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2-10 March 1983

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SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
New Delhi March 1983

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CUBA, INDIA
AND ZAMBIA, AND THE HEAD OF THE POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLO WITH REGARD TO THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN.

In pursuance of the decision made by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi, in February 1981, the Group consisting of the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization to help contribute to a political, peaceful, just and honourable solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran - two member countries of the Movement - has reported about its activities at the various ministerial plenary sessions held at the Headquarters of the United Nations and to the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau for the Seventh Summit Conference, held in June 1982, in Havana. In these reports, the Group has given full details of the meetings held, of the numerous visits to the capitals of Iraq and Iran and of other activities in the fulfilment of their terms of reference. In its visits to Baghdad and Tehran, the Group was welcomed by the Governments of both countries and encouraged to continue its mandate. During 1981, meetings were held by the Group in Geneva, Beirut, Delhi, Algiers, Nicosia, Lusaka and New York. In 1982, meetings were held in Geneva, Kuwait, Havana, Nicosia and at the United Nations in New York. There was an informal exchange of views in Managua in January 1983. In view of the massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon to damage the heroic struggle of the people of Palestine led by PLO, the Group at its July 1982 meeting in Geneva, considered that this monstrous action which had led to increased instability in the region, also underlines the need and urgency to find a just, fair and honourable solution to the Iraq-Iran Conflict.

In pursuit of its mandate, the Group has been reporting on the parallel and simultaneous negotiations started by the Secretary-General of the United Nations through his special representative.

The Group has had the privilege of holding meetings with the President of Cuba, Fidel Castro; the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi; the President of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou; President K.D. Kaunda of Zambia and the President of the PLO, Yasser Arafat who had encouraged the Group to

continue its efforts. Recently, on the occasion of the participation of delegations from Iraq and Iran at the Plenary Meeting of the Ministers and Heads of delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries during the 37th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in October 1982, and at the extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at the Ministerial level on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Managua, in January 1983, as on previous occasions, separate meetings were held with the Heads of both delegations in which the willingness of the Group to continue making its best efforts so as to put an end to the war between both Non-Aligned Countries was reiterated. In such meetings, a common view emerged that it did not seem useful to make further visits to the capitals of the two States, since the Group did not attain necessary conditions for progress in the objective of putting an end to the war. In spite of the work carried out, the efforts of the Group have not been fruitful. The Group is aware, as well as our whole Movement, that this war has caused enormous casualties and material losses to both countries, that it affects the unity of the Non-Aligned Countries. It is, therefore, convinced that the Movement must persist in its efforts to achieve peace between the two member countries. The Group considers that the Non-Aligned Movement must continue its efforts to make the principles that have inspired it since its creation prevail, that no State should acquire or occupy territories through the use of force, that any territory so acquired should be given back, that no act of aggression should be carried out against any State, that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all States should be respected, that no State should intervene or interfere in the internal affairs of another State and that all differences or claims that might exist among States should be solved by peaceful means so that peaceful relations among member States prevail. The Group urges once more the Governments of Iraq and Iran to take the necessary steps to put an end to the painful war and attain a just, honourable and enduring peace.

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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, 7 MARCH 1983

Following is the text of a statement to be made today by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, being held at New Delhi from 7 to 11 March:

I am grateful for this opportunity to address the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries. The occasion has a special meaning for me, for my roots are in Peru, a non-aligned country, striving for development. The United Nations Charter, of course, places on me the duty to serve all Member States of the United Nations with rigorous impartiality. Nevertheless, as I said upon my election, I also regard my appointment as a recognition of the important role of the third world countries, most of them represented here, in humanity's quest for enduring peace, justice and progress around the globe.

I wish to take this opportunity to salute the imaginative and unflinching contribution of President Fidel Castro during the three fruitful years of his mandate as well as to express my special appreciation for his invariably close cooperation with the United Nations. I cannot fail to observe, at the same time, that three of the four new members whose admission was just finalized, come from the Latin American Region -- a fact which reflects the growing adherence to the movement of all areas of the Third World.

I vividly recall that the Havana Summit benefited for the last time of the imposing presence of Marshal Tito - I wish to pay homage on this occasion to this great pioneer of the movement.

Madame President,

Facing this assembly, I cannot but reflect on the historic impulse which created the Non-Aligned Movement and moved its founders -- prominent among whom was your illustrious father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Aware of the dangers inherent in the polarization of the world into two adversary camps, they considered it essential to assert the independence and freedom of choice of all nations. The institutional shape that they gave to their concept has, over the years, profoundly influenced the course of international relations. It has also, in my view, reinforced the principle of equal rights of peoples which is central to the United Nations Charter. I wish to pay tribute to their memory.

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This meeting in New Delhi carries an additional significance. India is home to one-seventh of humanity. The immense endeavour in which your country is engaged, Madam Prime Minister, has an importance extending far beyond the borders of this great and ancient land. It was here that the Buddha, centuries ago, gave to humanity his message of compassion. And it was here, in our time, that Mahatma Gandhi set his exacting standards for truth and non-violence in human behaviour.

We are gathered here at a time of stress and tension when we must ask ourselves whether our present approaches are adequate to the challenges we face. This adds to the responsibility of this Conference and the expectations placed on it. Great problems remain unresolved and threaten the world community with dire consequences if they are not tackled in the manner in which they should be. As the Non-Aligned Movement now comprises a vast world-wide constituency, I believe that the part played by it is crucial to any serious enterprise of the United Nations. The Security Council in its present composition has eight non-aligned members, a highly significant proportion. I recall with satisfaction that, when this last happened ten years ago, the non-aligned members played a decisive role in, for example, putting an end to the 1973 war in the Middle East. It goes without saying that the non-aligned also enjoy a very large proportion of the vote in the General Assembly. You will certainly share my interest in ensuring that these powers be used to the best possible effect to strengthen the practical capacity of the United Nations to resolve the great issues of our time. Permit me, therefore, to make certain suggestions about the political and psychological approaches which might serve this aim.

Up till now, the Non-Aligned Movement has devoted its best efforts to identifying goals for the world community to pursue. I believe, however, that we have now reached a stage in world affairs where the methods and strategies of pursuing these goals assume a critical importance and must be thought through with renewed care. In my first annual report on the work of the Organization, I suggested that we now need to develop the United Nations more as a forum for negotiation and agreement and less as a place of confrontation and endless debate. This does not mean that the United Nations should weaken its stand on the great issues it has dealt with. Quite the contrary. I believe that the stand of the United Nations could be greatly strengthened by an approach to such problems which would be oriented towards negotiation and consensus and generate practical proposals to that end. I would like to see the Security Council in particular develop further its capacity for serious, discreet and, if necessary, forceful negotiation with the full backing of all the groups of members represented in it. In fact, the members of the Council are already discussing this matter among themselves. I would hope that, with its very different composition and constitutional role, the General Assembly could follow a similar approach on many problems.

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I think we have to recognize that the policies of many Governments, especially those which feel themselves in a minority or in a situation of insecurity, are governed to a very large extent by fear for their security and by the anxieties arising from their domestic opinion. In the present political circumstances, we must devise means of persuasion and pressure in order to achieve agreed objectives. We must, by our actions and our words, encourage the forces of reason and conciliation which exist in all societies, and try to make it possible for Governments to comply in confidence and dignity with the well-founded decisions of the world community.

I believe the Non-Aligned Movement could play a leading, even decisive, role in promoting a more constructive use of the United Nations. I am sure that the resources of statesmanship commanded by this movement, fully applied in the wider forum of the world Organization, will greatly benefit the world community as a whole.

An outstanding problem among these is that of the Middle East on which I am closely following present efforts. My views on the components of a comprehensive settlement, including the need to meet fully the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, are well known. As you all know, the Security Council has adopted a series of resolutions, including the most recent ones concerning Lebanon, which can serve as a basis for negotiating such a settlement. At this stage, let me only stress that a steady, reasonable and determined approach to the many problems of that strife-torn area is more urgently required than ever. I feel strongly that the United Nations, especially the Security Council, has the duty as well as a certain unique capacity to assist in solving this most difficult of problems. Let us be very clear that there can be no perfect solution, no plan which will completely satisfy all parties. But we must evolve, on the basis of principles previously agreed and the realities of the region, a working design for peace and coexistence in the area. We have to assist the peoples of the Middle East to turn away from strife, hatred and recurrent violence. This is destroying their lives, their homelands and the hope of a peaceful and prosperous future for their children. I am sure that the non-aligned group in the United Nations will play a constructive and forward-looking role in this process.

For the United Nations, the task of securing a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia remains a special responsibility. I had discussions last month in Africa with the leaders of nine African states and SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization). I am greatly impressed by their unanimous insistence on an early implementation of the plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435. This would enable the people of Namibia to decide their destiny in a free, fair and democratic manner. The delay in the realization of the plan is a cause of great disappointment and increasing dangers to the peace and stability of the region. I would consider it most unfortunate if at this late stage the process leading to the independence of Namibia were to be impeded by issues extraneous to the question itself. I do not underestimate

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the difficulties with which we have to contend but I take encouragement from the considerable support in the international community for the aspirations of the people of Namibia. I have in recent days intensified my contacts with all concerned with a view to exploring ways and means of accelerating the implementation of the Security Council resolution. Once the question of Namibia is successfully dealt with, the prospects of resolving the other major issues concerning southern Africa will be considerably improved. Meanwhile, I have urged that actions designed to undermine the security and destabilize the economies of States within the region cease immediately. This is a prerequisite for establishing the climate in which disputes can be resolved and peace and stability restored. For myself, I am committed to continue by all possible means, my efforts to assist in an early solution to the vital problem of Namibia.

I cannot fail to mention three areas where sustained efforts continue to be made through the United Nations with varying degrees of progress. I deeply regret that the tragic and destructive conflict between Iran and Iraq has not yet been ended despite the efforts of my Special Representative, Mr. Olof Palme, the distinguished Prime Minister of Sweden, and those of other important mediation missions. The United Nations remains at the disposal of the parties to resume its efforts. I intend to maintain a close contact with those others who are also seeking to find a solution to this prolonged conflict.

The steps taken, at various levels, to achieve a peaceful solution to the question of Kampuchea have not so far met with success, although on the humanitarian side, the United Nations has helped alleviate, to a large extent, the plight of the Kampuchean people. I intend to remain active in the exercise of my good offices in the hope that with the cooperation of all parties concerned, a negotiated settlement will enable the countries of the region to look to a future of peace, stability and cooperation.

With regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan, my Representative has just completed a round of discussions with the Governments concerned and will be following these up shortly in Geneva. The interlocutors have shown their determination to make use of the good offices machinery of the Secretary-General and some forward steps have been taken in the search for a negotiated solution. I am gratified at the support that I have received in these efforts. The complexity of the issues involved requires that the discussions aimed at a comprehensive settlement be continued with sustained determination and sense of urgency.

I believe that, in the prevailing circumstances, we should all attach greater importance to preventive diplomacy with a view to avoiding conflicts which, if tackled early enough, might be solved by peaceful means. I hope we can take steps within the United Nations to increase our capacity both to diagnose such situations and to play a useful role in their earlier treatment. I am sure that I can count on the support of the Non-Aligned Group in such efforts.

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The grave political disputes in the world today have one element in common: all are aggravated by the pervasive sense of insecurity and the tendency to resort to force, of which the relentless arms race is both a symptom and a cause. Owing to the inexorable advance of military technology and the burgeoning trade in weapons, there is no part of the world, no group of States, which has remained unaffected by an armaments culture that perpetuates old conflicts and gives rise to new ones. This is not regrettably demonstrated by the conflicts and wars that have erupted even between non-aligned States.

This is not the occasion for me to analyse the different dimensions of the present arms situation in the world. What I would stress here is that while the nuclear arms race threatens life itself, the accumulation of conventional arms is also a threat to international security. Moreover, development is inevitably a casualty of all expenditure on arms. An end to the nuclear arms race is, of course, the overriding priority but, considering the many wars fought with conventional weapons since the founding of the United Nations, effective measures to promote conventional disarmament are also essential.

It is obvious from the experience of the last several decades that the quest for disarmament, in both the nuclear and the conventional weapons fields, require a vital new impulse. This implies statesmanship of the highest order and a determination to put real life into the system of collective security envisaged in the Charter. This system was specifically conceived as the alternative to the arms race and to war. Whatever view is taken of the causes of its frequent breakdowns, there is no question but that its recovery and revival, not at one utopian stroke but through a series of far-sighted acts and policies, holds the key to achieving the goal of disarmament. There exists a widespread support for making a beginning in this direction. I refer to the recent upsurge of popular feeling about the dangers of seeking security at ever higher levels of armaments. I do not believe that this new and strong awareness is confined to any one part of the world. It is for Governments of the world to demonstrate that they are not failing the peoples of the world.

At present, issues of development and economic co-operation rightly dominate international concerns to a degree rarely known before. We are confronted with an acute crisis in the world economy. The situation in developing countries is, in the words of the Brandt Commission report, "little short of disaster". For three consecutive years now the average income per head in developing countries has been on the decline. Behind this cold statistical fact lies vast human suffering and social strain. The spirit of international co-operation has ebbed at a moment when it is needed most. I am extremely concerned over the political effects, in both the domestic and the international contexts, of the continuation of this trend.

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Clearly, the world economy has to be pulled out of this quagmire. It is in the common interest of developed and developing countries. Search for viable solutions needs to take into account the growing interdependence between the economies of both groups of countries. The first urgency is to prevent further deterioration in the situation of the third world countries and to ensure that their development effort is resumed as soon as possible. Some of the basic requirements for doing so are:

- To strengthen the liquidity and reserve position of these countries immediately; in this context, I welcome the recent augmenting of the resources of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) as an important step in this direction;
- To increase concessional aid, particularly to low-income countries and even more to the least developed among them which have no substitute for it;
- To stretch over a longer period the burden of servicing debt;
- To redouble efforts on the lines of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and on compensatory financing;
- To resist and remove protectionist barriers; and
- To take the urgent action in the food and energy sectors.

Such actions should be viewed as part of a comprehensive effort to revive the world economy. This must also imply expanding economic activity in the industrial countries. With the substantial success many of them have had in fighting inflation, there now exists a basis for economic expansion. This will be much stronger and more sustained if it is based on a better balance between monetary and fiscal policies, on the rejection of protectionism, on the pursuance of vigorous adjustment policies, and on closer coordination of economic policies among all countries. Developing countries have their own part to play in this process. A greater effort to mobilize savings and a rational allocation of scarce investment resources will contribute significantly to recovery and long-term economic health.

Such a programme of economic recovery will not dispense with the need for structural reforms in the system of international economic relations envisaged in the call for the new international economic order. I find it most regrettable that it has not yet been possible to launch the global negotiations that the Non-Aligned countries proposed as far back as 1979.

In this context, I would like to stress that the problems are accumulating and they need not wait for consensus on total solutions. I look upon UNCTAD VI as a major opportunity to help resolve a broad range of North-South issues and I appreciate the careful preparations being made for it to ensure tangible results. Such results would greatly improve the political climate of North-South relations.

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Economic cooperation among developing countries has an intrinsic logic which has been further underlined by the difficulties in North-South relations and the world economic situation as a whole. In almost every area of endeavour, vast opportunities will be offered by expanding economic ties among developing countries. For these to be realized, what is required is a sustained effort to build the necessary institutions, and, where necessary, to make temporary sacrifices. The political benefits from such strengthened cooperation should not be underestimated.

Let this summit meeting of the leaders of the non-aligned countries become a landmark in progress on this front. The time has come to show concrete results. The United Nations stands ready to assist you in your efforts to this end.

Earlier, in the political context, I spoke about the use being made of the United Nations as an instrument for solving international problems. What I said applies to economic issues as well. There is cause for concern in the weakening of the United Nations as a viable instrument for serious economic decisions. I realize that this is largely due to the flagging of the spirit of multilateral cooperation. But it is incumbent upon Governments to examine if the best possible use is being made of the instrument under the circumstances. A certain sense of priority and selectivity in United Nations deliberations on economic issues is, I suggest, an urgent requirement. The tendency to try to do too much at a time or have repetitive debates on specific issues in several parallel forums may be prompted by the desire to raise consciousness on these issues. However, the multiplication of effort and the fatigue that results often exceed the good achieved. It is not always clear if large and universal meetings are in every case the most productive. I wonder if we could not combine them more systematically with negotiations in small ad hoc forums, as has been recently suggested by a Commonwealth Group of Experts.

Development, in the final analysis, rests on faith in human dignity. As it is obvious that without development there cannot be a full realization of human rights, it is equally true that economic development by itself is not enough if it does not take full account of human rights. One sometimes hears that the notion of fundamental freedoms is not uniform in all societies. I must confess that I am not overly impressed by this argument. The peoples of the third world are themselves the inheritors of systems of belief and conduct which enjoined respect for the sanctity of the human person. Moreover, in our own age, these peoples have participated in movements for independence which derived their elan from an impassioned belief in human equality. Then again, it is obvious that the promotion of human rights and the rule of law is not only an ethical imperative; it is a practical necessity if a people are to be given the confidence in themselves and in their future which is essential for their morale and political stability. I would appeal to all Governments to work for policies and promote trends which ensure the fullest flowering of human rights.

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At the outset of this statement, I referred to the messages of universal scope and appeal which have emanated from this land. I would like to end on a personal note. Long before my chosen vocation led to my involvement in international affairs, I happened to be acquainted with India through the works of one of the great leaders of Asia's cultural renaissance, Rabindranath Tagore. Today, in this Conference, as we reflect on the need to put an end to the irrationality in world affairs, on the dangers of narrow nationalism and on the imperative of upholding human dignity, some lines of Tagore come back to my mind. What was the kind of freedom which Tagore wished for his country and, by implication, for all countries? His answer is:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

"Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

"Where words come out from the depth of truth;

"Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert-sand of dead habit;

"Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

I cannot extend a better wish for the success of this Conference than for this vision of Tagore to inspire its deliberations and illumine its path.

* * * * *

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 March 7 to 11, 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 the efficiency of the organization and quality of the services 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, in promoting the role of non-alignment in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, co-operation 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.

MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION SECRETARY GENERAL

P R O G R A M M E

Friday the 4th March 1983

21.10 Hours	Arrive	Madras Airport by IC 540
		Reception
21.15 Hours	Leave	Madras Airport
21.40 Hours	Arrive	Hotel Chola Sheraton
		Dinner in Suite
		Night halt.

Saturday the 5th March 1983

		Breakfast
09.00 Hours	Leave	Hotel Chola Sheraton
10.15 Hours	Arrive	Kancheepuram
10.15 Hours	to	Visit Temples
11.15 Hours		
11.15 Hours	Leave	Kancheepuram
12.30 Hours	Arrive	Mamallapuram
12.30 Hours	to	Visit Shore Temple and Rock Carvings
13.15 Hours		
13.15 Hours	Leave	Mamallapuram
13.30 Hours	Arrive	Fishermen's Cove
		Lunch in Suite
15.00 Hours	Leave	Fishermen's Cove
16.00 Hours	Arrive	Hotel Chola Sheraton
19.40 Hours	Leave	Hotel Chola Sheraton
19.50 Hours	Arrive	Raj Bhavan
		Call on Governor of Tamil Nadu
20.00 Hours		Dinner by Governor of Tamil Nadu
	Leave	Raj Bhavan at convenience for Hotel Chola Sheraton.

/p.t.o./

Sunday the 6th March 1983

Breakfast

08.00 Hours	Leave	Hotel Chola Sheraton
08.25 Hours	Arrive	Madras Airport
08.30 Hours	Leave	Madras Airport by Special Aircraft
09.30 Hours	Arrive	Madurai Airport
		Reception
09.35 Hours	Leave	Madurai Airport
09.55 Hours	Arrive	Temple
09.55 Hours	to	Visit Temple
11.50 Hours		
11.50 Hours	Leave	Temple
12.10 Hours	Arrive	Madurai Airport
12.15 Hours	Leave	Madurai Airport by Special Aircraft
13.15 Hours	Arrive	Madras Airport
13.20 Hours	Leave	Madras Airport
13.45 Hours	Arrive	Hotel Chola Sheraton
		Lunch in Suite
18.55 Hours	Leave	Hotel Chola Sheraton
19.20 Hours	Arrive	Madras Airport
19.25 Hours	Leave	Madras Airport for Delhi by IC 539.

H.E.MR.JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

1. H.E.Mr.JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary General of the United Nations
2. MRS.PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Wife of Secretary General
3. MR.JEAN RIPERT
Director General for Development and
International Economic Co-operation.
4. MR.ERIAN E.URQUHART
Under Secretary General for Special
Political Affairs.
5. MR.VIRENDRA DAYAL
Chief of Cabinet
6. MRS.DAYAL
7. MR.ALVARO DE SOTO
Special Assistant to the Secretary General
8. MR.FRANCIS GUILIANI
Spokesman for the Secretary General.
9. MS.YANICK SAINT VICTOR
Secretary to Secretary General.
10. MRS.N.KRISHNAN,
W/O India's Permanent Representative
to the United Nations.
11. MR.JOHN HRUSEVSKY
12. MR.NEIL EREEN
Administrative Officer
13. SECURITY OFFICER
14. MR.SUNIL KHATRI
Liaison Officer
15. MS.RENA POOVIAH,
Liaison Officer.

CAR PLAN

PILOT

VVIP CAR I

U.E.MR.JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR Security Officer

MRS.JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

ESCORT CAR

VVIP SPARE CAR

CAR NO.1.

Mr. Jean Ripert

Mr.Erian E.Urquhart

CAR NO.2.

Mr.Virendran Dayal

Mr.Alvaro De Soto

CAR NO.3.

Tmt. Krishnan

Mr.Francis Guillian

Tmt.Dayal.

CAR NO.4.

Ms.Yanick Saint Victor

Mr.Neil Ereen

Mr.John Hrusevsky

CAR NO.5.

Mr.Sunil Khatri

Ms.Rena Pooviah

SPARE CAR

UNITED NATIONS AND INDIA

A PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a brief prepared for the visit to
India of the UN Secretary-General
H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
2 - 9 March 1983)

March 1983

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INTRODUCTION

India, one of the first 51 countries to sign the United Nations Charter, has always played a pre-eminent role in the affairs of the Organization. Besides being represented today in 39 committees, commissions and sub-commissions, it has contributed services of some of its finest civil servants, experts, jurists, scientists and technologists. India's voluntary contributions to the various UN bodies in 1982 alone amounted to \$15.769 million and the number of Indian citizens serving the Organization outside India stood at some 2,100. The number of UN financed overseas fellows trained in India during that year was 875.

At the same time, India has been the largest single recipient of United Nations economic and social assistance which, in 1982, amounted to over \$2 billion in development grants, loans and credits.

Fourteen United Nations organizations, staffed by some 725 expatriate and locally-recruited staff are represented in India, on a national and regional basis. The following pages summarize their collaborative programmes with this leading member country.

CHAPTER I

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER ISOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTFood and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The FAO is executing some 30 national projects in India in the three sub-sectors of agriculture: irrigation, fisheries and forestry.

Approximately 3/4 of these projects are funded by UNDP while the remaining 1/4 are financed by other sources, i.e., FAO's own Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) and Funds-in-Trust with various donors, particularly Scandinavian countries. The total delivery per year varies between US\$ 5 and 6 million.

The fields of activities covered under the sub-sector of agriculture include post-graduate education and training, vegetable and fruit marketing, milk production, processing and distribution, utilization of animal by-products, etc.

In the sub-sector of fisheries, FAO covers such activities as training in sea fish stock assessment, research in marine fishery, improvement of fishing craft and gear, post-graduate education and research in aquaculture, etc.

In the sub-sector of forestry, social forestry, wildlife research and post-graduate education are the major activities.

Some 20 full-time expatriate experts, assisted by some 35 to 40 short-term consultants execute FAO's projects. Most FAO projects operating in India are managed by Indian project directors employed by the Government.

India not only receives aid through FAO, but provides it to other developing countries under FAO projects throughout the Third World. Between 200 and 250 Indian experts serve in other countries, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Moreover, some 20 to 25 training courses, seminars and workshops are organized in India every year for the benefit of member countries in the Region, and some 300 fellows and study tour participants come to India every year to study in various agricultural fields.

The FAO office in New Delhi is staffed by two expatriates (the FAO Representative and a Senior Economist), two national Programme Officers and some 15 locally-recruited staff members.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Since 1949, the World Bank Group has participated in financing 221 projects in India. Of these, 68 were IBRD loans and 153 IDA credits, totalling US\$ 4,095 million and US\$ 10,956 millions, respectively. Of these amounts, US\$ 1,280 million has been repaid. Bank Group disbursements to India in the last fiscal year (1981-82) totalled US\$ 1,245 million. Since 1959, IFC has made 28 commitments in India, totalling US\$ 219.6 million.

The constraints to India's development, and the country's investment and policy priorities have played a determining role in the composition of the Bank's lending programmes.

Of particular importance have been investments in irrigation, extension and on-farm development, as well as complementary efforts in fertilizer production and agricultural credit, all designed to increase agricultural productivity, and efforts to improve the availability of basic agricultural inputs.

Major elements of the Bank Group lending programme have also been directed at helping to meet the energy needs of the economy while curbing the growth of oil imports.

The Bank Group has also provided financing for a broad range of medium and small-scale industrial enterprises, primarily in the private sector, through its support of development finance institutions.

Recognizing the importance of improving the Government's ability to satisfy the essential needs of urban and rural populations, the Bank Group has also supported nutrition and family planning programmes, a rural roads project, as well as water supply and sewerage and other urban infrastructure projects in several cities.

Industrial projects to increase the domestic production of basic commodities, e.g., coal, cement and refined oil, which have been in short supply and which India has a comparative advantage in producing, should also receive high priority.

Bank economic reports have provided the basis each year for discussions within the India Consortium. Thanks in part to the response of the aid community, India successfully adjusted to the changed world price situation of the mid-1970s.

As in the past, Bank Group assistance in India aims to include the financing of local expenditures. India imports relatively few capital goods because of the capacity and competitiveness of the domestic capital goods industry. Consequently, the foreign exchange component tends to be small in most projects.

India's poverty and needs are such that whenever possible, external capital requirements should be provided on concessionary terms. Accordingly, the bulk of the Bank Group's assistance to India has been, and to the extent funds are available, should continue to be, provided from IDA. However, the amount of IDA funds that can reasonably be allocated to India remains small in relation to India's needs for external support, and are being supplemented by World Bank loans.

Of the external assistance received by India, the proportion contributed by the Bank Group has grown significantly. In 1969-70, the Bank Group accounted for 34% of total commitments, 13% of gross disbursements, and 12% of net disbursements as compared with 54%, 42% and 52%, respectively, in 1981-82. On December 31, 1981, India's outstanding and disbursed external public debt was about US\$ 17.4 billion, of which the Bank Group's share was US\$ 6.6 billion or 38% (IDA's US\$ 5.6 billion and IBRD's US\$ 1.0 billion). In 1981-82, about 16.0% of India's total debt service payments were to the Bank Group.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

India is a founding member of the ILO and is also classified among the "countries of chief industrial importance" - thereby serving as a permanent member of the Government Group of the ILO Governing Body.

The ILO established a Branch Office in New Delhi in 1928 to serve as a link between ILO Headquarters, and its social partners, comprising Government and Employers' and Workers' Organizations.

The Branch Office was converted in 1970 to an Area Office which now covers Bhutan, India, the Maldives Islands, and Sri Lanka, where it is responsible for a) promoting the application of international labour standards; b) developing and managing technical co-operation projects; and c) facilitating and disseminating the results of the organization's research and information activities.

The Area Office administers 23 technical co-operation projects costing US\$ 25.9 million (of which 15, costing \$22.5 million, are in India) in such fields as vocational training, management development, occupational safety and health, workers' education, employment promotion, labour administration and social security.

In addition, the Office undertakes field research and studies on subjects within the ILO's competence, assists in organizing and conducting national, regional and sub-regional meetings, arranges placement for foreign fellows on training programmes in India (115 during 1982) and collects, compiles and disseminates information on labour matters.

India's Contribution to the ILO

The Government of India's contribution to the ILO for 1982 was US\$ 702,237. The Indian Government also made a special grant of US\$ 10,000 as a donation towards the reconstruction of the Library at the ILO Turin Centre. Additionally, \$100,000 has been allocated for joint ILO/TCDC activities. For 1983, the Indian authorities have already contributed US\$ 727,970. It is estimated that nearly 20 per cent of ILO's Technical Assistance experts are recruited from India.

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The ITC Programme offers technical assistance in trade promotion, with financing of US\$2.4 million for 1982 provided by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The Programme comprises some fifty technical assistance projects carried out through the major Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Authorities and State Export Corporations.

Projects involve such activities as financing marketing advisers in Indian trade offices around the world, assisting India in participating in trade fairs and exhibitions worldwide, conducting market research surveys and for products strengthening trade information resources and systems, contributing to marketing courses by financing marketing tours abroad, and carrying out courses on export promotion and marketing for Indian commercial representatives abroad.

The Programme is administered by a Resident Coordinator seconded from ITC Headquarters in Geneva, and two locally-recruited staff.

United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

The relationship between India and the UNDP is one of strong mutual assistance for development. India is the largest recipient of UNDP assistance; it is, as well an important contributor of funds, technical expertise, training facilities and equipment for UNDP programmes in other Third World countries.

Starting with modest funding of about US\$ 1 million in 1953 for technical expertise, the Programme has grown steadily and now encompasses large-scale integrated development projects in almost every field of economic development.

Since the inception of Country Programming in 1972, a total of US\$399 million has been allocated to India for UNDP projects. The current Country Programme originally allocated US\$252 million for the period 1982-86. However, the recent 45 per cent cut in resources to \$138.9 million, introduced as a result of the low level of voluntary contributions, will severely affect UNDP's ability to deliver critically-needed assistance, and effectively result in programme delivery strategy at about its present level of \$29 million per annum.

The Government has assigned to UNDP the crucial role of filling technological gaps in important sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, industry, education, scientific research, and employment.

In a unique programme of economic and social development co-operation, the emphasis is on introduction of sophisticated technologies to enable India to "leapfrog" in bridging the tremendous gap between its traditional economy and the requirements of modernization.

The Government has deliberately chosen to employ UNDP assistance for this purpose because of the United Nations' special capability to mobilize the huge scientific and technological reservoir existing in the "developed" world.

There are currently some 160 UNDP-financed projects active throughout the country. India also participates actively in UNDP's Inter-Country Programme, providing host facilities for as many as 18 regional projects with total UNDP inputs of US\$12.7 million, and collaborating in 64 other projects based elsewhere for which UNDP provides assistance of approximately US\$34 million.

Among the developing countries, India's annual pledge to the UNDP is the largest, amounting in 1983 to the equivalent of US\$7.6 million. Moreover, it has provided large numbers of experts in a wide variety of disciplines to work on UNDP-funded projects in other countries, some 1,500 in 1982. It also, on average, receives annually about 300 UN system-funded fellows from other countries for training in a variety of technical fields. The UNDP/India partnership for development has been a symbiosis which has yielded significant benefits for the entire world.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO assists India in a wide variety of disciplines. In the field of education, it has assisted the Government in establishing central educational planning and research institutions, as well as engineering colleges, teachers training institutes and educational technology centres.

In the field of science, it has assisted India in the establishment of a number of scientific institutions, including scientific documentation and instrumentation, arid zone research, energy, industry, ocean biology, etc.

In promoting the development of the social sciences, UNESCO has sought to define more closely the professional responsibilities of various social science specialities. Special emphasis has been given to co-operation between the social and natural sciences.

In the field of mass communication, it has assisted in the development of television, and library facilities.

On a regional level, India has a special relationship with UNESCO as the host of the Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia, which was established in 1948. This office which serves 11 member-States (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) participates in the preparation, planning, execution and evaluation of UNESCO programmes and projects in science and technology, provides advisory services and sponsors/organizes training courses, symposia, seminars, workshops and meetings on subjects of relevance and interest to the countries in the region.

The Office of the UNESCO Representative to India and the Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia are responsible for liaison with the Government of India; Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Culture; and the UNDP in regard to Regular Programme and UNDP activities.

India, a founder Member of UNESCO, has made available many of its leading educators, scientists and specialists to serve the Organization and through it, the entire Third World.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The UNFPA has been active in India since 1969, beginning with support to the Demographic Training Centre in Bombay. This was followed by project assistance in such fields as MCH services, training, health education and census, totalling \$2 million.

A new chapter of UNFPA collaboration in assistance to population programme in India began in 1974 with the signing of the UNFPA-India Country Agreement for programme support over a 5-year period. A total of \$43 million was expended in the following fields:

- Training
- Strengthening of field workers cadre
- Infrastructure improvement
- Supply of vehicles
- Contraceptive supplies and construction condom factory
- Support to the sterilization programme
- Innovative projects in the organized sector.

India is classified as a priority country for UNFPA assistance. In 1980, the size of the population programme was, therefore, almost doubled, to a level of \$80 million, but present funding constraints may delay delivery of the full amount.

While continuing assistance to such fields as maternal and child health; training; infrastructure improvement and contraceptive supply, a major thrust of the second phase programme is concentration of resources in areas of particular need through a comprehensive area specific approach in the two States of Bihar and Rajasthan, which have population growth rates considerably higher than the national average.

These comprehensive area programmes pay special attention to the development of an inter-personal communication strategy, the improvement of management of the family welfare programme and increased popular participation through linkages with other development programme and voluntary organizations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

From 1975 (when the UNHCR office in India was closed) to 1980, refugee matters in India were looked after by UNDP. These consisted largely of assistance to a small number of individual cases, mainly of Indo-Chinese and African origin. In the latter months of 1980, however, there was a rapid increase in the number of Afghan asylum seekers, making it necessary to re-establish a UNHCR presence in India. A UNHCR Charge de Mission and other officials were, therefore, assigned to the UNDP office in New Delhi in 1981.

Refugees receiving UNHCR assistance in India now number 5,134, composed of 3,491 persons from Afghanistan, 1,539 from Iran, 91 from Indo-China and 13 from other countries. To assist them, UNHCR obligated US\$ 1.34 million in 1981 and US\$ 2.46 million in 1982 for subsistence allowance, health care, education, resettlement and legal aid. Assistance requirements for refugees are estimated at US\$ 2.96 million for 1983.

Persons from Afghanistan and Iran are not recognized as refugees by the Government of India, but are allowed to stay. Neither the Government nor any non-governmental organization/voluntary agency is involved in the implementation of assistance programmes for refugees. Operational responsibility for this sizeable and growing programme is borne solely by UNHCR. However, in view of the Government's position, UNHCR's presence in India remains informal (without formal accreditation to the GOI), under the umbrella of the UNDP.

United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

Established in January 1947, the New Delhi UNIC which also serves India and Bhutan, is one of the first to have been opened.

Responding to an ever-alert media and coping with information support demands from educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and other specialized research organizations and universities, this is perhaps one of the busiest Centres.

The magnitude of the operations can be gauged from the fact that in New Delhi alone, there are 307 accredited Indian correspondents, representing 142 major periodicals and wire services. Moreover, there are about 117 foreign correspondents, representing 79 publications, wire services and television and radio networks.

Apart from its routine briefings of individual newsmen visiting the Centre, the UNIC is actively collaborating with the Government's media wing, the Press Information Bureau.

Besides the print media, the UNIC is also feeding eight television stations and over 40 radio stations all over the country with UN films and various radio programmes. Over 600 films are circulated every year to various non-governmental and governmental organizations and educational institutions.

The Centre's library is visited annually by about 7,000 visitors, mainly research scholars, university and school students, civil servants and NGOs. The Centre's mailing list runs to over 5,000.

Another important function of this Centre is to lend information support to UN agencies and programmes located in New Delhi. Information and administrative support is also lent to visiting senior UN officials and special missions visiting India from time to time.

A weekly newsletter is published by the UNIC in English and Hindi which is read by over 3,000 readers all over the country. The Centre also lends editorial assistance in the drafting and formulation of special reports and briefs like this present publication.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

India has the largest UNICEF programme for any country. For 270 million children, about half of whom are at or below the line of poverty, financial participation at an expected level of nearly \$40 million in 1983 can only be called modest. The strategy is to apply available resources efficiently and to lasting effect.

UNICEF came to India in 1949. Starting with relief supplies, UNICEF participated in national campaigns against communicable diseases; and assisted in equipping health centres and hospitals for mothers and children. In 1961, the Regional Office for South Central Asia was established in New Delhi.

As national planning grappled with the unmet need for basic services that determine child development (e.g. nutrition, pre-school and primary education, primary health care, drinking water and sanitation), UNICEF co-operated in basing these services in local communities, in improving their quality and lowering their costs. Increasingly, UNICEF became involved in building people's capacity to help themselves despite poverty; in training village workers and their trainers; and in evaluating the outcome of development in terms of quality of child life.

In the 1980's, the basic services strategy of UNICEF in identifying, developing and converging programmes on children, mothers and families, has become relevant as never before. Specific need-based aims like improved infant feeding practices, preventive measures against anaemia, goitre, blindness or other disability and home management of child diarrhoea, are part of this decentralized, cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approach. It seeks to bring together the functional aspects of development like policy-making, finance, management and technology; to link the different layers of functioning like the village (or slum), district, state and country; and to stimulate group activity through women's organizations, vocational groups and professional associations.

Two emerging dimensions of this effort are integrated services for child development and area-specific and people-specific development. Both are currently expanding with strong government support and gradually increasing people's participation.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The total WFP aid committed to India from 1964 to 31 December 1982 is valued at US\$ 503.2 million for the implementation of 49 development projects and 13 emergency operations. Of these, 38 development projects and 13 emergency operations, costing US\$ 321.7 million have been completed, while the balance commitment of US\$ 181.5 million relates to seven ongoing development and four nutrition intervention projects.

In addition, WFP food assistance valued at \$80 million for nutrition intervention and the integrated rural development projects has been recommended for approval this year.

WFP is considering requests of the Government of India for its forestry, leprosy eradication and fisheries projects. If approved, this will raise the total WFP commitment to approximately \$663 million.

The total aid to India being channelled through WFP accounts for an average of \$37 million (1977-1981). India has received the largest share - 8 per cent - of the total WFP food aid to developing and least developed countries.

WFP provides assistance to India in support of a number of socio-economic development projects. Milk powder and butter oil were supplied to its largest single project in the world, "Operation Flood I", to which commodities worth \$165 million were distributed, helping to increase the milk supply and to finance the development of a modern dairy industry. A second phase project, "Operation Flood II", is now being implemented with the co-operation of the World Bank and the EEC.

The nation-wide Supplementary Nutrition Programme of the Government of India has been assisted by WFP since March 1976. WFP is committed to supply blended foods and edible oil at a total cost of US\$114.6 million for two million pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers during three phases of this project.

The other major sectors receiving WFP aid have been irrigation, command area development and forestry, as well as emergency relief.

India is not only a recipient but an active donor of WFP. She has so far contributed US\$9.8 million, including a pledge for the biennium 1983-84 mostly in the form of tea, sugar, dried fish and rice.

World Health Organization (WHO)

India's active association with the WHO dates back to 1948. WHO's collaborative programme in India is implemented through the office of the WHO Programme Coordinator and Representative. In addition, the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, serving 11 Member countries, is located in New Delhi.

WHO's programme in India is focussed currently on the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 and its inter-relationship with the Government's 20-Point Programme for Total Development.

WHO has collaborated in the development of health services in general, with particular reference to the planning, managerial and manpower development aspects.

In association with UNICEF, WHO has also been collaborating in the development of primary health care programmes.

One of the major problems faced by India is the prevalence of communicable diseases. In this field, WHO has concentrated on the control of malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis; promoted the development of the diarrhoeal diseases programme, and assisted in various emergency situations. WHO has also been closely involved in the programme of prevention and control of blindness.

WHO is actively promoting programmes related to hypertension, cardiovascular, respiratory and liver diseases.

In the field of environmental health, WHO activities range from the development of community water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas to manpower development and sector development at State level.

WHO has worked closely with the Government in the development of maternal and child health and family planning services, with particular emphasis on the development of trained manpower, as well as in research.

In the field of nutrition, WHO's collaboration is directed towards strengthening of the national nutrition and food policy.

The Expanded Programme on Immunization initiated by WHO was started in India in January 1978 with the objective of achieving by 1990, 85 to 100 per cent coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, measles and poliomyelitis. A pertinent achievement worthy of record is WHO's past association with India in the eradication of smallpox. Guinea-worm is endemic in seven States in India, and a national eradication programme has been instituted with WHO technical support.

Institutions in India and a number of Indian scientists have been collaborating with WHO in the national, regional and global programmes.

CHAPTER II

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

CHAPTER IIPEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONSUnited Nations Military Observer Group
in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

The role of UNMOGIP in present circumstances is to observe and report on developments pertaining to the observance of the cease-fire and to provide its good offices when appropriate, to assist both sides in keeping the peace.

UNMOGIP is a field mission manned by military observers and UN field service personnel, assisted by local staff. The Mission is headed by a Chief Military Observer, appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Secretary-General.

The Organization of UNMOGIP is based on a number of field stations located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on both sides of the line of control and along the border between the State and Pakistan. Command, control and administrative support are provided through Headquarters UNMOGIP situated at Srinagar on the Indian side from 1 May to 31 October, and at Rawalpindi in Pakistan from 1 November to 30 April. When the main Headquarters is located at Rawalpindi, a rear Headquarters is maintained in Srinagar and vice versa. An UNMOGIP office is also maintained in New Delhi.

There are currently 38 Military Observers from nine different countries, viz. Australia, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay. The Military Observers are either regular or reserve officers assigned by their respective Governments at the request of the Secretary-General. They are headed by a Chief Operations Officer. The administrative element which supports the Military Observers, is headed by the Chief Administrative Officer and comprises approximately 35 Field Service Officers from 17 different nationalities radio station at Rawalpindi.

Support is also provided by the Indian and Pakistan armies (field stations, field vehicles, drivers, guards, etc.)

Since 1971, the activities of UNMOGIP have been restricted on the Indian side of the line and the Government of India has not made use of UNMOGIP machinery to lodge complaints.

CHAPTER III

A STATISTICAL LOOK

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO UN SYSTEM PROGRAMMES - 1982

UN Agency	Voluntary Contribution ^{1/} (in 000 \$)	Indian Staff Members/Experts assigned abroad	Number of foreign Fellows trained in India
ECA	-	18	-
ESCAP	-	92	-
FAO	1,286	240 ^{2/}	241
IAEA	n.a.	56	-
IBRD	-	566	-
ICAO	154	16	-
IFAD	n.a.	14	-
ILO	702	75	-
IMO	143	15	-
ITC	3/	20	-
ITU	n.a.	66	-
UN	n.a.	261	-
UNCHS	n.a.	17	-
UNCTAD	50 ^{4/}	22	-
UNCWA	-	8	-
UNDP	7,650	48	332 ^{5/}
UNEP	100	17	-
UNESCO	1,200	61	-
UNFPA	338	8	-
UNICEF	1,691	272	-
UNIDO	100	116	-
UNV	5	-	-
UPU	n.a.	10	-
WFP	605	-	-
WHO	1,387	80	302
WIPO	63	2	-
WMO	295	13	-
	<u>15,769</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>875</u>

^{1/} Based on available information

^{2/} Includes WFP international staff also

^{3/} See under UNCTAD

^{4/} Includes contribution to ITC/GATT also

^{5/} Includes trainees sent by UNDTCD, UNESCO, UNIDO, ESCAP, ITU, WMO, ICAO and HABITAT.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE
UN SYSTEM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DURING 1977-1981

A. GRANT ASSISTANCE (in US\$ 000)										
	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
FAO	2,720	3.0	2,678	2.2	2,885	2.6	3,498	3.6	14,886	11.9
WFP	38,323	42.6	51,207	41.8	30,000	27.5	31,695	32.9	33,402	26.7
UNESCO	95	0.1	235	0.2	397	0.4	235	0.2	192	0.2
UNICEF	18,701	20.8	27,891	22.8	29,197	26.7	34,781	36.2	30,034	24.0
WHO	6,683	7.4	7,191	5.9	8,891	8.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	20,138 ^{1/}	16.1
ILO	23	-	37	-	57	0.1	61	-	19	-
UNFPA	7,300	8.1	13,000	10.6	13,200	12.1	3,900	4.1	2,500	2.0
UNDP	16,177	18.0	20,196	16.5	24,569	22.5	22,895	23.0	23,826	19.1
	90,022	100.0	122,435	100.0	109,196	100.0	96,065	100.0	124,997	100.0

1/ Assistance rendered on biennial basis. Break-up between 1980 and 1981 not available.

B. LOANS/CREDITS (in US\$ 000)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
IBRD ^{1/}	328,500	50,000	125,000	430,000	1,264,800
IDA ^{1/}	943,100	1,192,000	1,285,000	1,281,000	900,000
IMF ^{2/}	-	-	-	1,035,000	690,000

1/ According to IBRD fiscal year

2/ Disbursements according to Indian Government fiscal year

Indian Membership of the UN Bodies, etc.

S.No.	B o d y	Term Expires
1.	Economic and Social Council	31 December 1983
2.	ECOSOC Committee for Programme and Coordination	31 December 1983
3.	Commission on Human Settlements	31 December 1984
4.	Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	31 December 1986
5.	Committee on Natural Resources	31 December 1984
6.	Commission on Transnational Corporations	31 December 1984
7.	Committee for Development Planning (Dr. I.G. Patel)	31 December 1983
8.	Statistical Commission	31 December 1983
9.	Commission for Social Development	31 December 1986
10.	Commission on Human Rights	31 December 1985
11.	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination & Protection of Minorities (Mr. S.S.A. Masud)	March 1984
12.	Commission on the Status of Women	31 December 1984
13.	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	31 December 1983
14.	Executive Board of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	31 July 1984
15.	Governing Council of UN Development Programme (UNDP)	31 December 1983
16.	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	31 December 1983
17.	International Narcotics Control Board (Mr. Jasjit Singh)	1 March 1985
18.	UN Research Institute for Social Development (Prof. K.N. Raj)	30 June 1983
19.	UN Administrative Tribunal (Mr. Samar Sen)	31 December 1985
20.	UN Investments Committee (Mr. B.K. Nehru)	31 December 1985

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S.No.	B o d y	Term Expires
21.	Committee for Programme & Coordination	31 December 1983
22.	Director, International Hydrographic Bureau (Rear Adm. F.L. Fraser)	April 1986
23.	World Food Council	31 December 1984
24.	Executive Council of the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO	December 1984
25.	Judge, International Court of Justice (Dr. Nagendra Singh)	5 February 1991
26.	International Law Commission (Dr.S.P. Jagota)	31 December 1985
27.	Independent Chairman, Council of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (Dr. M.S. Swaminathan)	November 1983
28.	Council of FAO	November 1984
29.	Council of International Maritime Organization	November 1983
30.	International Maritime Organization (Mr. C.P. Srivastava, Secretary-General)	31 December 1985
31.	Governing Council of UN Environment Programme	31 December 1984
32.	International Civil Service Commission (Mr. M.A. Vellodi)	31 December 1983
33.	Inter-governmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	31 December 1985
34.	UN Commission for Namibia, Mr. Brajesh Mishra, Commissioner	31 December 1983
35.	Industrial Development Board of UN Industrial Development Organization	31 December 1983
36.	UN Commission on International Trade Law	1986
37.	Peace Observation Commission	31 December 1983
38.	Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali)	19 January 1984
39.	Executive Board of UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Mr. T.N. Kaul)	1985

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BIO-DATA

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE PRIME MINISTER

MINISTER OF DEFENCE, MR. R. VENKATRAMAN

MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR. PRANAB MUKHERJEE

MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, MR. P.V. NARASIMHA RAO

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND PRESIDENT OF THE

INDIAN FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS,

MR. R.N. MIRDHA

MR. MOHAMMAD YUNUS, CHAIRMAN, TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Giani Zail Singh

President of the Republic of India

A PROFILE

Giani Zail Singh, whose ascendancy in the service of the nation can be traced from the humblest of origins, combines rare qualities of head and heart. The Giani's innings in public life have been long and varied—freedom fighter, social reformer, champion of the down-trodden, State Congress Leader, successful Chief Minister and Union Home Minister. Truly, he is a relentless fighter against princedom, feudalism and foreign domination in the pre-independence days, a tireless crusader against communalism, economic disparities and social injustice, a true friend of the down-trodden and the economically weak.

Tall, handsome and immaculately dressed, Giani Zail Singh is a firm believer in democratic traditions, most unassuming, a God-fearing man and true son of the soil. No wonder that he has been able to carve out a distinguished niche for himself in Indian public life.

Giani Zail Singh was born on May 5, 1916 in village Sandhwan in Ferozkot District in a family of artisans, taken to agriculture. His father Sardar Kishan Singh owned about fifty-six acres of land which was intershared by Giani Zail Singh and his two brothers. He comes from the common stock and was born in a mud house in a remote village having no pull or patronage. Stitching clothes, crushing stones, ploughing in fields, laying roads, digging wells and making swords on the part of Giani gave him a rare insight into the psyche of the common man—his problems and aspirations. Also as a form of basic education he has gone through the Quran, Geeta, Ramayana, besides an intensive study of the Sikh Scriptures.

Displaying precocity from his early childhood, Giani cultivated literary tastes. By the time most of the boys of his age had passed their matriculation examination he had completed the study of Sikh Religion, Sikh History and Sikh Scriptures. He grew to be a Giani which means a Scholar. He is very well versed in Hindi and Urdu. Though not well-versed in the nuances of the English language, the valuable example which he furnishes of the power of self help, of patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity illustrate the efficacy of self respect and self reliance in enabling men of even the humblest rank to work out for themselves and honourable competency and a solid reputation.

The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his companions, valiant freedom fighters, on March 23, 1931, moved the young Giani who was then only 16. The story of Giani Zail Singh's ordeals started

with the setting up of the branch of the All India Congress in the State of Faridkot in 1938. Giani Zail Singh was proclaimed and treated as an ordinary criminal. The Maharaja regarded the opening of the Branch of the Congress as a challenge and the man who did it as an arch enemy. So it was that Gianiji having founded the Congress in the State of Faridkot found himself behind prison bars for five years. He was kept in solitary confinement throughout his imprisonment. Even after his release Gianiji was harassed and he had to spend sometime outside the State. During this period he canvassed support for the freedom movement in his State. During the same period he was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's message of non-violence.

In 1946, Gianiji was back in his State to resume the freedom struggle on the lines initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation. The whole State of Faridkot rose to a man on the question of hoisting the National Flag. But a reign of terror was unleashed by the Maharaja. Hearing of this high-handedness from Gianiji and some of colleagues Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru decided to visit Faridkot to hoist the Tricolour. This brought Gianiji into close contact with Panditji and ever since that day Panditji kept his benign eye on the young and promising freedom fighter.

Setting up a parallel Government in Faridkot was the most perilous adventure of Giani Zail Singh's life. Giani Zail Singh was held guilty of leading the revolt against the Raja's Government and taken into custody. Then occurred the famous Jeep Episode—a tyrannical response to Gianiji's quest to end the princely and feudal tyranny. Gianiji was bound hand and feet to a jeep and was threatened that he would be dragged along the streets unless he relented. But ultimately good sense prevailed and the threat was not carried out.

When Faridkot State was merged into the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Giani Zail Singh made historic contributions in removing socio-economic injustice of farm labourers, small cultivators and tenants in his capacity as the Minister for Revenue and Agriculture. The conferment of proprietary rights on the actual tillers and the abolition of absentee landlordism and the legislative steps ensuring the security of tenancy and the rights of tenants to share the lands declared as "surplus" after land-ceiling, are all to the credit of Gianiji. The protection given in PEPSU against State ejectments by landlords is till today a shining landmark in the post-freedom history of agrarian reforms in India.

On November 1, 1956 when PEPSU was integrated with Punjab it opened a new chapter in the life of the peasants and workers and the common people. In 1956, Giani Zail Singh

became a Member of Rajya Sabha and the Senior Vice-President of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee. He injected new fervour among the party men and struggled selflessly to ensure thumping victories for the Congress in Punjab in 1962 General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha. He was taken as a Minister in the Government headed by the late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon but in 1962, he sacrificed that office when the Chinese aggression brought new challenges in its wake.

During 1962 to 1972, Giani Zail Singh waged an uncompromising battle against the forces of communalism, reaction and exploitation for about ten long years in Punjab. As a President of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee, the spirit he was able to infuse in the rank and file of the Congress against heavy odds, triumphed with decisive and overwhelming majority for the Congress in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections and the 1972 Punjab Vidhan Sabha poll.

In March, 1972, he was elected unanimously by the Punjab Congress Legislative Party to be the Chief Minister of Punjab. For an unprecedented spell of stability for five years and three months, Giani Zail Singh accelerated the pace of Green Revolution and industrialisation in the State, and strengthened the forces of secularism by promoting the unity of the people of all faiths.

Under his dynamic stewardship Punjab saw prosperity, stability, vitality, unity and solidarity. Inspired by the Leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Gianiji worked with dedication to make the Punjabis realise their dream of a better life.

With the advent of the multiparty governments at the Centre and in certain States including Punjab towards the middle of 1977, Giani Zail Singh had to brave a fresh spate of difficulties, hardships and harassment. The trials and tribulations, however, failed to break his spirit or to deprive him of the love of the common masses. He was elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha in January, 1980, from the Hoshiarpur Constituency in Punjab with a thumping lead of over 1,25,000 votes over his nearest rival, and became Home Minister in Government of India in Smt. Indira Gandhi's Cabinet.

As a Union Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh made a notable contribution in maintaining law and order, handling the Assam agitation and dealing firmly with the communal riots in the country.

He used his vast administrative experience spanning over more than three decades as Minister in PEPSU and Punjab and as the State Chief Minister to his great advantage. In attending to almost all the major problems facing the nation today, he has shown rare qualities of a seasoned statesman. The most striking, however, is his role in the Assam crisis. He used all his skill in bringing round the agitation leaders to the negotiating table. His personal intervention at the crucial moments during the talks brought him many laurels, and greatly helped create a congenial climate for mutual discussions. As Home Minister he has abundantly shown his keen alertness to the numerous problems facing the nation. He has been able to strengthen the national integration and has shown tenacity in curbing violence of all types.

Giani Zail Singh was elected to the highest office of the President of India on July 15, 1982 and took the oath of office on July 25, 1982.

Giani Zail Singh believes in the efficacy of politeness in expression and a penetrative understanding of human relations and problems. This has, however, never impaired his firmness on basic principles of approach and the fundamentals of the policy and programmes. A refined sense of humour, backed by his intense love for children and the suffering humans in all parts of the country, is his inbuilt safeguard against tensions and malice in his public conduct.

BIO-DATA

H. DAYATULLAH, M.

Born 17th December, 1905 at Betul (Madhya Pradesh). Son of Khan Bahadur Hafiz M. Wilayatullah, I.S.O. and Mst. Mohamadi Begum. Married Pushpa Shah D/o A.N. Shah, ICS (5th May, 1948). One son Arshad (b. 22nd Jan., 1949); (daughter Avni deceased 1960).

Education

Government High School Raipur (M.P.); Morris College, Nagpur (Phillips Scholar, Malak Gold Medal); B.A. Nagpur University; M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge (U.K.); Lincoln's Inn (Barrister-at-Law).

Legal Career

Lecturer, University College of Law, Nagpur University 1936-43; Advocate, Nagpur High Court 1930-46; Government Pleader 1942-43; Advocate General, Central Provinces & Berar 1943-46; Puisne Judge 1946-54 and Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court 1954-56; Chief Justice, Madhya Pradesh High Court 1956-58; Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of India 1958-68; Chief Justice of India 1968-70; Acting President of India 1969.

Offices Held

Dean, Faculty of Law, Nagpur University 1950-54; Member, Faculty of Law, Sagar, Vikram and Aligarh Universities 1954-58; Chancellor, Universities of Delhi, Punjab and Jamia Millia Islamia 1979; President, Indian Law Institute 1968-70; International Law Association (Indian Branch) 1966-70; Indian Society of International Law 1968-70; Indian Red Cross Society 1982; Member, International Institute of Space Law, Paris 1966; Executive Council of World Assembly of Judges; Managing Committee, the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London 1982; International Council of Former Scouts and Guides [awarded Silver Elephant (1948)]; Chief Scout, All India Boy Scouts Association [awarded bronze medal for gallantry (1969); War Service Badge (1948)]; Advisor Council for World Peace through Law; Represented India

at International Conferences at Bangkok, Helsinki, Durham, Geneva, Port of Spain, Belgrade, Venice, Canberra, Melbourne, Washington, London and Algiers.

Academic Honours and Awards

Hon. Bachelor, Lincoln's Inn (1967); LL.D. (Honoris Causa): University of Philippines 1970; Ravishankar University 1970; Rajasthan University 1976; Banaras Hindu University 1980; D.Litt. (Honoris Causa): Bhopal University 1982; Kakatiya University, Warangal 1982; Order of the British Empire 1946; Order of Yugoslav Flag with Sash 1970; Medallion and Plaque of Merit Philconsa, Manila 1970; Knight of Mark Twain 1971.

Publications

Democracy in India and the Judicial Process 1966; *The South-West Africa Case* 1967; *Judicial Methods* 1969; *A Judge's Miscellany* 1972; *USA and India* 1977; *A Judge's Miscellany*, (Second Series) 1979; *The Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution of India* 1979; *My Own Boswell* (Memoirs) 1980; Editor, Mulla's *Mohamedan Law* (16th, 17th and 18th Editions); Numerous Monographs and articles.

Vice-President of India: 1979—

Recreations

Golf and Bridge.

Clubs

Willington Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi.

Address

Vice-President's Residence,
6, Maulana Azad Road,
New Delhi-110011.



Shrimati
Indira Gandhi

a short biographical sketch

d. of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; b. in Allahabad, November 19, 1917; ed. at Ecole Nouvelle, Bex (Switzerland), Ecole Internationale, Geneva, Pupils' Own School, Poona and Bombay, Badminton School, Bristol, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, and Somerville College, Oxford; honorary doctoral degrees conferred by the following Universities: Andhra, Agra, Bangalore, Vikram, Punjab, Gurukul, Nagpur, Jamia Millia, Poona, El Salvador of Buenos Aires, Waseda of Tokyo, Moscow State, Oxford, Charles de Prague, Mauritius, Baghdad, South Pacific (Fiji), Sofia of Bulgaria, Sorbonne, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Kiev State University; Citation of Distinction from Columbia University; m. Shri Feroze Gandhi, March 26, 1942; 2 s. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi (the latter since deceased). Actively involved in the struggle for freedom; in early childhood founded Bal Charkha Sangh, and in 1930, "Vanar Sena" of children to help Congress party during Non-Cooperation Movement; imprisoned September 1942; worked in riot-affected areas of Delhi under Gandhi's direction, 1947.

Member, Congress Working Committee and Central Election Committee of the Party, 1955; Member, Central Parliamentary Board of Congress, 1958; Chairman, National Integration Council of A.I.C.C., President, All India Youth Congress, 1956, and Women's Deptt., A.I.C.C., President, Indian National Congress, 1959-60, and Indian National Congress (1960-61).

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1964-66; Prime Minister of India, January 1966-March 1977, and again from January 14, 1980; Concurrently Minister for Atomic Energy, September 1967-March 1977, and again from January 1980, and Space, June 1972-March 1977, and again from January 1980; Chairman, Planning Commission; President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and Chairman, Hindi Sahakar Samiti; held additional charge of Ministry of External Affairs from September 5, 1967 to February 14, 1969; Ministry of Finance from July 16, 1969 to June 26, 1970; Ministry of Home Affairs from June 1970 to November 1973; and Ministry of Defence from January 1980 to January 1982.

Has been associated with a large number of organisations and institutions, some of which are listed below: President, Board of Trustees of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital; Trustee, (i) Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and (ii) Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust; Chairman, Swaraj Bhavan Trust; Founder and Chairman, Bal Sahyog, New Delhi, from 1954; Chairman, Bal Bhavan Board, and Children's National Museum, New Delhi; Founder and President, Kamala Nehru Vidyalaya, Allahabad; Vice-Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, 1953-57; Life Patron, Indian Council for Child Welfare; Vice-President, International Council of Child Welfare; Patron-in-Chief, Indian Council for Africa, 1960; Patron,

Foreign Students Association in India; Chancellor, (i) Visva Bharati University; (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru University; and (iii) North-Eastern University, 1966 to 1977; Chancellor of Visva Bharati again from September 1982; Member, Indian Delegation to UNESCO, 1960-64; Executive Board of UNESCO, 1960-64; National Defence Council, 1962; Executive Committee of National Defence Fund, 1962; Chairman, (i) Citizens' Central Council, 1962; and (ii) Sangeet Natak Akademi, 1965-74; Member, National Integration Council; President, (i) Himalayan Mountaineering Institute; (ii) Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; (iii) Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society; and (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund; Patron, Indian Society of International Law.

Member, (i) Rajya Sabha, August 1964-February 1967; Member, (ii) Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-71; (iii) Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971-77; (iii) Sixth Lok Sabha, November-December 1978; and (iv) Seventh Lok Sabha (elected from Rae Bareilly U.P.) and Medak (A.P.), January 1980; opted to retain the Medak seat and relinquished the Rae Bareilly seat. Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party, 1966-77 and of the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party since January 1980.

Favourite pastime and recreation: Finds recreation in whatever she is doing and equal relaxation in being close to nature and in different forms of art; also in activity—physical, such as hiking in the mountains, or mental, such as reading about an unfamiliar subject.

Special interests: Interested in a wide variety of subjects; views life as an integrated process, where activities and interests are different facets of the whole, not separated into compartments or labelled under different heads.

Accomplishments in letters, art and science/other achievements: Recipient of Bharat Ratna, 1972; Mexican Academy Award for Liberation of Bangladesh, 1972; 2nd Annual Medak, FAO, 1973; Sahitya Vachaspati (Hindi) by Nagari Pracharini Sabha, 1976; also recipient of Mothers' Award, U.S.A., 1953; Isabella d'Este Award of Italy for outstanding work in diplomacy; Yale University's Howland Memorial Prize for two consecutive years in 1967 and 1968; was the woman most admired by the French, according to a poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion; in 1971, was the most admired person of the world, according to a special Gallup Poll Survey in U.S.A.; Diploma of Honour conferred by the Argentine Society in 1971 for the Protection of Animals; Order of the Golden

Ark of the World Wildlife Fund, presented by Prince of Netherlands, 1982; U Thant Award for East-West Understanding, 1982; Distinguished Parliamentarian Award of Population Action Council of U.S.A., 1982.

Publications: The Years of Challenge, 1966-69; The Years of Endeavour, 1969-72 (both by Publications Division, New Delhi); India (Hodder and Stoughton, London), 1975; Inde, in French, (Edita S.A., Lausanne), 1978; Eternal India (B.I. Publications, New Delhi), 1980; Ma Verité, in French, (Editions Stock, Paris), 1980; My Truth (Vision, New Delhi), 1981; Peoples and Problems (Hodder and Stoughton, London), 1982.

Travels abroad: Has travelled widely in India and all over the world; has paid official visits to: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe and United Nations.

PERMANENT ADDRESS: Donated ancestral home 'Anand Bhavan' to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

OFFICIAL ADDRESS:

11 Safdarjung Road, NEW DELHI-110 011.

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VITAE

MR. R. VENKATARAMAN

Date of Birth:

4th December, 1910

Education:

M. A. B. L., Madras.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court in 1935 and later as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of India. Participated in the Quit India Movement and detained under the Defence of India Rules from 1942 to 1944. In 1946 was deputed by the Government of India as one of the Panel of Lawyers to defend the Indian nationals charged with offences of collaboration during the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore. Secretary, Madras Provincial Bar Federation from 1947 to 1950, Founder and Editor of the Labour Law Journal since 1949.

Elected to Provisional Parliament in 1950 and to the House of People in 1952 and 1957. Secretary, Congress Party in Parliament 1954-1955; Member, Standing Finance Committee; Member, Privileges Committee; Member, Estimates Committee; Member, Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

Member of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Avadi Congress Session; Member, A. I. C. C.; Leader of the House in Madras Legislative Council.

1957 to 1967 Minister for Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Power, Transport and Commercial Taxes in Tamil Nadu Government. 1967 to 1971 Member, Planning Commission in charge of Industry, Labour, Power, Transport, Communications, Railways, etc. Minister of Finance since Jan January, 1980. 5 14th Jan 1982. Defence Minister since Jan 14th 1982.

Represented India in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Zealand in 1950. Represented the workers in the I. L. O. Committee on Metal Trades in Geneva in 1952. Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, 1953 55, 58, 59, 60 and 61. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 42nd International Labour Conference at Geneva. Represented India

in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in 1978 in Vienna. Elected Member, United Nations Administrative Tribunal from 1955 to 1979. President of the Tribunal from 1968 to 1979.

Also visited United States, Canada, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, South East Asia, Far East, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji on official duties.

Chairman, Major Ports Commission; Chairman, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; Chairman, National Research Development Corporation and Chairman, Committee on Automation. Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the working of State Electricity Boards.

Social Service:

Trustee, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Trustee, Gandhi Gram Trust; Chairman of the Trust of Minakshi College for women; Chairman of the Society of Sankra Secondary School; Vice-Chairman, Kalakshetra; Chairman of the Society of the Malai Mandir Temple, New Delhi.

Awards:

Tamra Patra for participation in Freedom Struggle; Soviet Prize for travelogue on Shri K. Kamaraj's visit to the Socialist Countries. Souvenir by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for distinguished service as President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. Title "Sat Seva Ratna" by his Holiness Shankracharya for service to the temple.

Hobby:

Photography.

Special Interest:

Arts, Music and Cultural activities.

Games:

Tennis.

He has translated many other famous works from Marathi to Telugu and from Telugu to Hindi, and has published numerous articles in various magazines, mostly under a 'pen name'.

His special interests are: Indian Philosophy and Culture, writing fiction and political commentaries, learning languages and creative literature in general. His favourite pastimes and recreation are music, cinema and theatre.

In the nearly three-year period since Shri Rao took over as Minister of External Affairs, he has successfully brought to bear his scholarly background and rich political and administrative experience on the field of international diplomacy. He chaired the III Conference of UNIDO at New Delhi in January 1980, within a few days of his assumption of charge. He also chaired a meeting of the group of 77 at New York in March 1980. More recently, his role in the Chair at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries in February 1981, has earned him wide appreciation. Shri Rao has shown keen personal interest in international economic issues and personally led the Indian delegation to the Conference of the Group of 77 on ECDC at Caracas, in May 1981.

P. V. NARASIMHA RAO

Minister of External Affairs

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY DIVISION
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO

Minister of External Affairs

— Biographical Sketch

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of External Affairs, comes to his assignment after an eventful career as a leader, writer, poet and administrator.

Born in an agriculturist family at Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh, on June 28, 1921, Shri Rao was educated at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Bombay University and Nagpur University, from where he took his B.Sc. and LL.B. degrees.

He was elected to the Lok Sabha in March 1977 after over three decades of a political career in Andhra Pradesh and in the January 1980 General Elections, was returned to the Lok Sabha on Congress (I) ticket from Hanamkonda, Andhra Pradesh. He was a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1957-77 and was a Minister in Andhra Pradesh Government (1962-71). He became the Chief Minister of the State in 1971 and continued upto 1973. He has

been the Chairman of the Telugu Academy, Andhra Pradesh, for six years, Vice-President of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, 1972, and was the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee in 1975-76. He took over as Minister of External Affairs on January 14, 1980.

The 62-year old Shri Rao, a man of simple habits and unassuming personality, has always championed the cause of the down-trodden and the teeming millions. He has been active in politics right from the days he was a student.

Shri Rao is a widely-travelled man and lectured at various universities in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany on political matters and allied subjects. He has had the distinction of many publications to his credit, prominent among these are: the "Sahasra Phan" Hindi translation of the late Shri Vishwanatha Satyanarayana's famous Telugu novel "Veyi Padagalu" published by Jangpith; "Abala Jeevitam", Telugu translation of the late Shri Hari Narayan Apte's famous Marathi novel, "Pan Lakshat Kon Ghetu", published by Central Sahitya Academy (National Academy of Literature).

BIO - DATA

MUKHERJEE, PROF. PRANAB

Indian Politician and Administrator. Born on 11th December, 1935 at Miratl in Birbhum District West Bengal - India. He had his education in Vidyasagar College, Suri and Calcutta University. Did his M.A. in History and Political Science and also LL.B. His early career was marked by entry into the field of Journalism and Teaching in a Degree College.

Belongs to an illustrious family which was involved actively in the Freedom Movement of the country. His entry into the politics at a relatively young age of 25 years symbolised emergence of youth and intellectuals into the mainstream of Indian body politics.

Was elected Member of the Upper House of Indian Parliament (Rajya Sabha) in 1969 and has continuously been Member of Parliament since then. Also appointed as Leader of the Upper House in January, 1980.

Was Member, Executive Committee of Congress Parliamentary Party 1972-73; Member, All India Congress Committee; Member, Congress (I) Working Committee.

Member, College Teachers' Organisation; Literacy Movement; represented India in Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Paris 1971; led the Indian delegation to the 24th Consultative Meeting of the Colombo Plan Conference, Singapore 1974.

Was Editor of Palli-O-Panchayat Sambad (Bengali monthly journal), Founder Editor of Desher Dak (Bengali Weekly) 1967-71.

Deputy Minister for Industrial Development, Government of India from February 1973 to January, 1974; Deputy Minister for Shipping and Transport, Government of India, January to October, 1974; Minister of State for Finance 1974 - 1975; Minister of State for Revenue and Banking from 1975 to March 1977; Cabinet Minister, Government of India in-charge of Ministries of Commerce, Steel and Mines from January, 1980 to January 1982;

Finance Minister, Government of India since January, 1982.

MARRIED: 2 sons and 1 daughter

PUBLICATIONS: (i) CRISIS IN DEMOCRACY
(ii) AN ASPECT OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM IN BENGAL 1967; AND
(iii) MID TERM POLL, 1969
Many contributions to English and Bengali journals.

MUSIC, GARDENING AND READING

2, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 001 (INDIA)

BIO-DATA
OF
SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA, M.P.

Shri Mirdha was born on 24th August, 1924, and was educated at the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow from where he got degrees of M.A.(Political Science) and LL.B. He also studied at the Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva, Switzerland.

Shri Mirdha got elected to the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly in 1954. He was Speaker of the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1967.

Shri Mirdha got elected to Parliament (Rajya Sabha) in 1967. In 1970, he became Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. He was Minister of Defence Production from October, 1974 to December, 1975. He was Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation from December, 1975 to 1977 and Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha from 1977 to April, 1980.

Shri Mirdha has represented India at many international meets including the United Nations, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers and Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Shri Mirdha is active in Youth Movement and Sports. He attended the Olympic Games at Mexico and Munich and the Asian Games at Teheran. He is Deputy Chairman of Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games to be held in Delhi in 1982 and National President of the Youth Hostel Association of India.

Shri Mirdha was Chairman of Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Arts) from 1976 to 1980 and is President of the Indian Heritage Society. He is President of the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations. Honorary President, World Federation of

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(Tel.: 376540 & 371409)

U.N. Associations

Feb. 1983 =

Minister for Irrigation
Government of India

MOHAMMAD YUNUS

Born on June 26, 1916, in a well known family in the former North West Frontier Province, Mohammad Yunus did his schooling at the Muslim University School, Aligarh and thereafter at the Islamic College, Peshawar

On leaving College in 1935, Yunus became one of the principal aides of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He was later associated with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who took personal interest in his apprenticeship as a political worker. He was arrested during the 'Quit India' Movement and also in Kashmir in 1946 with Jawaharlalji.

After Independence, Mohammad Yunus joined Indian Foreign Service, and headed Missions at Jogjakarta, Ankara, Baghdad, Madrid, San Francisco and Algiers. In 1954, he was deputed to serve as Adviser to the Joint Secretariat set up to organise the Bandung Conference. He was also a member of the Indian Delegation to the Non-aligned Summits at Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo.

Mohammad Yunus was appointed Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce in 1971, and was largely responsible for the success of ASIA '72, which was a unique venture. After his retirement from service in June 1974, he was appointed Special Envoy to the Prime Minister. Besides, he was Chairman of the Non-aligned Press Agencies Pool; Trade Fair Authority of India and the Communication Centre of India; Director, Samachar, Steel Authority and the Telephone Industries. He was also Managing Director of the Associated Journals. He resigned from these posts in March, 1977.

Mohammad Yunus has written three books. The "Frontier Speaks" traces the history of Pathans and the Khudai Khidmatgar Movement; "Kaidi ke Khat" an Urdu volume portrays an account of prison life and "Persons, Passions and Politics" provides a lucid histo-political commentary on India and the world during the last fifty years.

Appointed Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India in April 1980. He is an ardent advocate of Fair Culture and is responsible for activation of Pragati Maidan where many Specialized Commodity Fairs have since been held, besides numerous cultural programmes round the year. India International Trade Fair '81, IITF '81, the biggest held so far in India, was organised under his leadership.