

plenary sessions here today, in the presence of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry and Chairman of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission and H.E. Dr. Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Prime Minister of GDR and Co-Chairman of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission.

Shri Tiwari, speaking on the occasion said that it would be our endeavour to give enduring impetus to the growth of friendly ties between India and the GDR. "I am confident that these deliberations which were conducted in the spirit of constructive and friendly cooperation will serve to strengthen our ties and bring the two nations close," he added.

Referring to the visit of Dr. Weiss at the India International Trade Fair 1983, Shri Tiwari said that the visit would have also provided a glimpse of the capacities and capabilities of Indian industry, and the vast potential and possibilities that it holds for technological cooperation.

Dr. Weiss in his concluding remarks said that the Indo-GDR cooperation will benefit both the countries and would further enhance the spirit of friendship and understanding.

Referring to his meeting with the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Dr. Weiss said that both India and GDR have the same common approach to various world problems.

During his seven-day visit, detailed discussions were held in two plenary sessions between two sides led by Dr. Gerhard Weiss and Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. Official level discussions were conducted through working groups to review the progress made in implementing decisions of the Vth Session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission held in September, 1982 and to identify further possibilities of industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dr. Weiss was on a visit to India at the invitation of the Union Minister for Industry, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. He led a high level official delegtion including Mr. Clause Gaedt, Dy. Minister of Foreign Trade, GDR. Dr. Weiss also inaugurated the Second GDR Technological Symposium in India organised coinciding with India International Trade Fair 1983.

Dr. Weiss called on the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Minister for Energy, Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Minister of Railways, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhary, Minister of Commerce, Shri V. P.

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Singh and Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur.

H.E. Dr. Weiss visited the International Trade Fair and commended the high standard of products of the Indian industry. Dr. Weiss also visited some of the Indian organisations in Gujarat viz. IPCL, Anand Dairy Complex and had discussions with Chief Minister of Gujarat.

DIA USA **Date :** Nov 16, 1983

Volume No

1995

MEXICO

Economic Cooperation Agreement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 17, 1983 on the ratification of the economic cooperation agreement and the cooperation protocol in the finance fields between Mexico and the Republic of India:

The ratification ceremony of the economic cooperation agreement and the cooperation protocol in the finance field signed between Mexico and the Republic of India on November 12, 1982, took place in Mexico on November 11, 1983.

The ceremony was presided by the Minister of External Relations Mr. Bernardosepulveda Amor, and the Ambassador of India in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Jain, and was marked by the friendly links that have always characterized the relations between both countries.

The ratification of the economic cooperation agreement will broaden in a significant manner the possibilities for increasing bilateral cooperation in different economic fields, above all, in those sectors in which both countries have made significant progress such as in the field of oil exploration and exploitation as well as in the fields of science and technology. This is, therefore, the culmination of solid aspirations and joint efforts to make cooperation among developing nations possible, an aspiration in which both countries played an important role in the last meeting on economic and technical cooperation among developing nations that was held in Cancucn in October, 1981, during which actions to increase cooperation in the fields of trade, food, energy, raw materials and industrialisation were defined.

To a great extent this agreement will contribute to fight the geographical distance to increase the potential opportunities of both countries as far as potential markets are concerned, to strengthen cooperation in the field of energy, to tighten scientific and technical cooperation and encourage financial cooperation.

During the present year the relations between Mexico and India have been strengthened by a series of actions that will allow the increase of bilateral cooperation, specially in the trade fields, joint-investments in the energy field, - survey, exploration and exploitation of oil - the construction of chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Mexico expressed interest in receiving the President and Prime Minister of India on a friendly visit. -252>

XICO INDIA USA

Date : Nov 17, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

India-USSR Protocol on Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Nov 18, 1983 on the Indo-USSR protocol on Nonferrous metallurgy:

An Indo-Soviet protocol, signed here today envisages co-operation between the two countries in many areas of non-ferrous metallurgy. Signed for India by Shri P. K. Basu, Secretary, Department of Mines, and for USSR by Mr. I. V. Prokopov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Non-ferrous Metallurgy, the protocol is a finale to the fifth meeting here of the Working Group on Nonferrous Metallurgy of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

As a sequel to a general agreement for the use of Soviet technology for high-speed shaft sinking, tunneling and raising, signed last month, the protocol provides that two public sector units, i.e., Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), will now prepare specific projects and sign contracts with the Soviet organisations.

For the Korba aluminium plant, it is proposed to undertake studies for the reduction of power consumption as well as cryolite consumption. The USSR will prepare a draft contract for these studies and send it to India in the first quarter of 1984.

Referring to the scientific and technical co-operation, the protocol identifies the Soviet and Indian organisations that will implement working plans for three specific programmes. These relate to the development of methods for selection of representative samples and also processes for selective flotation of polymetallic ores and studies in the theory of flotation and development of new flotation reagents.

The Working Group discussed co-operation for alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh. The Indian side explained to the Soviet side its strategy for financing the project and for the export of bauxite and alumina to USSR.

The protocol expresses satisfaction at the programme of training of Indian specialists in non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises of USSR, which is being implemented, and says that such co-operation will continue.

The protocol notes that the working group held its deliberations in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and indicates that the next regular session would be held in Moscow in September, 1984.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Nov 18, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Banquet in Honour of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip -President's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi of the speech of the President, Giani Zail Singh, at the Banquet in honour of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip:

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Government and people of India, I extend to Your Majesty and to Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to our country. It is a privilege to have Your Majesty in our midst not only as the Monarch of a great nation but also as the Head of the Commonwealth. We -253> hope your visit to our country will be pleasant and interesting.

Your Majesty's visit underscores the many common ties between our two countries and their impact on our respective social, cultural and political developments. The interaction between the oldest democracy and the largest one has been mutually rewarding. A significant ingredient of this relationship is the fact that independent India elected to retain its membership of the Commonwealth. This was an important factor in shaping the modern Commonwealth. We look forward to hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in the next few days.

Your Majesty last visited India close to a quarter century ago. Far-reaching changes have taken place in our country during this period. Our democratic institutions have stood the test of time. Our commitment to the democratic way of life is deeper than ever. Successive Governments of India have reaffirmed the national conviction that an enduring structure of a democratic system of Government can be built only on the strong base of economic and social justice. Our successive five-year plans have taken industry, modern agriculture, science and technology, education, health and other facilities to different parts of the country including remote and hitherto totally underdeveloped areas. We are particularly happy at having reached self-sufficiency in food production. A great deal remains to be done and the success of efforts so far has only reinforced our resolve to continue and expand our endeavour.

In the coming days, Your Majesty will have an opportunity to see for yourself something of the progress India has achieved in the economic and social spheres. The British Government have extended highly valued technical, scientific and economic cooperation in our development effort since our Independence. This example of North-South Cooperation is highly appreciated by our Government and our people.

Your Majesty, the international climate has deteriorated greatly in recent times. The East-West relations seems marked by a preference for confrontationist approaches. The continuing expansion of nuclear arsenals and a revival of the spirit of cold war pose serious threat to peace and human well-being. The arms race is consuming increasing quantities of valuable resources, which could be so usefully employed to remove hunger and poverty and backwardness from the earth. A concerted effort must be made by all nations, especially the Great Powers, to lessen fear and mistrust among nations and re-establish a climate of confidence.

In March this year, India hotsed the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement which was attended by Heads of State or Government of over 100 countries, many of them members of the Commonwealth. The Conference which met against a background of rising tensions and conflict dealt with the burning problems of the day, issues of peace, disarmament and development. The Message issued by that Conference calls for a halt to the arms race, and a collective search for solutions to the problems of world economy including those affecting the developing countries.

We in India believe in the reality and the importance of interdependence of nations. We also consider it unwise to ignore the close relationship between peace and prosperity, between disarmament and development, between the crisis of secucrity and the global economic crisis. No single nation or a group of nations can find effective and lasting solutions to these prolems. Their global nature calls for a cooperative effort by all countries of the world - of North and South, East and West to resolve them.

Britain with its vast historical experience is in a special position to view in perspective what has come to be called the North-South problems and act as a bridge between the developed and the developing nations. We look for understanding and cooperation for mutual benefit. We believe that sustained economic and social development of developing nations is equally in the interest of the industrially advanced nations. I am happy to note that the recent Summit level consultations in New York among non-aligned and other nations, -254>

under the Chairmanship of our Prime Minister was a step in this direction. This initiative to promote a dialogue between the North and the South, the East and the West, sustained through joint efforts could make a significant contribution to the search for solutions of many difficult political and economic problems confronting humanity.

We attach particular importance to peace, stability and cooperation in South Asia. The Government of India are engaged in a constant endeavour to build a strong, enduring and friendly relationship with all our neighbours. Earlier this year, jointly with our neighbours, we took an important step to launch a framework of regional cooperation in South Asia. We hope this will serve the common interests of all countries of the region and by contributing to better understanding and cooperation among their peoples also reinforce and strengthen their traditional bilateral links.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, once again I wish you a very pleasant and enjoyable stay in our country. You are in the midst of friends and in the coming days, you will experience, I am sure, the warmth of friendship which our people feel for you personally and for Britain and for the British people. It is our desire that our two governments and people should increasingly work together to spread the message of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to raise your

glasses to the health and happiness of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and that of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburg.

DIA USA PERU UNITED KINGDOM

Date : Nov 18, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED KINGDOM

Text of Queen Elizabeth's Speech

Speaking at a banquet held in their honour by the President, Giani Zail Singh here tonight, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth said:

Prince Philip and I are most grateful for the warmth of the welcome we were given today and for the kind words of your speech. It has been a great pleasure to meet you, the latest in a line of distinguished holders of your high office. Twenty-two years have passed since our last visit to India and the memories of it have remained fresh in our minds. Much has changed in the world since 1961 and I am looking forward to seeing something of what India has achieved in that period.

I believe that in Britain we are well placed, for reasons of history, interest and sentiment, to recognise India's contributions over the centuries to world civilisation. Today we especially admire your success in building on the foundations of ancient traditions which still hold their value and relevance in agriculture, where you have grafted the techniques of the green revolution on to the inherent skills of your farmers, in industry, where you have used rich natural and human resources to create new wealth for your nation; and in the advanced technology of India's space programme. It is however the gradual but steady progress towards giving a fuller and less uncertain life to many millions of your countrymen that must give the greatest satisfaction to your friends, to you Mr. President, to your Government, and to all those who have done so much to bring it about.

It is not of course only within India that Tagore's wheel of change moves on. The pace and strains of change in the modern world are evident everywhere, but our two countries have provided an excellent example of stable friendship. In spite of the testing challenges of your path to independence, the best elements of our relationship have been preserved, as Mahatma Gandhi wished, and a firm basis has been created for cooperation in a very different world.

For we share a wealth of common values and common interests; a devotion to democratic ideals and to the institutions which maintain them; strong industrial and commercial links; and in Britain today a thriving community of people of Indian -255>

origin who make such a full contribution to our national life. The contacts between our peoples cover a whole range of activities, exemplified best perhaps by the Festival of India last year and this summer by the splendid World Cup success of the Indian cricket team.

To the connections between India and Britain we add those of the Commonwealth, for we are both part of a family of nations which bridges the differences of the developed and developing, of race, creed or culture. It will as always give me great pleasure to be present during the opening days of the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government, especially since it will be taking place for the first time in the land of that outstanding statesman Pandit Nehru, whose far-sightedness in reconciling India's independence as a republic with the Commonwealth ideal played such a large part in the development of the Commonwealth. Earlier this month I unveiled in London a statue of Lord Mountbatton who worked so closely and effectively with Nehru at that time.

As we face the future, Mr. President, the vision of such men must be an example to us all. Outsiders may wonder why an island people living on the Western edge of Europe should have a deep affinity with this great country in Southern Asia, with such a widegulf in size, distance, climate, race, religion, economy and culture. But we know that in spite of the differences the gap can be bridged, for we have an association based on shared history, and on collecting and personal ties embracing every sphere on human activity - and its strength lies precisely in this diversity, blended with mutual understanding and affection. It is upon this that we can and must continue to build, not only for our own advantage but for the benefit of our restless and imperfect world.

I ask you to raise your glasses and to drink a toast to the President of the Republic of India and to the prosperity and happiness of the Indian people. -256>

DIA USA UNITED KINGDOM PERU **Date :** Nov 18, 1983

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Date : Dec 01, 1983

Volume No

ARGENTINA

Shri A. A. Rahim Participates in the Inauguration of New Argentinian Government

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 12, 1983 on the visit of Shri A. A. Rahim, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, to Argentina:

The Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri A. A. Rahim, was present in Buenos Aires from December 9th, 1983 to participate in the inauguration of the President-elect of Argentina, Mr. Alfonsin. As a special gesture to India the Minister of State was received by the Foreign Minister-designate Mr. Dante Caputo. There was a meeting between the two leaders assisted by one aide from each side. Mr. Dante Caputo welcomed Shri A. A. Rahim and expressed appreciation for the Government of India's response to their invitation. He said that President Alfonsin was personally keen to develop relations with India and had instructed that a special invitation should be extended to India.

Shri A. A. Rahim informed the Foreign Minister-designate that the Indian Prime Minister had asked him to participate in the inaugural ceremony as a demonstration of goodwill towards Argentina and happiness over Argentina's return to democracy. India and Argentina had many things in common. Both countries were members of the Non-Aligned Movement, members of the Group of 77 and now they had the additional bond of democracy. As the largest democracy in the world India rejoiced in the commitment to democracy displayed by the people of Argentina.

Mr. Dante Caputo thanked the Minister of State for External Affairs and said that the new Government had special regard for India. India had a special place as a respected member of the Non-Aligned Movement. Argentina looked to India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to guide the affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement. Argentina was keen to develop closer relations with India under its new Government.

Shri Rahim while reciprocating the sentiments, stressed that cooperation between the two countries was all the more important under present circumstances when international tension was distressingly getting aggravated. The two countries should endeavour to cooperate in order to defuse areas of tension, and achieving the common goal of establishing new international economic order. -257>

GENTINA INDIA USA **Date :** Dec 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

AUSTRIA

Agreed Minutes of the First Meeting of Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 07, 1983 on the agreed minutes of the first meeting of the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission:

India has suggested 23 major sectors for collaboration with Austrian companies in third country projects in areas of complete consultancy, engineering and designs, etc. These include architecture and town planning, roads and highways, water supply and sewage disposal, cement, leather, textiles, dam engineering, construction engineering, mining including ore handling and dressing, oil extraction and processing, sugar production based on sugar cane, steel foundries, grey iron foundries, re-rolling mills, structural fabrication, railway constuction, maintenance and operation, light engineering like bicycles, sewing machines, fasteners, fans and switches, etc., power transmission and distribution, computer software, steel and ferrous metallurgy, offshore and on-shore pipelines systems and paper.

The Austrian side has welcomed the idea and will identify the Austrian parties at the earliest.

India has also suggested setting up a Joint Business Council with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the one side and the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria on the other side to help implement these schemes. This was decided here today when the agreed minutes of the first meeting of the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission was signed by Shri R. Dayal, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, leader of the Indian delegation, and Dr. Rudolf Willenpart, Minister in Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry of Austria, leader of the Austrian delegation. The minutes was signed in the presence of Dr. Norbert Steger, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, and Shri V. P. Singh, Union Commerce Minister.

Both the Ministers expressed their appreciation that the Commission had specified areas of cooperation and made practical suggestions for improving Indo-Austrian trade. Shri V. P. Singh underscored the concept of complementarity and in this context mentioned the nine commodities which the Austrian delegation have agreed to examine in-depth. India has offered engineering ancillaries and components, iron ores, alumina, coffee, tobacco, spices, marine products and drugs and leather goods, in its list of commodities for export.

The Commerce Minister stated that an institutional framework was necessary to give an impetus to trade promotional measures. Therefore, he was glad that the Austrians had agreed to consider the setting up of a Joint Business Council which would enable the Indian and Austrian business enterprises to exchange information and follow-up different projects and trade promotional schemes.

Austria has agreed to participate in India's International Trade Fair in 1984, and it has also been suggested that India should participate in the International Trade Fair at Vienna next year.

An in-depth exposition was arranged by senior officers in the Departments of Coal, Power and Steel and Industrial Development for the benefit of a large number of Austrian businessmen and industrialists in respect of licensing, investment, import and development policies, in these sectors in India.

The importance of strengthening the long standing political and economic relationship between the two countries was reiterated. The vast scope of possibilities of exchange of commodities and services between India and Austria were further stressed. The Vice-Chancellor of Austria -258>

invited the Mixed Commission to meet in Vienna in autumn of 1984.

INDO-AUSTRIAN TRADE

The export figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 (prov.) and 1982-83 (prov.) are Rs. 81.3 million, Rs. 97.7 million and Rs. 117.8 million respectively. The import figures for the corresponding years are Rs. 290.2 million, Rs. 293.2 million and Rs. 330 million respectively. The balance of trade for 1980-81 is (--) Rs. 208.9 million, (--) Rs. 195.5 million for 1981-82 (prov.) and (--) Rs. 212.2 million for 1982-83 (prov.).

The principal exports from India to Austria are articles of apparel and clothing, floor coverings, leather and leather manufactures, miscellaneous manufactured articles, woven cotton fabrics, pearls, gems, etc., metal manufactures and tea.

The principal imports from Austria are iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery, man-made fibre of spinning, electrical machinery and chemicals and related products.

Exports of Indian textile products to Austria are regulated under a bilateral textile agreement, since 1974, under the Multi Fibre Arrangement. The current four-year agreement is operative from January 1, 1983.

Since 1959, there have been some 67 cases, upto 1982, involving

collaboration between India and Austria. There were eight Indo-Austrian collaborations approved in 1982, all of them technical in the fields of chemical power generation equipment, manufacture of railway track maintenance machines, etc.

STRIA USA INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

AUSTRIA

Need for Expansion and Diversification of Bilateral Trade Stressed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 05, 1983 on the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission:

The need to increase the level of Indo-Austrian trade for mutually beneficial purposes and also to diversify its range was emphasised by the Union Commerce Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Dr. Norbert Steger, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, at the inaugural session of the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission, here today. Both the Chairmen recognised that Indo-Austrian trade needed to be boosted and the friendship between the two countries as also their economic policies would greatly facilitate this possibility.

The Commerce Minister expressed his confidence that the Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission would identify specific areas for both increasing the level of trade and for complementing the strengths of the two countries to mutual benefit. Shri Singh said that he found good potential for the two countries to join hands and launch new schemes and ventures not only in India but in third countries also. The Commerce Minister felt confident that the Commission would evolve specific schemes and measures for pnomotional efforts for commerce to develop as an instrument for closer ties between the two countries.

With the burgeoning technological advance that Austria had made she would perforce shed certain areas of less sophisticated technology. There would be a need to fill in the void by items and components which might be made in India. This would offer a promising scope and opportunity to our industry. This should also help the two countries realise their potential to work for a viable complementarity, Shri V. P. Singh said. Referring to the special features of India's economy and industry the Commerce Minister said that there was a buoyancy in savings and in the capital formation in the country and the prospect of these investments had brightened. Development of capital market had been -259>

vibrant, assistance from financial institutions had been increasing and sanctions for debentures had recorded a 23 per cent rise. Assistance from financial institutions had increased by 31 per cent. Amount disbursed by these institutions had risen by more than 30 per cent. Total money stock had increased by about eight per cent. Aggregate deposits in the scheduled commercial banks this year had gone up by 10.6 per cent. Shri Singh further said that still the lag we have to cover was not small. There was, for instance, need for a leap-frog advance in technology for growth and development. It was in this context that we had to harness our resources, utilise our skills and join hands with our friends and partners in trade, industry and commerce.

Shri V. P. Singh said that the Mixed Commission as a harbinger of many good things to follow would foster our friendship and relations. It would help scan and chart new frontiers of cooperation between the two countries, because India and Austria were imbued with a sincere desire to widen and increase the areas of mutual cooperation, he concluded.

Dr. Steger congratulated India on ranking as number ten in the industrial world. Austria, he said was prepared to contribute for improving the balance of trade by a mutual exchange of goods. India should take advantage of Austria's liberal import policy. The Vice Chancellor also felt that Austria's technology in hydel power and mechanical production should provide possibilities of joint ventures and agreements on cooperation as well as direct supply of goods and commodities. The necessity to explore each other's markets through visits of trade and business delegations and participation in each other's trade fairs was highlighted by him. Dr. Steger hoped that the Commission would prove an impetus to closer relations between the two countries and the outcome would help increase economic cooperation.

STRIA USA INDIA **Date :** Dec 05, 1983

Volume No

BHUTAN

Trade Agreement Between India and Bhutan

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 28, 1983 on the signing of a trade and commerce agreement between India and Bhutan:

India and Bhutan have signed an agreement on trade and commerce in Thimpu yesterday.

The agreement was signed by Shri S. Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, on behalf of India and the HRH Tengyel Lyonpo, Minister for Trade, Industry and Forests of Bhutan signed on behalf of the Royal Government of Bhutan.

The agreement valid for five years, replaces the earlier agreement of 1972 which lapsed some time ago.

The main feature of the agreement is that, while preserving free trade between India and Bhutan, it has simplified procedures to facilitate Bhutan's trade with third countries.

India has agreed to provide a point on the Indo-Nepal border for Bhutan's trade with Nepal and two points on the Indo-Bangladesh border to facilitate Bhutan's trade with Bangladesh. -260>

UTAN INDIA USA NEPAL BANGLADESH

Date : Dec 28, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Banquet in Honour of President of Bulgaria - Shri Zail Singh's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 12, 1983 of the speech made by the President, Shri Zail Singh, at the banquet in honour of the President of Bulgaria, H.E. Mr. Todor Zhivkov:

Your Excellency, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, distinguished Bulgarian guests, friends, I have great pleasure in welcoming this evening, an eminent son of Bulgaria, a distinguished statesman and a good friend of India. I also extend a warm welcome to the members of your delegation. Your visit Mr. President, symbolises a valued tradition of friendship and cooperation between our countries. We hope that your sojourn to India, though all too short, will be pleasant and useful one.

India has followed with close interest Bulgaria's achievements in building her economy and the significant advances in several fields including transport, shipbuilding, electronics and science and technology. Bulgaria's rich cultural heritage has been a matter of considerable interest to us. Bulgarian scholars have made valuable contribution to the study of the interconnection between their ancient literature and the Rig Veda. The common elements in our historical experience -- the struggle against alien domination -- have made our two countries sympathetic to each other.

Mr. President, you are visiting India after seven years. During this period, there have been many important changes in the country which are visible even to a casual observer. Our democracy has stood the test of time. We have achieved selfsufficiency in food production. Important strides have been made in education and health. Our economic planning is directed towards building further on the strong infrastructure already set up after independence, to ensure quality and competitiveness in our industry, to continue the momentum of scientific and technological advance and to make our agriculture even more productive, and above all, to ensure a steady increase in living standards of our people. We have had considerable success in this endeavour but much remains to be done. Our Government is facing the task with energy and imagination.

For India, as for other nations, the effort at national development can be meaningful only in a peaceful environment, both regional and global. As India's first Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had put it many years ago, for us peace is a passion. Peace means not merely the absence of war but an international atmosphere in which nations can cooperate actively and constructively. In today's interdependent world, peace has become the imperative of our times and we must bend all our efforts to secure it.

The present international situation gives us cause for deep concern and anxiety. We are now witnessing an unprecedented aggravation of international tensions, the increasing race in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, a heightened danger of confrontation and conflict. There is growing interference and intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. The tendency to disregard the norms of international conduct has added to the vulnerability and insecurity of small nations. We note also that the richer nations of the world have not yet recognised the need for urgent action to bring about an equitable international economic order. Meanwhile, the economic situation of many developing countries continues to worsen, increasing social and political problems for young nations. We are convinced that unless the central issue of stopping the nuclear arms race is tackled, there can be no worthwhile progress on disarmament and till there is some progress on disarmament, mankind's hopes for peace and wider security will remain a distant dream. -261>

This year the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, chaired three important international gatherings in search for peaceful and negotiated solutions to urgent international problems. In March, we had the privilege to host the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Nations. It called for a halt to the arms race and collective approach to resolve global economic problems especially those affecting developing countries. In September, a summit level meeting was held in New York which was another step in promoting a dialogue between the North and the South, between the East and the West. I am glad Bulgaria was represented at that meeting. A few days ago, the Commonwealth leaders met in New Delhi to deliberate on the current political and economic situation and called for a genuine political dialogue to reduce tensions as well as comprehensively review the international monetary, financial and relevant trade issues. Naturally, not all the issues have been resolved but some progress has been registered in the direction of renewing the dialogue. This is a positive gain. The support given by the international community to the cause of independence of Namibia, the inalieneable rights of the Palestinians, Cyprus as well as Grenada are a matter of satisfaction. As a non-aligned country and as chairman of the Movement, India is deeply conscious of her responsibility and commitment to the issues of peace, disarmament, development and strengthening the United Nations. We urge on all nations especially the powerful ones to join us in achieving these goals.

Consistent with our broad policies, we have sought to promote an atmosphere of trust and understanding in our own neighbourhood. We stand for peace and stability in the region and for cooperation among the countries of the area. We would like to build a strong relationship with these neighbours and have made a beginning in this direction by joining others in setting up a framework of South Asian regional cooperation. We are, however, concerned with outside efforts to militarise our region by induction of sophisticated weapons.

Mr. President, Indo-Bulgarian relations today provide a good example of ongoing contacts and peaceful co-existence between countries with different political, social and economic systems. Our relationship is based on respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, mutual understanding and goodwill. There is considerable potential for strengthening our relations in the bilateral and international spheres. I am confident that friendly and mutually beneficial exchanges will grow further in the years to come in the interest of our two countries and of world peace and stability.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now invite you to join me in raising a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency President Todor Zhivkov, to the growing friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

LGARIA INDIA USA NAMIBIA CYPRUS GRENADA **Date :** Dec 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Text of President Zhivkov's Speech

Speaking at a banquet held in his honour by the President, Shri Zail Singh in New Delhi on Dec 12, 1983, the President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, H.E. Mr. Todor Zhivkov said:

Distinguished Mr. President, Distinguished Mine Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you, on my behalf and on behalf of the party accompanying me, for the invitation to visit once again friendly India; thank you for the attention and generous hospitality accorded to us from the very first day of our stay in Delhi; thank you for the warm reference to our people, our country and myself.

These warm words and the high assessment given to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to its social and economic growth, to its contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace are particularly dear to us because, as on many -262>

previous occasions, they come from the prestigeous leaders of a great country like India.

In response, I can assure you: we Bulgarians cherish profound respect and most heartfelt sympathies for the great Indian people -- industrious and peaceloving, for its heroic past and creative present, for its ancient and modern culture.

THIRD VISIT

This visit to India - my third one - offers me the happy opportunity of meeting and talking to the eminent leaders of your country -- the President of India, H.E. Mr. Zail Singh and Her Excellency, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I am confident that our discussions, which started as of today and will continue throughout the visit, will contribute to the further expansion and activation of Bulgaro-Indian relations.

Far-away India is close to our hearts as the symbol of the ageslong struggle of a powerful and proud nation to conquer the unsympathetic historic fate and the vicissitudes of life; it is close to us as the symbol of the invincible yearning of man for freedom and happiness, for knowledge and perfection.

But India means much more to us. Today we value India as a country which has and will have an extremely important share in the progress of humanity and, at the same time, as a country which is among the leading countries of the world in industrial production and scientific and technological potential; we value her as a country that pursues a policy of peace, of understanding and cooperation; we value her role as an indisputable and stabilising factor in international life and international relations. A fresh expression of a well-merited international recognition was India's election to the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, for almost four decades now Bulgaria has been developing as a socialist State. There were decades of continuous growth of Bulgarian economy, culture, science and education, decades of great achievements in the social fields. All these success were the result of the dedicated labour of the Bulgarian people, of the equitable cooperation with the socialist countries and with all friendly countries.

DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIPS

I am particularly pleased to note that India is among the countries with which Bulgaria maintains a serene and dynamic relationship of confidence, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. I am also pleased to emphasize the high level and already traditional character of the political contacts, of the active economic relations and techno-scientific cooperation, of the constantly growing cultural exchanges. Of course, both you and we know that far from all possibilities have been exhausted in the endeavour to expand Bulgaro-Indian cooperation. Therefore, both you and we work and will continue to work with due understanding and willingness for their further promotion on a long-term basis.

Ladies and Gentlemen, two years ago, at our meeting with Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Sofia, we stated unanimously that the international situation was complicated and tense. Today, regrettably, we have to say that the international situation not only has not improved, but on the contrary -- it has become still more alarming and downright explosive. It is our firm view that the reason for the exacerbation of the international setting has been the militaristic policy of certain forces in the West who aim at military supremacy in order to impose their interests and will on other countries and nations.

What do I mean? I mean that these forces keep expanding their military presence far beyond their boundaries. Their actions provoke an escalation of tension in almost all parts of the planet. Only very recently we witnessed a direct and impudent aggression against a small and defenceless country -- a fact which has clearly indicated the extreme into which these Western forces may run.

In order to avoid a global conflict, the socialist community countries exert every possible effort to maintain the military -263>

and strategic balance in the world, to guarantee their own security. This has been the motivation for their defensive countermeasures in response to the first deployments of new U.S. missiles started in some West European countries.

As it has been clearly stated on numerous occasions, we do not seek military superiority. The socialist community countries, alongside the progressive world public, have always aspired to and fought for peace; the socialist community countries have made more than once constructive and realistic proposals for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. In our times, when enormous amounts of destructive nuclear weapons are stockpiled, when life and civilization run a monstrous risk of self-destruction, peace does not have and cannot have any reasonable alternative. We firmly believe that humanity has one sole path of survival and developmentdisarmament based on the principles of equality and equal security, the consistent application of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

BALKAN STATES

This is the context in which should be viewed the initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for making the Balkans of nuclear-free zone, for signing a code of good-neighbourly relations among the Balkan States.

We believe that the turning of the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace will be of great importance for the easing of tension in Asia and the world over. The People's Republic of Bulgaria demands the prompt implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution concerning the convocation of an international conference on this issue. In this brief address to you, I cannot fail to point out the extremely important role of the Non-Aligned Movement in international affairs. We support its anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-war orientation, the demand for the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis. We equally appreciate the commitment of the Non-Aligned to work for a world which will not be riven by mistrust, hostility and violence. We whole-heartedly subscribe to the concluding words of the New Delhi Message: "The earth belongs to all of us -- let us cherish it in peace".

Humanity faces vital problems today. But it can only solve them if the colossal funds wasted on armament and rearmament are reasonably utilized for noble and constructive purposes. This is why the peace-loving forces should now act ever more vigorously, ever more purposefully and concertedly in view of creating a climate of confidence and understanding, conducive to the elimination of the power policy, of adventures and provocations. We are happy to see such a great and authoritative country like India standing in the vanguard of the struggle for preserving and consolidating peace -- both in Asia and all over the world.

Dear Indian friends, thank you once again for the cordial welcome. I can assure you that we shall do everything within our power for the further enhancement of the friendly Bulgaro-Indian relations, for the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

May I now propose a toast: to His Excellency Mr. Zail Singh, President of India; to Her Excellency Mine. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India; to the advance of the friendly Indian people; to Bulgaro-Indian friendship and cooperation; to all present. Cheers. -264>

LGARIA INDIA USA PERU **Date :** Dec 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Text of President Zhivkov's Speech on Arrival

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi

on Dec 12, 1983 on the arrival of President Zhivkov to India:

Responding to the welcome speech of the President, Shri Zail Singh in honour of H.E. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria who arrived here on a four-day State visit, President Zhivkov said:

I am happy to be once again in friendly India a dream-land so real and close to the hearts of the Bulgarian people and myself; I am happy to be among you, the leaders of India, who addressed the kind invitation to me; I am happy to be able to meet once again the Indian public.

It is a high honour and great pleasure for me to meet and talk to His Excellency Mr. Zail Singh, the President of India, to the eminent politician and statesman, the sincere and long-time friend of Bulgaria, Her Excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and many other Indian leaders.

It is a well-known fact that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and India are very good and the prospects for their development even better. I am confident that the coming talks shall contribute to the further advance of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries and nations.

I think that our distinguished hosts will agree with me in saying that this is one of the objectives of our next open dialogue.

It is true that there are thousands of miles stretching between Bulgaria and India.

But it is also true that today, in the face of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, the efforts to safeguard peace and consolidate international understanding bridge over distances, bring people and nations together.

Both the Bulgarian and the Indian people, like all other peoples of the world, yearn for peace.

We, the leaders of our countries and nations, being the interpreters of our people's desire for peace, friendship and cooperation, can contribute to the success of the highly humane struggle for the prevention of a devastating war.

I think that our distinguished hosts will agree with me in saying that this is the second objective of the forthcoming open dialogue.

As you well understand, we are meeting to talk with one another in the name of life, of everything good, of beauty and happiness for all people. I thank the citizens of Delhi on my behalf of my accompanying party for the cordial welcome.

I was instructed to convey, through you all, the warm regards and best wishes of the Bulgarian people to the friendly people of India.

It is with enormous pleasure that I perform this duty.

LGARIA INDIA USA

Date : Dec 12, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Accord Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 13, 1983 on the signing of the Indo-Bulgarian accord:

The inter-sessional review of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the two countries concluded with the signing of the agreed minutes by the Union Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh and the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Hristov Hristo in Krishi Bhavan here today. -265>

The inter-sessional review was conducted to examine the progress made in the field of cooperation between India and Bulgaria in terms of the protocol signed on the occasion of the sixth session of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commision in August, 1982. The review covered the progress made in the fields of industrial machinery, engineering goods, computers and electronic equipment, chemicals and dye-stuffs, pharmaceuticals, etc. Trade relations between the two countries were also reviewed with a view to examining the possibilities of increasing bilateral trade to the mutual advantage of the two countries. During the review, satisfaction was expressed at the progress achieved in the development of cooperation in the above-mentioned areas. It was also agreed that such cooperation should be further promoted and new areas for cooperation like transfer of technology, production of new pharmaceuticals and joint ventures in third countries should also be explored.

The further progress of cooperation between the two countries will again be reviewed during the seventh sessions of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission, which is expected to be held towards the end of 1984.

LGARIA INDIA USA **Date :** Dec 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

India and Bulgaria to Step up Trade

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 10, 1983 on Indo-Bulgarian trade:

India and Bulgaria will increase collaboration in the fields of electronics, machine building, light industry and agriculture to further improve trade. This was discussed here when H.E. Mr. Hristo Hristov, Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria called on Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Commerce Minister. Mr. Hristov is here for the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission meeting of which he is a Co-Chairman.

Trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured items on a long-items basis through commercial organisations should be emphasised, stated Shri V. P. Singh. While the STC and Bulgaria had collaborated successfully on a project of fashion gloves, the Commerce Minister stated that other sectors such as closed footwear, shoe uppers, and lamb's fur should be considered speedily.

Both the Ministers were of the opinion that the agreed minutes between India and Bulgaria signed in September, 1983, should be implemented satisfactorily. Shri V. P. Singh requested the Bulgarian Minister to increase his country's imports from India as envisaged in the agreed minutes.

The Ministers also agreed that the level of trade between the two countries could be increased and further economic and scientific cooperation. In this context, participation in fairs and symposia, both by the private and public sector was mentioned. Mr. Hristov invited Indian participation in the September Fair of engineering goods in Plovdiv in Bulgaria.

INDO-BULGARIAN TRADE

The import figures for the years 1981, 1982 (provisional) and 1983 (provisional -- January-May) are Rs. 1528 million, Rs. 1183 million and Rs. 20 million respectively. The export figures for the corresponding period are Rs. 171 million, Rs. 184 million and Rs. 40 million respectively. The balance of trade for the year 1981 was (--) Rs. 1357 million, (--) Rs. 999 million for 1982 (provisional) and (+) Rs. 20 million for 1983 (Jan-May: provisional).

The main items of export from India to Bulgaria are jute manufactures, pepper and other spices, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, finished leather, mica and mica products, iron ore, wire ropes and strands, earth moving machines, and drugs and pharmaceuticals in bulk.

The main items of imports from Bulgaria are HSD, Urea, chemicals (organic and inorganic), soda ash, steel products, ball bearings, caprolactum, equipment and machinery for food processing industry, canning factories and chemical industry. -266>

It was decided during the September, 1983, trade talks, to draw up an agreed list of commodities for mutual import and export, with a detailed breakdown of values and time-frame, to ensure a balanced trade between the two countries.

LGARIA INDIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Dec 10, 1983

Volume No

1995

BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgaria Joint Press Statement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 15, 1983 on the Indo-Bulgarian joint press statement:

At the invitation of the President of India, Giani Zail Singh, and Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi H.E. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official and friendly state visit to India from December 12-15, 1983. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister, Mr. Petar Mladenov, and Foreign Trade Minister Mr. Hristo Hristov and other senior officials. President Zhivkov called on the President of India and held discussions with the Prime Minister of India. Vice President Shri M. Hidayatullah and Minister of External Affairs Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao called on the visiting dignitary. During his stay, the President of Bulgaria was accorded a civic reception in New Delhi and also visited Bombay.

The discussions between the President of Bulgaria and the Prime Minister of India were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the steady development of bilateral relations. They reviewed in detail the present international situation. Simultaneous discussions were conducted between the Foreign Ministers of India and Bulgaria which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

During the discussions, the Bulgarian side gave its assessment of the present situation in Europe, especially in the context of the deployment of medium range nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries and its effect on East-West relations. The Prime Minister of India acquainted the Bulgarian President with the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement to promote a dialogue and discussion on major international political and economic issues affecting peace and development. She drew attention to the danger of an ever-increasing nuclear arms race and the stalemate in the negotiations on disarmament and the need to break the present impasse.

The Prime Minister acquainted the President of Bulgaria with the results of the recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi as well as the earlier gathering of Heads of State Government at the 38th U.N. General Assembly Session in which Bulgaria had also participated. Other issues which came up for discussion between the two leaders were the situation in Lebanon and West Asia, the Indian Ocean and other areas of the world.

During the review of the international situation, both sides expressed grave concern at the rising international tensions and the drift towards confrontation. Stressing the need to create a climate of confidence and understanding they called for a halt to the arms race and urgent steps towards restoration of detente. The two sides expressed appreciation of each other's efforts at promoting peace and international cooperation.

Both sides agreed that high-level exchanges have contributed to the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries.

In connection with the visit, an intersessional meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held. A review was carried out of the state of bilateral trade and economic cooperation and the prospects for its further development. The two sides agreed to undertake active measures for balancing and substantially increasing trade exchanges on a mutually advantageous basis. New areas and possi--267>

bilities for further economic, scientific and technical cooperation were considered.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the growth of cultural relations.

The President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him and invited the President of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

LGARIA INDIA USA LEBANON PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

CHOGM

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi -- Statement by External Affairs Minister in Parliament

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 05, 1983 of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in both the Houses of Parliament on the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in New Delhi from November 23 to 29, 1983:

Hon'ble Members would have seen in the Press the texts of all the various documents issued at the end of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi from 23 to 29 November. These are the Goa Declaration on International Security; the New Delhi Statement on Economic Action and the Final Communique. Forty-two out of 44 full members of the Commonwealth participated in the meeting; 34 at the level of President or Prime Minister. It was the largest summit meeting in Commonwealth history.

The majority of Commonwealth members are Non-aligned nations. A few belong to the industrial North and military alliances. There is great diversity in their size, population and stages of development. Nearly half the counries are small states with less

than 600,000 population. It was therefore natural that this gathering should represent a kaleidoscope of the world's concerns and problems. But they all had also a common purpose in meeting to seek answers to some of the most difficult political and economic issues of the day.

Unlike the Non-Aligned summits, where issues are openly debated by leaders and communiques prepared on the basis of drafts submitted by the host country, Commonwealth meetings are more confidential and informal in character and the drafts are initially prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat. There were nevertheless some very frank and candid exchanges of view on important issues even though the style was different. The dialogue among Heads of Government without aids was continued during the Goa retreat.

Coming as it did after the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi and the leaders' consultations in New York during the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Commonwealth Summit provided a useful and timely opportunity to discuss the urgent issues related to peace, disarmament and development.

The Summit's attention was focussed on a few important issues; the tense world political scene and the nuclear threat, the difficult global economic situation, and the need for North-South dialogue and specific issues such as the independence of Namibia, and the developments in Grenada and Cyprus. -268>

In her opening statement at CHOGM, the Prime Minister outlined the major problems of peace and security, disarmament and development and called upon the Commonwealth to be clear in its objectives but responsive to changing situations in dealing with the world problems through dialogue.

For India, the threat to humanity posed by the ever increasing stocks of nuclear weapons, the issue of general and complete disarmament, the growing trend towards interference and intervention in the affairs of small nations, illegal recourse to force and disregard for the norms of international behaviour and problems affecting developing nations are matters of deep concern. Consistent with our support for decolonisation, we have vigorously campaigned for Namibia's independence and I am glad that the Meeting considered the linkage, so-called, between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia irrelevant and asked for the full activation of the U.N.'s role in terms of Resolution 435 of the Security Council. The Summit expressed itself in a forthright manner on Cyprus, Palestine, Grenada, the situation in Central America, militarisation of the Indian Ocean. Equally, the leaders put forward their views on the lack of progress in the North-South dialogue, protectionism and decline in multilateral concessional assistance.

What was the outcome of a great assembly of nations held in India's capital, for the second time this year? Did they succeed in providing some of the solutions to the problems of security and development or finding ways to reduce tensions and restore confidence about the future?

MEASURE OF AGREEMENT

A large measure of agreement was achieved on many of the issues that I have mentioned above. There was consensus on the problems of Cyprus, Namibia, the Indian Ocean and Central America. There was a large measure of agreement on the West Asian situation which poses a threat to world peace as well as on the inalienable rights of the Palestinians. There was a general understanding on Kampuchea and Afghanistan which had in the past proved very contentious issues.

As the Prime Minister said in her opening speech at the inaugural session, we cannot agree on all matters but we try to find some common ground. And this is precisely what happened. India's views on important issues were adequately reflected in the CHOGM documents. The Prime Minister had felt that the Commonwealth must urge the United States and the Soviet Union to exert themselves with greater determination to break the stalemate in the negotiations on disarmament. The Goa Declaration on international security stated: "As Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has so consistently emphasised, the central issue in securing wider progress on disarmament is the stopping of the nuclear arms race." It called for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue to reduce tensions and achieve progress on disarmament in order to lift the menace of nuclear weapons from the world.

PRESSURES

The Prime Minister had also spoken about the pressures to which small countries following independent policies were subjected. The Goa Declaration expresses concern at the vulnerability of small States to external attack and interference in their affairs. It states that these countries are members of the international community which must respect their independence and at the very least have a moral obligation to provide effectively for their territorial integrity.

The Commonwealth has come a long way from a small club of affluent nations to a large multi-racial organisation with a world-wide membership and a deep interest in the world's political and economic porblems. India has played its part in the evolution of this new Commonwealth and in making it relevant to the concerns of the Non-Aligned and other nations who share some of these goals. The decisions taken at New Delhi on Southern Africa should contribute to the Namibian people's struggle for independence and the black Africans' struggle against apartheid and racism. The condemnation of the Unilateral Decla-269>

ration of Independence by the Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Commonwealth's pledge of support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and Non-Alignment of the Republic of Cyprus will reinforce the Commonwealth's call to all States not to countenance the illegal secessionist entity. A special Commonwealth Action Group on Cyprus has been set up at a high level to assist in securing compliance with the Security Council Resolution 541. The group which consists of Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Zambia together with the Secretary-General has already held its first meeting.

Our principled and forthright position on the West Asia has not in any way been weakened by the paragraphs in the Joint Communique relating to this subject. On the contrary, the Commonwealth meeting appreciated the successful efforts of the Non-Aligned Mission in securing the ceasefire in northern Lebanon. Even on Grenada which was a hotly debated issue during the Conference, the Commonwealth leaders called for the strict observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They looked forward to the functioning of the interim civilian administration in Grenada free of external interference, pressure or the presence of foreign military forces. It is our hope that foreign troops will be withdrawn from Grenada without further delay.

ECONOMIC ACTION

The New Delhi statement on Economic Action is on the whole good even though it does not meet our expectations. It does open the door, even if slightly, to further progress in the direction of reforming the international economic system. It calls for a comprehensive review of the international monetary, financial and relevant trade issues. It underlines the urgency of the process of preparatory consultations to identify areas of agreement, potential agreement and areas requiring further consideration. It is our expectation that this would eventually lead to the international conference with universal participation on money and finance for development which the Non-Aligned Summit had called for.

The call for prompt and substantial additional resources for international financial institutions and the emphasis on progressive relaxation of protectionist measures are positive gains. To stimulate a dialogue on long-term issues between developed and developing countries and to promote consensus the Commonwealth meeting established a consultative group of eight nations. The group will consist of official representatives from Britain, Canada, Fiji, India, New Zealand, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe together with the Secretary-General. It will submit its report to Finance Ministers before their meeting next year in Toronto.

DIALOGUE

I should like to stress that a worldwide dialogue is absolutely necessary to pull the world away from nuclear catastrophe and to tackle urgent political and economic problems. India has all along called for such an approach, not just for Super Powers but at all levels in order to create a climate of mutual understanding and confidence which alone can make a forward movement possible on a host of outstanding issues. The Prime Minister said at the Summit meeting at the United Nations recently that there is no alternative to negotiations and dialogue in our inter-dependent world. In fact, we need a series of dialogues on East-West relations, on disarmament and arms control, on North-South issues as well as on such common problems as preservation of the environment, care of the young and protection of the weak. Issues of particular concern to Non-Aligned countries must remain high on the international agenda. For security and progress are not just for the powerful or the rich; they may be important for them but for the weak and the poor they are matters of life and death.

BILATERAL ISSUE

Apart from the issues on the agenda of the Commonwealth meeting, we discussed with various visiting dignitaries, issues of bilateral interest and ways and -270>

means of promoting cooperation between India and these countries. It was gratifying to note that many Commonwealth leaders visiting India for the first time or after a lapse of several years, expressed keen interest in strengthening relations with us especially in scientific and technological cooperation, education, culture and so on. The Commonwealth leaders' sojourn to Goa and the visits by their Ministers and senior officials to Jodhpur, Jaipur and Agra gave them a glimpse of India's rich cultural heritage and her traditions of hospitality and tolerance.

In the course of the last 12 months, New Delhi has played host to three major events of world importance -- the Ninth Asian Games, the Non-Aligned Summit and now the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. These events have raised the country's prestige abroad and in the comity of nations.

DIA USA NAMIBIA CYPRUS GRENADA ANGOLA CUBA AFGHANISTAN AUSTRALIA GUYANA NIGER NIGERIA ZAMBIA LEBANON CANADA FIJI NEW ZEALAND TANZANIA ZIMBABWE PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Date : Dec 05, 1983

Volume No

1995

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

President's Speech at the Banquet in His Honour by the President of Czechoslovakia

The following is the text of the speech by the President of India, Giani Zail Singh, at the banquet in his honour by the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Gustav Husak on Dec 15, 1983:

Your Excellency, Dr. Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for your kind words of welcome and of appreciation for my country, as well as for the warm hospitality of our reception. I bring you the greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India. India and Czechoslovakia have a well established tradition of close and friendly relations. We recall with pleasure the many visit exchanged by the leading personalities of our two countries. I am happy to have this opportunity of continuing the tradition.

I am conscious that we are visiting a country inhabited by an industrious and talented people, heirs to a rich culture who have built a thriving and modern nation-state. Your land has occupied an important place in European history and politics. The names of Jan Hus and Jan Zizka recall the historic contributions made by your leaders and reformers to the movement for the emancipation of the common man, and for freeing human spirit from superstition and dogma. Through the centuries, Czechoslovakia has added richly to the world of culture, arts, literature, music, and sciences. You have also established a reputation for your achievements in creating a strong industrial economy as well science and technology. You have made also significant strides ahead in ensuring the people's welfare. We in India. wish you further successes in national construction.

Friendly contacts between our two countries and peoples date back to many-centuries. It is significant that the school of Indian learning set up in Charles University in the early 19th century, where more than one generation of scholars have made original contributions to Indology, has been continued and reinforced in modern times. Our interaction in the world of culture has enriched the lives of both of our peoples.

One of the most evocative memories in the history of our friendly relations is the profound sympathy in India with your country when you were confronted with the Nazi threat. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Czechoslovakia was a spontaneous and principled expression of solidarity and reflected the sentiments of the people of India. -271>

Since Independence, our friendship has been put on a new foundation and our cooperation has expanded considerably in a number of fields. Of particular note is the steady growth during the last three decades of trade and economic relations. The many industrial units set up in India with Czechoslovak participation testify to the success of this cooperation. We are confident that we can identify new areas of economic interchange taking into account the evolving requirements and capabilities of the two countries.

Mr. President, India is also engaged in a major effort at building a strong, self-reliant nation. Our democratic institutions have stood the test of time. We have become selfsufficient in food. India has one of the largest reservoir of skilled manpower in the world today. Our efforts now are directed towards improving the efficiency of our industry, accelerating the pace of scientific and technological advance, increasing agricultural productivity, and ensuring a steady increase in the living standards of our people. Our government is facing this task with vigour and determination.

Our efforts in national development can succeed only in a peaceful international atmosphere in which countries cooperate constructively. The present world situation causes grave concern in this regard. Tensions have sharply increased in many parts of the world. The race in nuclear and other weapons of massdestruction continues unabated and there is heightened danger of nuclear confrontation and war. There is growing interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Another major source of anxiety is the continuing lack of recognition by the richer countries of the world of the need to reform international monetary and financial institutions and bring about a new international economic order. We are convinced of the urgent necessity of stopping the nuclear arms race so that there can be meaningful progress on disarmament. Only then can we ensure conditions for rapid peaceful development.

India has continued to stress the connection between peace, disarmament and development. At the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi last March, an urgent call was made for disarmament and a collective global approach to resolve problems of the international economy. The New York Summit level meeting in September, chaired by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was a step towards promoting an international dialogue on major issues of the day. More recently, the meeting in New Delhi of leaders of the Commonwealth focussed on the present world situation and also underlined the need for a political dialogue in order to reduce tensions, and called for a comprehensive review of international monetary, financial and relevant trade issues. These efforts have led to some progress in renewing dialogue and communication. There is now increased awareness of the need for bringing independence for Namibia, on ensuring the rights of the Palestinians and on maintaining the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

We stand for the strengthening of the United Nations. As Chairman of NAM, our attitude on these issues is responsible and constructive. It is our earnest desire that all nations, big and small, developed and developing, whether belonging to the East or the West, will work together to find solutions to outstanding and complex issues that confront mankind.

We have also sought to reduce tensions and promote trust in our own neighbourhood. We have joined in the efforts of other countries in the region to establish the structure of South Asian Regional Cooperation. Continued attempts from outside at militarisation of the region through supplying modern weapons are, however, of concern to us.

We share many common perspectives with Czechoslovakia on these crucial issues. We appreciate the understanding you have extended to the Non-Aligned Movement. Based as they are, on mutual respect and trust, our relations provide a model of peaceful co-existence between countries with different political and economic and social systems, devoted to constructive cooperation. There is considerable potential -272>

for strengthening our exchanges in different fields. I am confident that our friendly and beneficial relations will be strengthened in the coming years in the interest of our two countries and for world peace and stability.

Your Excellency, Mr. President, I am confident that on these firm foundations, our friendship will grow strong over the years ahead, and continue to be a factor for world peace and stability.

May I now request you, Excellencies and friends, to join me in raising a toast to H.E. Mr. Gustav Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; to other distinguished Czechoslovak personalities present here; to the friendly and peace loving people of Czechoslovakia; and to the growing friendship between India and Czechoslovakia which serves the interests of our two peoples and of the world.

RWAY SLOVAKIA INDIA USA NAMIBIA CYPRUS **Date :** Dec 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Collaboration between India and West Germany

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 14, 1983 on collaboration between India and West Germany:

The Lok Sabha was informed here today that the number of approved foreign collaborations between Indian and West German firms has shown an increasing trend since 1981. The Government have approved 389,590 and 482 proposals for foreign collaborations during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (January-September) respectively. Out of this, the number of foreign collaborations approved with West German firms were 74,110 and 92 for 1981, 1982 and 1983 (January-September) respectively.

Shri B. M. Krishna, Union Minister of State for Industry said that as per the streamlined procedure of processing foreign collaboration proposals, every effort is being made to dispose of the proposals within a period of 60 days.

This was stated by the Minister in a written reply to a question from Shri Ghufran Azam.

RMANY INDIA USA

Date : Dec 14, 1983

Volume No

1995

JAPAN

Qualitative Change in Indo-Japanese Economic Relations

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 17, 1983 on the concluding session of Indo-Japanese bilateral talks:

India and Japan have agreed that the trade and economic relations

between the two countries have entered a new phase. With possibilities of collaborations involving more sophisticated technology the qualitative change in Indo-Japanese economic relations has been recognised. The concluding session of the fourth round of Indo-Japanese trade talks was held today. The two leaders of the delegations, Mr. T. Nakajima, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, also agreed that the -273>

positive attitudes of both their countries had resulted in successful talks which further revealed favourable trends for ever widening trade and economic contacts between them.

The two-day talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere and covered wide ranging trade and economic issues, especially Japanese collaboration in promoting India's industrial development and flow of technology and investment from India, particularly for the high technology areas. The two sides agreed that the pragmatic policies of the Government of India were expected to give new impetus to the Japanese investment in India.

Closer cooperation in new fields involving more sophisticated technology and manufactured items is a step further from the traditional trade between the two countries in areas such as iron ore and marine products.

Certain concrete suggestions were made to provide favourable conditions for diversifying the trade relations. To promote Indo-Japanese collaborations in third country projects the possibilities of holding a conference on Japanese and Indian businessmen under the aegis of Engineering Export Promotion Council in the near future has emerged. A data bank for providing access to technology facilities and collaboration arrangements in Japan was considered useful.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

The Indian side put forward a proposal to create a mechanism with corpus funds for promoting technology cooperation and assistance to Indian parties. The Japanese delegation was further requested to provide assistance for setting up test facilities for improving the quality of electronic products.

The Japanese side agreed to send a mission early next year to explore the possibilities of buying more marine products from India. They also stated that technical experts will be visiting India very shortly with a view to assess India's capabilities in the area of leather and leather goods and increasing their imports in this area. It has also been agreed that an Indian mission of technical exports will visit Japan to survey new areas for exports from India as a result of the on-going structural changes in the Indian and Japanese economy. The Indian side stressed that while the two-way trade had more than doubled in the last six years the trade deficit against India has also been increasing steadily. There was need to look for a long term dynamic equilibrium.

The need for improving market access in Japan for specific products of India's export interest like iron ore, tobacco, marine products, leather and leather products, jute goods and engineering items were discussed.

The Indian delegation registered its concern at the discriminatory import regime being introduced by Japan in regard to jute fabrics which would place India's exports in a disadvantageous position. The Japanese delegation noted India's concern.

Both delegations recognised that the pragmatic import policy of India and the policy announced by Japan to open up her market are positive indicators of enlarging economic cooperation between the two countries.

During his visit here, Mr. Nakajima called on the Foreign Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, and met Dr. Alexander, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, and Shri P. K. Kaul, Finance Secretary.

BILATERAL TRADE TALKS INAUGURATED

India and Japan have acknowledged the need to promote bilateral trade between the two countries. At the inaugural talks on December 16 the two leaders of the delegations, Mr. Nakajima, and Shri Abid Hussain, both stated that trade between the two countries should be escalated to a higher level and it was not necessary to have an arithmetical balance of trade.

Shri Abid Hussain welcomed the Minister and his 11-member delegation and spoke warmly of the successes of Japan. India and Japan both being important -274>

countries in Asia, the Commerce Secretary felt that the relationship was based on a common eastern culture and mutual cooperation. Japan, he said, was a recognised developed country and he invited investments in areas of technology hoping that Japan would assist India in reaching new summits in trade and industry. He also sought cooperation in communications, transport and data bank sectors. The liberalised climate of investment was brought to the notice of the visiting delegation. Shri Hussain stated that in India the private and public sector had both conributed to the development of trade, commerce and industry.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan referred to Indo-

Japanese collaboration and the development of economic cooperation. He stated that he would like to contribute to the mutual trust and understanding and the ever widening economic ties. Although the volume of trade between India and Japan has doubled in the last six years, he felt that there was greater scope for new developments, particularly in business collaborations. In this context, he referred to the joint venture in car manufacturing as the best example.

Mr. Nakajima hoped that the deliberations would give a fresh impetus in the further promotion of trade. He also said that the talks should be treated as a forum for exchanging views on a wide range of economic subjects resulting in positive and fruitful suggestions.

PAN INDIA USA RUSSIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC **Date :** Dec 17, 1983

Volume No

1995

KOREA

Cultural Agreement between India and Republic of Korea Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 31, 1983, on the signing of a cultural agreement between India and the Republic of Korea:

The Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea today signed a cultural exchange programme for a period of three years, 1984-86. The agreement was signed by Prof. C. L. Anand, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Culture on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Dong Woon Chu, Director General, Information and Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Republic of Korea.

The cultural exchange programme envisages strengthening of the relations of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries through cooperation/exchanges in the field of education, art and culture, mass media, sports and games, etc., more particularly through: (1) exchange of academics, scholars, performing troupes, teachers, social scientists, archaeologists, archivists, sports coaches, sports teams, journalists and other media personnel; (2) exchange of exhibitions of modern and classical arts, exhibitions on arts and crafts and photographs, literary, cultural, educational and

scientific materials and publications; art publications; micro films of rare documents of mutual interests; and (3) participation in each other's cultural festivals, film festivals and book fairs, etc.

The programme also envisages providing facilities to teachers and scholars visiting each other's countries in pursuing their fields of specialisation and award of scholarships by India to Korean nationals for the study of Hindi at the Central Institute of Hindi as also scholarships for study in the field of performing arts and both sides -275>

offering scholarships to each other's nationals for pursuing post-graduate studies and research.

The implementation of the programme will be reviewed by the two sides through diplomatic channels.

REA INDIA **Date** : Dec 31, 1983

Volume No

1995

MADAGASCAR

India to Provide Technical Assistance in Agriculture

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 08, 1983 on the providing of technical assistance in agriculture by India to Madagascar:

Agricultural scientists and experts from India will soon visit Madagascar at the invitation of that country's Government for providing the latest Indian technology in rice cultivation. Madagascar has also asked for expert advice and assistance in improving the quality and yield of cotton. This was decided when Mr. Rabesa Zofera Antoine, Madagascar Minister of Scientific Research and Development Technology called on Shri Rao Birendra Singh, Union Minister of Agriculture and Cooperation here this morning.

Rao Birendra Singh welcomed the Madagascar Minister and said that India and Madagascar had been very close in international relations for a long time and stressed the similarities of climate and vegetation as well as in the political system of the two countries. He said that India's policy under Smt. Indira Gandhi's leadership had always been to help developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. He offered full cooperation and assistance to Madagascar in agriculture, horticulture and allied fields. India, he said, had made significant achievements in agricultural science and in the development of high-yielding varieties of a number of crops and he would like to share this latest technology with all developing countries, particularly in the African region. He observed that Indian agricultural technology would be really appropriate to the needs of developing countries and suggested that a protocol of cooperation and exchange of experts in agriculture may be concluded between India and Madagascar.

Mr. Rabesa Zofera Antoine thanked Rao Birendra Singh for his generous offer of cooperation and said that he greatly appreciated India's achievements in agricultural science as well as in other areas of high technology. He was impressed by the fact that India had become a major exporter of foodgrains although it used to import large quantities only a decade earlier. Mr. Rabesa said that Madagascar's most important need was improvement in rice production technology and for that purpose, he would welcome an exchange of agricultural experts under a comprehensive protocol of cooperation. -276>

NTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR INDIA PERU USA **Date :** Dec 08, 1983

Volume No

1995

NEPAL

Indo-Nepalese Economic Cooperation Discussed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1983 on Indo-Nepalese cooperation:

Issues of bilateral interest and economic cooperation were discussed here today between the Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and Dr. P. C. Lohani, Finance and Communications Minister of Nepal.

The Nepalese Minister said that the trading relationship between the two countries should now be extended into a relationship of industrial cooperation. Both the Ministers agreed that joint ventures should be set up in Nepal by Indian and Nepalese industrialists. It was also agreed that the two countries should have closest cooperation in the anti-smuggling operations on Indo-Nepal borders.

PAL USA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM **Date** : Dec 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

NETHERLANDS

Technical Cooperation Agreement Between India and Netherlands Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 13, 1983 on the technical cooperation agreement between India and the Netherlands:

An agreement for bilateral technical cooperation between India and the Netherlands was signed here today. This agreement is initially for a period of five years and can be extended further.

The Netherlands has so far provided technical assistance grant of 47 million guilders (Rs. 160 million). This agreement contains the broad framework for use of these and future grants from the Netherlands in the form of experts, training, equipment and other expenditure on mutually agreed research and technical projects.

The technical cooperation agreement was concluded after Madame Schoo, the visiting Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation had detailed discussions with the Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The discussions also reviewed the international economic situation and various other matters of bilateral interest.

The Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, appreciated the genuine interest of the Netherlands in assisting the developing countries in their economic development. With a sustained level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) equal to one and a half per cent of its net national income, the Netherlands has surpassed the 0.7 per cent target for ODA.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, the Netherlands has been providing assistance to India since early sixties. Todate the Netherlands financial assistance to India amounts to over 2600 million guilders (about Rs. 9750 million) of which over Rs. 2500 million have been by way of outright grants and the balance in the form of concessional loans, at 2.5 per cent -277>

interest, repayable over a period of 30 years including 8 years of moratorium. For the current year, the Netherlands financial assistance consists of grants of 85 million guilders and loans of 96 million guilders. The Netherlands assistance has been largely used for imports of fertilisers and other items, refinancing of ARDC Programmes and Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Among the bilateral donors to India, the Netherlands hold a high position in terms of both quantum and quality.

DIA THE NETHERLANDS USA UNITED KINGDOM **Date :** Dec 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands to Cooperate in Development of India's Inland Waterways

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 22, 1983 on the visit of a six-member Dutch delegation to India:

A six-member delegation led by Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation and Shipping, Madame Eegje, Schoo, called on the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy on December 22. Shri Z. R. Ansari, Minister of State, and senior officers of the Shipping and Transport Ministry were also present.

The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest. Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy and Shri Z. R. Ansari informed the visiting Dutch Minister that India was interested in receiving technical assistance and consultancy from Netherlands for the development of its inland waterways. Madame Eegje Schoo appreciated India's efforts in this behalf and assured her country's cooperation in India's development plans in the field of inland waterways for the transportation of bulk commodities.

A detailed report submitted by the Dutch consultants for the development of Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the first National

Inland Waterway has been found very useful.

The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, called on the Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare, Smt. Sheila Kaul, on December 14.

Smt. Kaul apprised H.E. Mrs. Schoo with the various socioeconomic programmes that have been taken up in India who evinced keen interest in the steps taken for the upliftment of women.

Smt. Kaul and H.E. Mrs. Schoo also discussed various issues relating to the situation of women in the context of the achievements for the U.N. Decade for Women.

H.E. Mrs. Schoo told the Education Minister that her Government would be happy to cooperate in projects for the welfare and development of women in India, both through the government and the non-Governmental agencies. She evinced special interest in rural water supply, biogas, social forestry and employmentgenerating projects, with focus on women as a special target group.

Smt. Kaul informed H.E. Mrs. Schoo that India would cooperate with the Netherlands Government in developing action programmes and strategies for the development of women at the end of U.N. Decade for Women in 1985 in Nairobi. -278>

DIA USA THE NETHERLANDS KENYA **Date** : Dec 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

NON-ALIGNMENT

Media Conference of the Non-Aligned -- Prime Minister's Address

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1983 of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, while addressing the Media Conference of the Non-Aligned:

I welcome you all to Delhi. We are particularly glad to have with us Dr. and Mrs. M'Bow who have taken the trouble to be with us and Dr. M'Bow for inaugurating this Conference. It was in Delhi in 1976 that a Declaration on a Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool was made. This was endorsed by the Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo soon afterwards. India was the first Chairman of the Coordination Bureau set up to pursue this matter. It was stated then and again and again clarified that the main objective of the pool is to concentrate on developmental news of the Non-Aligned countries and not to compete with well-established news agencies. In spite of this, I vividly remember how vociferously the Western press reacted against it and, is it a surprise that much of the Indian did likewise This is not the only issue on which such a convergent approach has been noticed. I see with some amusement a few names of some of those who were loudest in its depreciation now in the forefront of this conference. Have they been converted? Or has the concept changed?

A few years ago, UNESCO sponsored a study of the global communications scene which published a report "Many Voices, One World". We want our one world to speak with one voice on peace but with many voices on other issues - cultural, political, economic. One's voice is rather like one's face - personal and unmistakable. To be heard is a basic right, valued by every human being, every group and every nation. But across history, the voices of the many have been condemned to silence and only those of a few have prevailed. In our age ordinary people have begun to matter. When India won freedom my father spoke of the soul of our long suppressed nation, finding utterance. Since then many other peoples have become free. How much say do they have in the world's affairs? Countries are free but they are unequal -economically, technologically and therefore politically.

COMMUNICATION

Through communication, individuals become communities and societies. Information is the centre of every human activity. Groups and classes have always wielded authority by restricting and denying the masses access to information and education. But the people have risen in counterattack against one monopoly after another. Thus were empires overthrown. Thus did oligarchies become democracies. The democratisation of power structures within nations must be followed by the democratisation of the international community. In this, communication has a function. We need to know more about one another and make a conscious effort to remove imbalance and disparity in getting information.

In the media of the West, or indeed in our own and maybe elsewhere, there is hardly any news about developing countries unless it be of disaster or disturbance. The stupendous task of development, the changes being brought about in our villages and our towns, amongst our women, our workers, our farmers and others might as well be non-existent. Editors and media managers seem attached to the Northeliffe formula that power, position, money and sex make news -- and that virtue, normality hard work and humility don't. The meek may one day inherit the earth, but not the headlines.

One sided reporting and distorted news is an old story for us. My first taste of it was Miss Mayo's book `Mother India' which I read, I can't remember whether it was -279>

the late `20s or the early `30s. Today's media are equally adept at playing up the worst aspects, real, exaggerated or imaginary, in the developing countries. Many journalists consider it smart to imitate the popular western definition of bad news being good news and are bored by constructive and developmental activity. A recent survey by our Press Council found that only 2 per cent of newspaper space is devoted to social issues. Is this what really interests readers? Are they content to remain ignorant of what is happening in various spheres, of what deepens their understanding, what helps them to discharge their duty as wellinformed citizens?

MEDIA

The media should provide information, education and entertainment. How much of each depends on the nature of the medium and the policy of the persons who own and manage a particular agency. Traditionally a newspaper's first business is hard news, balanced and intelligible accounts of events in the country and the world. Magazines deal more with opinion, Interpretation, background, colour. Radio and television purvey a higher proportion of entertainment. The film even more so. Information truly informs when it manages to catch and hold attention, and entertainment at its best fulfils a larger purpose than merely filling time. The social purpose and function of the media is at the base of the principle of the freedom of the press and freedom of information. But what is the reality In our times, words do not always have, the same meaning. Take democracy. Many of those who praise democracy have no compunction in supporting non-democratic forms when it suits them. And so with freedom. Freedom for whom? Many books and articles have appeared and are appearing on this subject. Not only opinion but news has become a weapon to project images, laudatory or condemnatory, according to predetermined strategy.

REACH OF THE PRESS

Politics is not confined to the doings of political parties and persons in office and administration. It covers an entire process which strengthens a people. In India and other developing countries the reach of the press, for evident reasons, is confined to a small minority, the urban literate. However, the information requirements of the rural people are no less urgent. While we encourage the development of small regional newspapers, we look more and more to radio and television to bridge this gap. Apart from increasing their social awareness, the media have also to give them information which directly improves their economic capacity: for example, information about the weather, about new techniques of farming, dairying, marketing and so on. Some years ago our programme of satellite-transmitted-television for rural areas, opened out new vistas to remoter villages. Groups, so far untouched by newspapers and books, especially women of the poorer economic classes, were attracted to and influenced by community viewing sets. Television, like radio, provides motivation for all-round development. So, investment in nation-wide television is justified by its social benefits. Our space scientists took up the challenge and we have been able to put our own satellite into orbit. We have high hopes of its role in improving the quality of life for our rural areas and in reducing rural-urban disparities.

We support the idea of a New Interternational Information and Communication Order because we believe that information strengthens the individual and gives greater social equality within and amongst nations. As I have earlier said, some groups and nations attack the very concept alleging that it is an infringement of freedom. But why should an information order be mistaken for ordered information? UNESCO and many of us have had to try hard to counter this propaganda barrage against this idea.

No reasonable person can deny the need for a greater and more balanced exchange of information amongst developing and developed countries. The developing do not have the means to gather and disseminate more information about other countries. So, they have to rely on powerful trans-national news agencies and media organisations. These organisations have -280>

their own motives in selecting and interpreting events. This bias may be national or ideological or merely that of self-interest. It is perhaps impractical to expect total objectivity. But it is not too much to ask for fairness. Recently, the Heads of twentyfive governments met in New York to discuss some major political and economic problems troubling the world. It was the first time that leaders of entirely different views, the different Blocs and the Non-Aligned had got together. But very little appeared about their discussions in the U.S. Press and only a little more in the European newspapers. The loss was theirs, for readers were deprived of the opportunity of sharing in a unique and important experience. An event does not become a non-event because some media ignore it. Nor do the events and people played up by the media necessarily leave any mark on history.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Many thoughtful people, even in the advanced countries concede that their media are neglectful and misrepresentative in their coverage of developing countries. This has led to avoidable errors of political judgment, particularly in their dealings with Africa and Asia. These mistakes were costly to them but even more so to us. The lack of appreciation of our economic problems weakens our position in international dealings. Imbalance in communication technology has led to a whole series of problems. such as the denial of a just share to us in satellite orbital positions and radio frequencies, and dependency for software. Often, by stress on acquisitiveness, the media of affluent countries create new wants and, therefore, tensions in our societies. Progressive self-reliance in communication technology is an essential ingredient of economic self-reliance and true independence of political decision-making.

Relations in international communications must be in a spirit of cooperation. We want greater flow of news, not merely a one-way flow from the rich to the poor, from the so-called North to the South, but a multidimensional one. Amongst ourselves developing countries need more exchange of information and audio-visual material of educational value. The Non-Aligned News Agencies' Pool and Broadcasting Pool, and the arrangements for news exchange among Asian and African countries are good beginnings in filling this void.

The year 1984 will soon be upon us. Orwell's cautionary tale on the scope for the misuse of communications technology has become a classic and, alas, only too true. The eye in the sky which sees and scans everything on earth and complex systems of data transfer have serious implications for the sovereignty of nations and the privacy of individuals. At the same time, innovations in technology help the small person, the small brother which were the main focus of Orwell's and our concern. If information is power, it is not merely the power to impose, but also the power to resist. The Non-Aligned should view communication in this sense. For us it is a major resource in enlarging our people's awareness, and in securing their participation in national and international affairs. Even more, it is a potent instrument for world peace and understanding. Let us use communication to open the minds and the hearts of people to the importance of sharing and cooperatively meeting the new challenges and opportunities ahead of us. It is for those connected with the press and the media to find ways of achieving this.

Once more I welcome you all and I give you my good wishes. I wish success to your conference. -281>

DIA USA SRI LANKA MALI **Date** : Dec 09, 1983

Volume No

NORWAY

Rs. 211.5 Million Norwegian Assistance for India

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 03, 1983 on the agreement for Norwegian assistance to India:

An agreement extending Norwegian assistance of N.Kr 150 million (about Rs. 211.5 million) to India for the year 1984 was signed here today. This came at the conclusion of five-day consultations between India and Norway on economic cooperation. This amount is about 7 per cent higher than the Norwegian assistance of N.Kr 140 millions in 1983. The Norwegian delegation has also indicated their willingness to provide assistance worth N.Kr. 150 million per year for the three years till 1987.

The assistance provided by Norway is on a grant basis and would be utilised for implementing projects and programmes in the fields of fisheries, health and family welfare, development schemes for women and children, science and technology, as also for the import of commodities like fertilizers, paper and fisheries equipment.

The agreement was signed today by Shri B. M. Oza, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Mrs. Inger Inadomi, Deputy Director General, NORAD on behalf of their respective Governments.

RWAY INDIA USA

Date : Dec 03, 1983

Volume No

1995

NORWAY

Indo-Norwegian Technical Co-operation

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 03, 1983 on Indo-Norwegian technical cooperation:

The Government of India and the Government of Norway concluded

their economic co-operation consultations today concerning Norwegian assistance to India for 1984. Accordingly Norwegian assistance to India in 1984 will be N.Kr. 150 million (about Rs. 211.5 million). This is about 7 per cent higher than the level of Norwegian assistance of N.Kr. 140 million in 1983.

Norwegian assistance to India commenced in 1952. The first Indo-Norwegian project established under an agreement signed between the Government of India, the United Nations and the Government of Norway on October 17, 1952 was for the development of fisheries. Supplementary agreements were signed in 1953, 1956, 1961 and 1967. The activities envisaged under these agreements included the construction of mechanised boats, training of fishermen, refrigeration facilities, storage of fish, organisation of fishermen's cooperatives and improved methods of marketing. The project covered the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Financial assistance provided by Norway in the form of equipment and services of experts amounted to Rs. 139.2 million. This project came to an end in March, 1972.

A credit agreement was signed by the Government of India with Norway in September, 1968 for an amount of N.Kr. 15 million of which only N. Kr. 1.61 million was utilised. Norway agreed to treat this sum of N.Kr. 1.61 million as grant assistance under an agreement signed on August 13, 1973.

GENERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS

A General Technical Co-operation Agreement was signed on December 6, 1972 by the Governments of Norway and -282>

India to facilitate the flow of technical assistance to India for the development projects and programmes. Another agreement on cooperation for the economic and social development of India mainly to cover project, commodity and programme assistance valid for a period of five years was signed on February 6, 1974. A new General Agreement between Norway and India for the promotion of economic and social development was signed on January 1, 1981. This agreement, which is valid till December 31, 1985, sets forth the terms and conditions in respect of development assistance to be provided by Norway to India for various development projects. Under the agreement, Norway provided financial and technical assistance in the shape of consultants, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indians selected for training in Norway, as also commodity assistance like fertilizer, paper and fisheries equipment.

Norwegian technical assistance programme has, in the main, the following three components:

(a) Project assistance (boat building programme, equipment for

fishing stations)

(b) Programme assistance (post partum programme in the family welfare sector)

(c) Commodity asistance (fertilizers, paper, rural telephone exchanges)

Norway's indicative planning figures (IPF) for grant assistance to India for the period 1980-84 are as follows:

 1980
 N.Kr. 106 million

 1981
 N.Kr. 106 million

 1982
 N.Kr. 125 million

 1983
 N.Kr. 140 million

 1984
 N.Kr. 150 million

NORAD's flexible approach to problems and its administration of assistance with understanding and responsiveness to Indian priorities has been highly appreciated by India. The adoption by Norway of the multi year framework along with indicative planning figures helped India to plan better in the sectors in which Norwegian assistance was being sought.

The following projects and programmes are being supported by Norway during 1984:

(Million N.Kr.)

NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME 1984

1. Maintenance/Training Programme 8.5 2. Equipment & Spares Maintenance Programme 1.5 3. Traditional Fisheries Programme 2.0 4. Family Welfare I 10.0 5. Family Welfare II 25.0 6. Research in Amoebiatic Diseases 0.3 7. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 18.0 8. Women's Projects 11.0 9. Non-Formal Education for Girls 2.0 10. Tribology Centre 6.6 11. Geological Survey (NIO) 0.8 12. Coastal Zone Management (NIO) 3.5 13. Computer based structure design 2.5 14. Commodity Assistance

Fisheries Equipment5.0Paper17.6Fertilizers14.0Telephone Exchanges18.115. Experts0.616. Consultants3.0-283>

RWAY INDIA USA

Date : Dec 03, 1983

Volume No

1995

POLAND

1984 Protocol Envisages Trade of Rs. 4000 Million

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 22, 1983 on the trade protocol between India and Poland:

India's exports to Poland have been projected with a growth of about 19 per cent of the trade plan provisions for 1983. A trade protocol for 1984 provides for a bilateral trade turn-over of about Rs. 4000 million which represents an increase of about 15 per cent over the trade plan targets for 1983 which was projected at Rs. 3475 million.

A trade protocol for 1984 was signed here today between India and Poland. The protocol was signed by Shri V. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. S. Stanislawski, Director, Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, on behalf of the Government of Poland.

Poland is the second biggest buyer of Indian tea (in bulk) from the East European region.

For 1984 Poland has agreed to take more of packaged tea. Poland will be importing deoiled cakes, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, spices and mica in sizeable quantities.

Poland's exports to India cover items like machinery and equipment for power stations, railway wheels sets and axles, mining machinery, metal working machine tools, textile machinery, ship engines and equipment, sulphur, pharmaceuticals, etc. Provisions have also been made for export of coking coal and cement from Poland in 1984.

The trade talks between the two delegations were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding.

The first trade and payments agreement between India and Poland was concluded in November, 1959. The trade and Payments agreement provides for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions between India and Poland in non-convertible Indian rupees. The trade between the two countries is being conducted on a bilateral balanced basis where imports and exports are expected to balance each other over a period of time.

The 1982 trade plan envisaged a turnover of Rs. 2750 million as against the target of Rs. 3475 million provided in the 1983 trade plan.

India has been importing from Poland fertilizers, sulphur, rolled steel products, equipment for railways, machinery and equipment for power stations and chemicals and pharmaceuticals and Poland has been importing from India tea, deoiled cakes, pepper, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, cotton textiles, jute manufactures and mica and mica products.

LAND INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 22, 1983

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Joint Commission Meeting

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 17, 1983 on the protocol signed between India and Poland after the Joint Commission meeting:

India and Poland have agreed to expand their cooperation in a number of areas including ship-building, machine tools, electronics, earth moving, construction equipment, coal mining equipment and washeries, chemical technology and non-ferrous metal industry, in their determination to increase Indo-Polish commer--284>

cial and economic exchanges to still higher levels.

According to the protocol signed here today at the end of the eighth session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission it was agreed that efforts will be made to facilitate faster growth of Polish exports to India bearing in mind that this would help Poland increase its own imports from India. The two countries agreed to explore the possibility of cooperation in a number of other areas like food processing, agricultural and textile machinery, and research in environmental preservation. It was also decided to have exchange of experts and specialists for follow-up work in identified areas.

The Indian delegation was led by the Energy Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shanker and the Polish delegation was led by H. E. Mr. Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Polish People's Republic. Lauding the protocol as a milestone in economic cooperation between India and Poland, Shri Shiv Shanker said that the agreement reached would serve as a springboard for further development of trade between the two countries.

The protocol indicated that the two countries will examine the possibilities of entering into a long term agreement that will impart stability to the two-way trade.

While India would examine the possibilities of increased imports from Poland of coking coal, cement, PVC, copper and copper products and various steel products and chemicals, the Polish side offered to provide trawlers, power generating equipment, coal mining equipment, railway wheel sets and excels, ships and docks.

The Indian side underlined the need to ensure greater proportion of non-traditional goods such as machinery equipment, finishing goods etc. in India's export basket and in this context, mentioned specifically the supply to Poland of electronic components, textile machinery, readymade garments, seamless pipes, diesel engines, engines etc.

The Polish side agreed to take steps towards increasing the ratio of non-traditional goods in Indian exports. Poland also assured India that it was ready to import about 3,000 tonnes of packaged tea during 1984.

In the field of coal mining it was agreed that the supply of spares for the Moonidih longwall face equipment should be monitored in such a manner that production from the mine is maintained.

As for Polish offer of 4x210 M.W. and 4x540 M.W. units for Indian power station, India agreed to keep the offer in view while considering such imports.

In the field of science and technology it was decided that a new

programme of cooperation in the coming two years would be finalised through mutual consultations and meetings of exports in the identified areas. Among the areas considered for inclusion in this programme are control system for thermal power generators, genetic and virus diseases of potatoes, rapeseed and linseed oils and fluidized bed/coal dust combustion.

The protocol provides for cooperation in joint ventures in third countries and in this context there was agreement to keep each other informed of the possibilities of cooperation in third countries.

LAND INDIA USA **Date** : Dec 17, 1983

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Joint Commission Plenary Session

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 15, 1983 on the plenary session of the Joint Commission:

Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Energy Minister, today expressed the hope that experts from India and Poland will be able to identify new areas of cooperation to take full advantage of the existing industrial bases for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

The Minister, who as Co-Chairman was addressing the first plenary meeting of the eighth session of the Indo-Polish -285>

Joint Commission here, said that keeping in mind progressing economic potentials of the two countries, much more could be achieved than was visualised at the time of setting up of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission.

Shri Shiv Shanker expressed satisfaction over the growth of trade between India and Poland and said that trade turnover in 1982 reached Rs. 1250 million level and during first eight months of 1983, the contracts for exports from India and the imports from Poland were valued at about Rs. 1190 million. India, he said, was making a strong effort to ensure further expansion and diversification of trade with Poland to balance India's turnover at much higher levels.

The Minister said that both the countries were interested in the expansion and diversification of bilateral trade. Poland, by generating funds through exports, had paid ad hoc technical credit of Rs. 180 million in 1983. These exports included cooking coal, cement, equipment for power stations and railway equipment.

Referring to Poland's role in India's coal development efforts to meet the rapidly increasing demand, Shri Shiv Shanker said that there had been prominent assistance from the Polish side and important decisions had been taken in the last meeting of the Sub-committee on Coal Mining which met two months back.

JOINT VENTURES

Shri Shiv Shanker also referred to joint ventures in other fields covering power, general equipment, agriculture, chemicals, nonferrous metals etc. which had contributed to the establishmnt of a strong base of industrial self-reliance in India.

Shri Shiv Shanker expressed the philosophy of rural upliftment and agricultural development along with modernisation and industrialisation. The primary concern of India's efforts for industrial growth was to generate adequate employment opportunities in the country, he added.

In his address, the Polish Deputy Premier H.E. Mr. Janusz Obodowski, said that after two years of economic crisis, the Polish economy had again started looking up during 1983 and industrial production had gone up by seven per cent.

He said that in view of the economic and financial restraints imposed by Western countries, Poland was reorienting its trade in favour of the developing and Non-Aligned countries, especially India. Apart from traditional items, Poland was looking for more consumer articles and if India increased its imports from Poland, his country will be in a better position to buy consumer goods from India.

H.E. Mr. Obodowski suggested that there could be joint venturies for production of equipment, plant and machinery which could be exported to third countries.

The Deputy Prime Minister hoped that the long lasting cooperation between India and Poland will be further consolidated and strengthened through intimate inter-action between the two countries.

LAND INDIA USA **Date** : Dec 15, 1983

Volume No

1995

POLAND

Indo-Polish Cooperation in Coal Mining and Power

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 14, 1983 on Indo-Polish cooperation in coal mining and power:

India and Poland today expressed their keen interest in further consolidating and expanding cooperation between the two countries in the coal and power sectors when the Sub-Committee on Coal Mining and Power of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission met here today in its 11th session.

In a protocol signed after the meeting, the two sides arrived at a number of conclusions pertaining to development of coal mines and modernisation of Polish equipment in power stations. -286>

The Indian delegation was led by Shri S. B. Lal, Secretary, Department of Coal, Ministry of Energy and the Polish delegation was headed by H.E. Mr. J. Bojakowski, Vice Minister of Energy and Coal Mining of the Polish People's Republic.

The two countries agreed that shaft sinking in the Satgram mine will start immediately after payment to the Polish side had been arranged and orders for shaft sinking equipment at the Pootkee-Ballihari project will be placed on the Polish company by the end of January, 1984.

While shaft sinking in other projects in the near future was mostly for shallow shafts for which indigenous capability had been developed, it was agreed that Polish offers for any future shaft sinking projects will be duly considered.

DEVELOPMENT OF MOONIDIH

In view of the Polish interest in the supply of their latest longwall face equipment for installation in the Moonidih mine, the Indian side stated that if the Polish side were able to collaborate and manufacture longwall face equipment with an Indian licensed counterpart, their ofler will be considered on merit. Regarding Polish interest in setting up new washeries in India, the Indian side stated that the policy decision was to have washery equipment manufactured in India by licensed parties in India and that such equipment will not be purchased on a turnkey basis from abroad. The Indian Government had already approved the proposed continuation of collaboration between the Polish company KOPEX with MAMC for washeries and Poland could expect to get orders through this arrangement.

About stabilisation of the Raniganj township, the Indian side said that the report of the Polish specialists was under examination and further collaboration in this regard will be considered after this examination had been completed.

The Polish side was also informed that their offer for preparation of a detailed project report for Madhubandh-Phularitand underground mining project was being processed for approval.

REORGANISATION OF DIFFICULT MINES

The question of reorganisation of certain difficult mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. was discussed and the Polish side indicated their interest in offering technology as well as a detailed plan and design for extraction of Laikdih colliery which had been extensively worked in the past but where a large reserve of coal of metallurgical quality had been locked in due to underground fires at several places.

The Polish side also agreed to study the Victoria colliery where similar conditions obtained, to be able to suggest technology for optimal extraction of coal.

POLISH EQUIPMENT IN POWER STATIONS

Polish equipment has been installed in several power stations in the country and the Polish side expressed their interest in modernising and renovating this equipment. The Indian side stated that Polish assistance will be availed of on a case to case basis.

The Polish side reiterated their interest in supply of equipment for 4 x 210 MW and 4 x 540 MW units of power stations. The Indian side explained that indigenous capability had been developed in the manufacture of equipment for power plants at considerable investment and the country would primarily rely for supply of power equipment on indigenous manufacturers. However, the Polish offer will be kept in view while considering proposals for import of such equipment. -287>

LAND INDIA USA RUSSIA MALAYSIA SEYCHELLES

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Foreign Minister Hosts Dinner for Deputy Prime Minister of USSR Text of Shri Rao's Speech

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 06, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at a dinner hosted by him in honour of H.E. Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR and Co-Chairman of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, here today:

Your Excellency Mr. Arkhipov, Mr. Ambassador, distinguished members of the Soviet delegation and friends, I take this opportunity to once again extend to you and members of the Soviet delegation a very warm and cordial welcome to India. We are particularly happy that we are welcoming in our midst today not merely honoured guests but also good friends who have been associated with us for several years on the dedicated task of giving shape and direction to our economic cooperation. We have very pleasant memories of Your Excellency's visit last May and I am very happy indeed to be able to renew our contact, particularly in pleasanter weather!

Excellency, the forum of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission has more than proven its utility. It provides the means to review and monitor at regular intervals the entire gamut of our economic relations which are wide ranging. Even more important, it provides the occasion for exploring possibilities of further expanding our economic, scientific and technical cooperation and give it a new direction and content. Thus, it is a dynamic institution which links past achievements, immediate tasks and the potential for the future.

Excellency, while we meet on an occasion such as this to discuss bilateral economic cooperation, we are all too aware that the background is an increasingly troubled world, with escalating tensions in many areas, and the growing menace of a nuclear war. There is an impasse in the movement to set up a just international economic order. All those are elements of an unprecedented global crisis. What compounds it is a worsening atmosphere of distrust and suspicion and the breakdown of political dialogue and communication. India has voiced its grave anxiety on these developments. Reflecting a widely shared concern, we have emphasised in the Non-Aligned and other international forums that the most urgent task is a restoration of trust and dialogue, and a return to the path of reconciliation and reason.

Indeed, the relationship between our two countries itself provides a good example of the dialogue and communication, the mutual respect, trust and understanding which is so urgently needed. Underlying our friendship is abundant goodwill between our peoples and the willingness to understand objectively each other's hopes and ideas. The growing contacts between our people in diverse areas, including culture and the arts, are also a manifestation of the same desire to understand and learn from one another -- in a spirit of generosity and assimilation that both our peoples have.

It is significant and a matter of justifiable pride for both our countries that we have over more than three decades, added to these elements a cruciably important dimension, building on economic relationship which has proven its strength and stability. Speaking for India, I can say that it pervades almost every area of the economy and has contributed to our growth as a self-reliant nation.

Experts, scientists and technologists from both countries have translated a working relationship into one of friendship and confidence. We have created imaginative and effective institutions for bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The Joint Commission is itself a pre-eminent example. I am certain, Excellency, that -288>

given our common resolve, these institutions will grow stronger, and that our economic relations will expand and diversify on the basis of mutual benefit. Given the resilience of our ties, I am equally confident that problems that might arise in the implementation of cooperation will be resolved.

Innovation, flexibility and mutual understanding have been the main attributes of our successful cooperation over the years and I am sure these will remain the guiding principles for our joint endeavour to meet new economic tasks. The goals of the future will be more challenging and complex but our two countries have the political will and the guidance of the rich experience of past and current cooperation, to ensure that we reach them. I would like to once again welcome your Excellency and members of your delegation to my country and wish that you have a pleasant stay. May I now request you to join me in raising your glass to His Excellency President Yuri Vladimirovitch Andropov, to the prosperity and well-being of the great and friendly peoples of the Soviet Union; to the overgrowing friendship between the great peoples of India and the Soviet Union, and to world peace, and to the health of our chief guest, Mr. Arkhipov and members of his delegation.

A INDIA **Date :** Dec 06, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Development of Indo-Soviet Trade Emphasised

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 07, 1983 on the development of Indo-Soviet trade:

The further development of Indo-Soviet trade continues to be a major objective of both India and USSR. At a meeting held today between Mr. Arkhipov, and Shri V. P. Singh, Union Commerce Minister, the former assured the Indian Minister that there were oneness of approach on both sides as the desire to improve trade as common to the two countries.

Mr. Arkhipov who is here for the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting mentioned that Indo-Soviet economic cooperation which had earlier concentrated on heavy industries could now be widened to include cooperation in the light industries field. He also stated that the role of the private sector and the induction of the private sector for trade transactions was important for increasing the quantum of trade.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION

The Commerce Minister expressed his appreciation about the interest Mr. Arkhipov had taken in the development of trade and industry in India and his personal initiative in ensuring higher trade between the two countries, especially of Indian export to the Soviet Union. Shri V. P. Singh recognised the need of greater awareness of Soviet goods in India and felt more vigorous marketing by the Soviet side would increase this awareness. He mentioned that the Joint Task Force which has been attempting to identify items and increase exports from the Soviet Union will facilitate this. Quality and price competition will determine the ability to make this possible. A permanent exhibition of Russian engineering goods and others at various places in India would also assist in creating an awareness in the Indian market, stated the Commerce Minister. Mr. Arkhipov responded by saying that the

USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has already taken up this suggestion.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India could also be associated more closely with the deliberations at the official level on matters of trade, suggested Mr. Arkhipov. Shri Singh felt it was a good idea and agreed it was essential to devise mechanisms for interaction between the two countries.

The Indian side has proposed the formation of an Indo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce to establish a forum for further dialogue between the private industry and Soviet organisations. Mr. Arkhipov expressed his pleasure that trade negotiations for the signing of the 1984 Trade Protocol were going on at the same time as the -289>

meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission and that the friendship and warmth between the two countries was evident at both the meetings.

Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of USSR and Mr. Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary were also present at the meeting.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date** : Dec 07, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Indo-USSR Trade Protocol for 1984 Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1983 on the signing of the Indo-USSR trade protocol:

Exports from India to USSR in 1984 have been projected at a record figure of about Rs. 20,000 million. The trade protocol anticipates a total turnover of about Rs. 38,400 million as against the 1983 protocol projection of Rs. 36260 million. This was decided today when the trade protocol for 1984 was signed by Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of USSR and Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, Government of India, in the presence of Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Vice Chairman of the

Council of Ministers of USSR and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Commerce Minister. This followed weeklong detailed negotiations at the expert level between the Soviet delegation and the Indian delegation.

Mr. Arkhipov's presence at the signing ceremony was unprecedented and is an indication of the firm foundation the Indo-Soviet trade relationship is based on and also a reflection of its further dynamism.

Shri V. P. Singh thanked Mr. Arkhipov for the personal interest he had taken in promoting Indo-Soviet trade and also in securing the supply of an additional one million tonne of crude oil in 1984 over the usual level of 2.5 million tonnes. The Commerce Minister referred to the warm response he had received from the Soviet Union when he had visited the USSR in September, 1983.

Mr. I. T. Grishin spoke warmly of Indo-Soviet relations and said that the new trade protocol serves mutual interests and would go a long way in promoting Indo-Soviet ties.

The 1984 target of Rs. 38,400 million represents an increase of about 24 per cent over the actuals of 1983. The 1983 trade turnover is expected to be about Rs. 31000 million.

New items such as soyabean extractions have been added to India's export list. A provision of about Rs. 200 million has been made for export of miscellaneous new items such as machinery goods, ion-exchange resins etc. For the first time aluminium and cement have been included in the list of Soviet exports to India.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE

Substantial increases have also been envisaged in the export of items like printed cotton textiles, cotton hosiery, aluminium power cables, oil cakes, coffee, medicines and pharmaceuticals, woollen blankets, electronic instruments, spectacle frames, prints and enamels, shoe uppers and bed linen.

A remarkable growth is expected in the agricultural sector exports. Manufactured and non-traditional items account for more than 60 per cent of total exports from India to USSR. The variety and volume of commodities in the basket of exports from India is diverse and large. The Soviet Union continues to be India's largest trading partner accounting for about 20 per cent of India's exports and the largest customer for Indian goods.

Imports from the Soviet Union largely consist of crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, D.D.T., non-ferrous metals, cement, newsprint, and machinery and equipments required for Soviet assisted projects in India. The 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil will help in generating additional rupee resources and promotion of Indian exports.

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The trade talks between the two delegations were held in an atmosphere of complete friendship and cooperation.

IMPORTS

The trade agreement between India and the USSR was initially signed in 1953 and is being extended from time to time with minor additions/alterations. The current agreement was signed on December 10, 1980, and is valid for five years from 1981 to 1985.

The agreement provides for the conduct of trade between the two countries on a bilateral, balanced basis. Payments for all commercial and non-commercial transactions are to be made in Indian rupees only. Annual trade plans are to be drawn up every year setting out the items for imports and exports.

The import figures for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (provisional) are Rs. 9450 million, Rs. 12,220 million, Rs. 13000 million and Rs. 16360 million respectively. The export figures for the corresponding years are Rs. 9640 million, Rs. 15890 million, Rs. 18000 million and Rs. 14610 million respectively. The balance of trade for the year 1980 is (+) Rs. 190 million, (+) Rs. 3670 million for 1981, (+) Rs. 5000 million for 1982 and (--) Rs. 1750 million for 1983.

The main items of import from USSR are crude oil, and petroleum products, machinery, including machinery equipment and spares for Soviet-assisted projects, fertilizers, newsprint, chemicals and drugs, including DDT, asbestos, steel, and non-ferrous metals.

The main items of export to USSR are tea, coffee, spices, cashew kernels, tobacco, mica, ores, leather, cotton textiles, jute goods, woollen knitwear, drugs and medicines, and engineering goods.

A INDIA RUSSIA **Date :** Dec 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission Protocol Signed -- Foreign Minister's Remarks

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1983 of the speech made by the Minister for External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the signing ceremony of the protocol for the 8th session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission here today:

Excellency, Mr. Arkhipov, Distinguished Members of the Soviet delegation and friends, with the signing of this protocol, we have brought to a successful conclusion yet another extremely fruitful meeting of this valuable forum between our countries, the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission. This meeting, like its predecessors, has allowed for an in-depth review of on-going cooperation, as also a close examination of future possibilities. Above all, it has provided me an opportunity to renew contacts with Your Excellency and have the benefit of a very useful exchange of opinions.

I am confident that our officers and experts, engineers and technologists will now work for the implementation of the guidelines contained in this protocol, taking us one step further in strengthening and expanding our economic cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of our two delegations who have worked extremely hard during this meeting. I understand that Your Excellency will be shortly leaving for a day to Goa and I wish that you may, for once forget about matters of economic cooperation for these twenty-four hours and have a well-deserved rest. Your stay in our country has been much too short but I take solace in the fact that very soon we will meet again.

Moscow and Delhi are several thousand miles apart but, with the manifold strands of our economic cooperation, we have bridged this distance and I remain confident that as this cooperation grows, our two countries will come even closer.

Please accept, Excellency, my heartiest congratulations on the conclusion of this protocol.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date** : Dec 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

New Era of Trade Relations

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 05, 1983 on trade talks between India and the Soviet Union:

India and the U.S.S.R. have both recognised 1984 as the beginning of a new era in the development of trade relations between the two countries. At a meeting in New Delhi today, Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the USSR, and Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, agreed that the efforts on both sides have shown remarkable results in improving bilateral trade further. Mr. Grishin is leading a 10-member Soviet trade delegation, presently in New Delhi, to finalise the 1984 Indo-Soviet Trade Plan.

Welcoming Mr. Grishin, the Commerce Secretary said that the Indian side was happy about the way the bilateral trade relations had grown over the years. The trade relations are an important part of the overall excellent political relations existing between the two countries.

Referring to the positive steps taken by the Government of India to improve the bilateral trade further, the Commerce Secretary observed that maximum advantage should be taken of this favourable climate. Shri Abid Hussain felt that trade turnover should be maximised and taken up to a higher level.

Responding, Mr. Grishin said that he fully agreed with the Commerce Secretary on Indo-Soviet trade relationship. Thanks to mutual efforts, great improvement in the attitude of the two sides was in evidence. Mr. Grishin further said that the year 1984 would be a decisive year in the trade relations between the two countries. As far as the level of Indian exports in 1984 was concerned, Mr. Grishin assured the Commerce Secretary that the Soviet side would do its best and the protocol would correspond to mutual interests and desires.

Both sides emphasised the need for quick signing of contracts in respect of items set out in the 1984 trade protocol. They also agreed that the trade plans should be fully implemented and followed up.

Referring to the formulations of the next long-term trade plan for the period 1986-1990, Mr. Grishin suggested identification of new forms of cooperation in the field of trade and economic activity. Mr. Grishin felt that implementation of the trade plans provided a good basis for further movement.

Mr. Grishin observed that the Indo-Soviet trade relationship was not merely a commercial matter but an extension of Indo-Soviet friendship.

DIA USA PERU **Date** : Dec 05, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Cooperation in Science and Technology

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1983 on the signing of the programme for cooperation in science and technology between India and the Soviet Union:

An Indo-Soviet programme of cooperation in the field of science and technology from 1984-1987 was signed here today on the conclusion of the eighth session of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

The programme was signed on behalf of USSR by H.E. Mr. L. N. Efremov, Deputy Chairman of USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and on behalf of India by Dr. S. Vardarajan, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology. -292>

The bilateral programme of co-operation envisages cooperation in the various joint areas such as solar energy, coal based magnetohydro-dynamics generation, metallurgy, meteorology, standardisation and metrology.

Among the new areas of cooperation include lasers, biotechnology, electroslag technology, coology, physics of high temperature and pressure, catalysis, heat and mass transfer.

In the programme the scientists of both sides will be able to have long-term visits up to six months.

Both sides have also agreed that an exhibition on the progress made by India in the field will be held at Moscow to mark 10years of Indo-Soviet cooperation in this field.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Dec 09, 1983

Volume No

1995

SOVIET UNION

Textbook Protocol Signed

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 24, 1983 on the signing of a text-book protocol between India and the Soviet Union:

A protocol was signed here today between India and USSR on the decisions taken in a meeting of the Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Board.

Under the Cultural, Scientific and Educational Exchange Programme concluded on May 17, 1983, a five-member Soviet delegation visited India in connection with the XIV meeting of the Joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Board. The Indian delegation was led by Smt. Serla Grewal, Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India. The Soviet delegation was led by H.E. Prof. N. S. Egorov, Deputy Minister for Higher and Specialised Secondary Education of USSR.

The Board recognised the usefulness of the programme and recommended, inter-alia, that the programme be strengthened by exploring possibilities of joint authorship between Indian and Soviet scholars in the translation and adaptation of books and extending its scope to cover the fields of para-medical training, craftsmanship, pedagogy and physical education as well as humanities.

About 425 standard works of Soviet origin selected by Indian experts (mainly in the subject fields of science, technology, medicine and agriculture) had so far been brought out in English under this programme.

The Board's meetings are held alternately in Moscow and New Delhi to make a review of the progress made and to resolve practical difficulties that arise in the implementation of the programme.

DIA USA RUSSIA **Date :** Dec 24, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Indo-US Sub-Commission Talks Conclude

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 13, 1983 of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Indo-US economic and commercial sub-commission meeting held in New Delhi on December 12 and 13, 1983:

The economic and commercial sub-commission of the Indo-US Joint Commis-

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sion held its seventh session in New Delhi on December 12-13, 1983. The meetings were chaired by Mr. P. K. Kaul, Finance Secretary, Government of India and Mr. W. Allen Wallis, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, United States Department of State. The Deputy Co-Chairmen were Dr. Bimal Jalan, Special Secretary and the Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India, and Mr. Alfred H. Kingon, Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy, United States Department of Commerce.

The Sub-commission discussed recent developments in the Indian, U.S. and world economies. The Indian side indicated that the agricultural sector had done well and that industrial production was also expected to increase. Prudent economic management has seen the country poised for sustained economic growth, given appropriate conditions. The U.S. delegation described the strong recovery in the U.S. economy, noting that it was taking place in an environment of exceptionally low inflation. The two delegations agreed that recovery in the international economy had begun, although the weight of the recent recession had fallen very heavily on the economies of many developing countries.

INDO-U.S. TRADE

The two sides noted with satisfaction that Indo-U.S. trade continued to grow, reaching a record level of \$ 3 billion in 1982; based on early statistics it appeared that trade would approach \$ 3 billion in 1982; Both stressed the importance of contacts between the two business communities. Both delegations expected trade to continue to grow. They noted with approval the progress that had been made in resolving several outstanding bilateral trade issues in the context of the GATT and agreed to continue these efforts in the future. The Sub-commission recognised that GATT was important to world trade and agreed to consult on a regular basis with a view to strengthening GATT and the multilateral trading system. It noted that the GATT Ministerial Meeting of 1982 had made an important commitment to resist protectionism and had launched a work programme that could lead to expansion of trade. The Indian side emphasised that the principle of special and differential treatment as reflected in the GATT should find meaningful expression in international trade negotiations and trade policies. The U.S. side described its Government plans to renew GSP.

MULTILATERAL AID FLOWS

The Indian side voiced serious concern about the reduced funding levels of IDA and said that this could constrain India's development plans. The Indian side stressed the need for increased multilateral aid flows through appropriate mechanisms. Noting the Indian concerns, the U.S. delegation observed that it was the largest single source of foreign assistance and was committed to continued strong support of the multilateral development banks. Both sides agreed that the development banks, by contributing to the growth of the developing countries, play an important role in the world economy. The Indian side drew attention to the call for an International Conference for Money and Finance and stressed the need for both developing and developed countries to engage in a dialogue on the issues involved. The U.S. side accepted the desirability of examining the substantive issues and drew attention to the decisions of the Williamsburg Summit in this regard.

DIRECT INVESTMENT

The Sub-commission recognized that international direct investment frequently serves as a vehicle for the transfer of technology and can benefit the economic development goals of both home and host countries. The Indian delegation noted that the United States was the leading source of new foreign collaborations in India and anticipated that American collaboration with Indian firms would continue to grow. The U.S. side welcomed the GOI's approach to foreign investment and its goals of technology transfer and export growth. The Indian side drew attention to the fact that India's policies towards foreign investment were non-discriminatory, and no restrictions were placed on repatriation of dividends, royalty and other -294>

dues once the investment was approved. The Sub-commission characterized as promising the investment mission to India sponsored by the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation and agreed to continue the series of seminars aimed at acquainting the U.S. business community with opportunities in India.

BILATERAL TREATY ON TAXATION

The Sub-commission agreed with the recommendation of the Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council that conclusion of a bilateral treaty to avoid double taxation would be an important factor in further expanding trade and investment between the two countries. The Sub-commission noted with approval that recent conversations had narrowed the differences on this subject. In the circumstances, it was felt that a pragmatic approach would be to identify those areas of agreement which could in the near future form the basis for as comprehensive a treaty as possible. The Indian side offered to send a delegation to Washington for further discussions as soon as the necessary preparation had been completed by both sides.

The Sub-commission then set up two groups, one to discuss economic issues and the other to discuss trade issues. The working group on economic issues co-chaired by Mr. S. Sundar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Gordon Streeb, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economic and Social Affairs, Bureau of International Organisation Affairs, Department of State, met on December 13, 1983 and discussed in detail the programmes in India of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Exim-bank of USA and US AID. The Indian side explained in detail its policy on foreign investment and foreign commercial borrowings.

The trade working group co-chaired by Mr. T.S.R. Subramanian, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, and Mr. Alfred Kingon, Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy, Department of Commerce, had a detailed and useful discussion on a variety of outstanding trade issues, both bilateral and multilateral. The U.S. side expressed particular interest in India's policies with regard to protection of intellectural property (copyright, trademark, and patent) rights, and import policies regarding almonds. The Indian side expressed an interest in U.S. policies affecting India's shipping industry and the export of niger seeds and shrimps. The U.S. Pointed out that a number of U.S. countervailing duty cases involving exports India had been resolved. The Indian Side noted the progress in this area and both delegations expressed that outstanding issues would be resolved in a satisfactory manner. There was an extensive discussion of the importance of GATT as a mechanism for regulating international trade. While recording their appreciation of the contributions made by GATT, the two sides recognised the continuing problems in the multilateral trading system, and agreed to consult with each other with a view to improve the effectiveness of GATT. Taking note of the American emphasis on new initiatives, the Indian side stressed the importance of completing the work of the "Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations".

Both sides reaffirmed the usefulness of the Sub-commission mechanism. It was felt that the task of the Sub-commission would be facilitated by meetings during the intervals between the sessions of the Sub-commission of an informal Working Group. This group would meet to discuss as necessary in depth specific questions concerning economic co-operation, trade, development assistance and other matters of mutual interest. -295>

A INDIA NIGER JAPAN

Date : Dec 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Seventh Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission Meeting

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 11, 1983 on the 7th Indo-U.S. Snb-commission meet:

The seventh meeting of the Indo-US Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission is scheduled to be held in New Delhi on the December 12 and 13, 1983. Mr. P. K. Kaul, finance Secretary and Mr. W. Allen Wallis, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State, U.S.A., would be leading the respective sides.

The discussions are likely to cover a wide range of bilateral and multilateral economic and commercial matters and are part of the regular exchanges between the two Governments for closer economic and commercial relations.

During his visit, Mr. Wallis is expected to call on senior officials of the Government of India.

INDO-U.S. TRADE

Indo-US two-way trade has increased from about Rs. 682 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 2207.06 crores in 1982-83. The following table gives at a glance the trend of Indo-US Trade during the last few years:

Year Exports	Imports	Balance
from	from	of Trade
India	USA to	

	to U	SA	Ind	lia	
1	2		3	4	
197	6-77	569.06		1053.01	(-) 483.95
197	7-78	677.02		755.87	(-) 78.85
197	8-79	771.62		761.91	(+) 9.71
197	9-80	816.09		926.07	()109.08
198	0-81	743.33		1518.61	(-) 775.28
198	1-82	881.59		1421.34	(-) 542.75
198	2-83	930.80		1276.26	(-) 345.46

The USA continues to be the major trading partner of India. She accounts for about 11% of our total exports and 12% of our total imports. The balance of trade has, however, been in favour of USA.

Our exports to USA have arisen from Rs. 207.43 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 930.80, crores in 1982-83. Still our share in the US market is less than 1 % and the US market offers a great potential for expansion of our exports to that country.

India's exports to USA at Rs. 930.80 crores during 1982-83 registered an increase of 5.5% over the export performance of Rs. 881.59 crores during 1981-82. This increase is however, mainly due to large first time export of crude petroleum to the USA.

Major items of India's exports to USA are textiles, jute manufactures, coir products, diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones, engineering goods, handicrafts, leather and leather manufactures, chemicals and other products and marine products. In earlier years, our exports to USA were dominated by primary and traditional commodities like spices, cashewnuts etc. In recent years, there has been significant diversification and India now exports non-traditional as well as manufactured items like engineering goods, chemicals etc., with high value-added content. During 1982-83 there was a large first time export of crude petroleum worth about Rs. 430 crores to USA.

Major items of imports from USA are animal and vegetable oils and fats, fertilizers, chemicals and machinery aircraft, spacecraft associated equipment, professional scientific and control equipment and other engineering manufactures like industrial machinery and electronic parts etc. While the imports of drier milk, raw cotton, steam and vapour generating boilers and parts have declined, the imports of wheat during the last two years have increased considerably. The trend in imports of engine and road vehicles and tractors have been erratic with no definite trend.

Most of the Indian imports are canalised through public sector agencies like Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (aluminium, asbestos, copper, fertilisers, lead, nickel, sulphur and zinc) and the -296>

State Trading Corporation (edible oil etc.). For other items the customers in India are the public sector undertakings who purchase goods as end-users such as the Oil India Ltd., the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the State and Federal Authority, the Defence Ministry, Steel Authority of India, Hindustan Copper Limited etc..

A INDIA RUSSIA

Date : Dec 11, 1983

Volume No

1995

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Visit of Foreign Minister

The following is the text of a press release Issued in New Delhi on Dec 13, 1983 of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at a dinner hosted by him in honour of H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Asbahi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yemen Arab Republic here tonight:

It gives me and my colleagues in the Government of India great pleasure to have you and your delegation with us. This is not only the first visit of a Yemen Foreign Minister to India but Your Excellency's own first bilateral visit abroad. As a believer in the importance of personal contacts I look forward to our working together in the common pursuit of peace and development for our peoples.

India and Yemen are ancient civilisations having had extensive contacts and shared traditions over centuries. Our shores are washed by the waters of the same ocean. It should be our common endeavour to rejuvenate these age-old ties and add meaningful dimensions of increasing political, economic, commercial and technical cooperation so vital to our times.

The international situation seems to get bleaker and bleaker. Nations who should work for a common future do not seem to seek even a common present. In this unsatisfactory and disturbing situation the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement are attempting to seek the restoration of sanity and harmony, the creation of a new international order based on justice and equity.

It would not be out of place to mention the firm, consistent and common commitment of India and the Yemen Arab Republic to the just and noble Palestinian cause including their right to an independent state of their own. It is our considered opinion that there can be no lasting solution or peace in West Asia as long as the Palestinians do not get a homeland. Their voice is crucial in the peace process under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO.

India attaches great importance to the friendliest relations with its neighbours. We are convinced that the potential of the peoples of our sub-continent can only be developed by cooperation and collaboration, by dialogue and discussion. We are making every endeavour in this regard; regional cooperation is becoming a reality, slowly but surely.

May I now request you, friends, to raise your glasses in a toast to our distinguished guest and members of his delegation, to the health of His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic and the friendly people of his great country, to the friendship and sustained cooperation between India and the YAR. -297>

MEN INDIA USA Date : Dec 13, 1983

Volume No

1995

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Indo-Yemen Joint Press Statement

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 16, 1983 on the Indo-Yemen joint press statement:

His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Abdul Malik Al-Asbahi, Foreign Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic and Secretary of the Permanent Committee, paid an official visit to India from December 12 to December 15, 1983, at the invitation of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, Government of India.

The Yemen Foreign Minister was accompanied by a three-member

delegation consisting of Mr. Mohamed Al-Haifi, Director General of the Department of Economic and International Organisations, Mr. Abdul Daem Mubarez, Director-General of the Political Department and Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Shaukani, Secretary to the Minister.

During the visit the Foreign Minister of the YAR called on the President and the Prime Minister. The Foreign Minister conveyed a message from H.E. Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, the President of the YAR, the Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and Secretary General of the People's General Congress, to the Prime Minister.

He had an extensive exchange of views with the Minister of External Affairs. The situation in West Asia was discussed at length including the recent developments in North Lebanon and the continuing war between Iran and Iraq as well as the contribution of a Non-Aligned Movement in easing the current tension in international affairs and there was a complete identity of views between the two sids on these questions. The two Ministers devoted special attention to the recent development relating to the Palestinian question. They supported moves for the establishment of a new international economic order.

An invitation by the Foreign Minister of the YAR was extended to the Foreign Minister of India to pay an official visit to Sanaa. He also called on the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State for Communications. The Yemen Foreign Minister had a separate meeting with the Minister of State for Education and the two Ministers signed a cultural agreement.

Official level talks were held between the two delegations regarding the various aspects of bilateral relations. At these discussion it was agreed that India would depute the following experts to the YAR under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme:

i)3-member industrial advisory team;

ii)5-member agricultural advisory team;

iii)8 engineers in the field of highways construction and maintenance;

iv)2 experts seconded as advisors to the supreme council for the reconstruction of earthquake affected areas.

v)3 experts to conduct on-site investigation in connection with the setting up of a zoo and a botanical Garden in Sanaa with Indian assistance.

It was agreed that the Government of India would favourably consider any supplementary requests for deputation of experts. It was further agreed that India would gift 500 tonnes of improved wheat seeds. -298>

MEN INDIA MALI UNITED KINGDOM USA LEBANON IRAN IRAQ

Date : Dec 16, 1983

Volume No

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YUGOSLAVIA

Indo-Yugoslav Cooperation in the Field of Health

The following is the text of a press release issued in New Delhi on Dec 06, 1983 on Indo-Yugoslav cooperation in the field of health:

India and Yugoslavia will explore the possibilities of evolving a separate plan of cooperation in the field of health. This was decided when Dr. Djordje Jakovljevic, Member of the Executive Council of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the Committee for Work, Health and Social Protection called on Shri B. Shankaranand, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare here today.

Referring to the proposed cultural exchange programme for the year 1983-85 between the Governments of the two countries, the Union Health Minister informed Dr. Djordje Jakovlejevic that the two countries could make a beginning by starting collaborative programmes between Institutions of the two countries working in the field of health and medical sciences.

Both sides felt the feasibility of holding a meeting of the group of coordinators in the health field from the Non-Aligned countries. This would facilitate the meeting of the Health Ministers of Non-Aligned countries to adopt a common strategy during the session of the World Health Assembly, Shri Shankaranand said. Shri Shankaranand also stressed the need for greater technical cooperation among the developing countries. -299>

GOSLAVIA INDIA TURKEY **Date** : Dec 06, 1983