



India and the United States: Natural Allies

The ties between our two countries are manifold and vibrant. Despite the great geographical divide between India and the United States, our people are bound by a shared commitment to democracy, the rule of law, basic human freedoms, tolerance and pluralism.

Ambassador Lalit Mansingh while presenting the Letter of Credence to the President of the United States of America — June 20, 2001



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Prime Minister's Statement in Parliament on India-Pakistan Summit Talks

July 24, 2001

HON'BLE Members would recall my invitation to President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan to visit India.

In the days and weeks before his visit, I had occasion to exchange views and perspectives – individually and collectively – with leaders of political parties, eminent personalities, media representatives and intellectuals, on the future prospects for India-Pakistan relations. They endorsed, almost unanimously, our view that the visit should be used to seek avenues for durable peace and cooperative friendship with Pakistan. Building on the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, we sought, through the invitation and the consequent visit, to strengthen the broad-based framework of dialogue, so that progress could be made on all outstanding bilateral issues, including Jammu & Kashmir. We also identified the continuing cross-border terrorism as an important subject to be addressed.

To promote a congenial environment and confidence-building in advance of the visit, the Government announced some significant decisions relating to peace and security, nuclear and non-nuclear CBM's, people-to-people contacts, humanitarian issues, education, youth exchanges and trade. We believe these decisions have been well received by the people of India and Pakistan. The Government remains committed to implementing them.

President Musharraf, accompanied by Begum Musharraf, was in New Delhi on July 14. He was accorded full ceremonial honours. He called on the President, who hosted a State banquet. The Vice-President, Home Minister, the External Affairs & Defence Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha called on him. I hosted a lunch in his honour. At the retreat in Agra on July 15 and 16, President Musharraf and I had extensive one-to-one talks for over 5 hours. We also had talks at the delegation level.



During these discussions, I emphasised the importance of creating an atmosphere of trust for progress on all outstanding issues including J&K. I took up other specific issues which would help the processes of peace. These included the issue of 54 POWs believed to be in Pakistani jails; the extradition of known terrorists and criminals who have been given sanctuary in Pakistan; the upkeep of Sikh Gurudwaras and Hindu temples in Pakistan, the treatment of Indian pilgrims visiting shrines in Pakistan, and the enhancement of mutually beneficial trade.

I focused on the terrorism being promoted in the state of J&K. I conveyed in clear terms that India has the resolve, strength and stamina to counter terrorism and violence until it is decisively crushed.

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VAJPAYEE'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

I want to reiterate this determination today on the floor of this House.

In his presentations, President Musharraf focussed almost exclusively on Jammu & Kashmir. Honourable Members would be familiar with all his views, since they were widely disseminated in both our electronic and print media.

Despite the obvious differences in our perspectives, we made progress towards bridging the two approaches in a draft joint document. We sought to incorporate in the document the structure of a future dialogue process on all issues, including meetings at official, Ministerial and Summit levels. We made proposals for addressing the issues of Peace & Security – including nuclear and conventional CBMs, Jammu & Kashmir, and terrorism; and all other issues from the composite dialogue. Eventually, however, we had to abandon the quest for a joint document mainly because of Pakistan's insistence on the settlement of the Jammu & Kashmir issue, as a precondition for the normalization of relations. Pakistan was also reluctant to acknowledge and address cross-border terrorism. My Cabinet colleagues and I were unanimously of the view that our basic principles cannot be sacrificed for the sake of a joint document.

There are strong views both in India and in Pakistan about Jammu & Kashmir. But it is our conviction that an all-round development in the relationship between India and Pakistan will have beneficial impact on our dialogue on J&K.

No worthwhile purpose would be served by a debate on whether or not J&K is a "core issue". But we cannot ignore the fact of terrorism and violence in the state, which is exported from across the borders. We cannot accept that the insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir today, with its foreign mercenaries and generous assistance from abroad, is anything but terrorism. The daily killing of innocent men, women and children can simply not be glorified as "Jehad" or as any kind of political movement. Please reflect that, soon after the Agra Summit had concluded, our pilgrims on their way

to the holy shrine of Amarnath were killed. And just two days ago another massacre of members of one community occurred at the hands of the terrorists. That is why Pakistan's refusal to end cross-border terrorism is the main hurdle in the creation of a conducive atmosphere.

Pakistan has been seeking a solution to J&K in accordance with the wishes of the "Kashmiri people". I am certain that the primary wish of every single Kashmiri, whether from the Kashmir valley or Jammu, Ladakh, Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, the Northern areas or the Shaksgam Valley, is to live in peace, security and freedom, so that he can make economic progress. We should constantly strive to provide him with this fundamental right. Most of the Kashmiris have their elected representatives, through whom they express their legitimate aspirations. We are also willing to listen to all other streams of Kashmiri opinion, however small the minority they represent, as long as they abjure violence. It is in this spirit that we had offered to talk to the representatives of the All Parties' Hurriyat Conference.

President Musharraf has extended an invitation to me to visit Pakistan. I have accepted this invitation. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan has similarly invited the External Affairs Minister. This, too, has been accepted. Thus, our bilateral engagement with Pakistan will continue. We will continue to seek dialogue and reconciliation. We will persist with our efforts to convince Pakistan that our bilateral cooperation should not be held hostage to the resolution of any one issue. Though we could not conclude a joint document in Agra, we did achieve a degree of understanding. We will build on this to further increase the areas of agreement. Obviously, India's concerns in vital areas – such as cross-border terrorism – will have to find place in any document that future negotiations endeavour to conclude.

Let me add – we are not looking for propaganda advantage or seeking to score debating point. We will engage in quiet, serious diplomacy. Our endeavour for a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation will be pursued vigorously.



Text of remarks by Ambassador Lalit Mansingh while presenting the Letter of Credence to the President of the United States of America

Washington, DC

June 20, 2001

Mr. President,

I have the great honour to present to you the Letter of Credence from the President of India accrediting me as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India to the United States of America. I also present to you the Letter of Recall of my distinguished predecessor, Ambassador Naresh Chandra.



As my first official act, I extend to you, Mr. President, and to the people of the United States the warm greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India.

Washington is not new to me. I am fortunate to have served my Government here earlier, when your illustrious father was the President. I now consider myself particularly privileged to assume my responsibilities as India's Ambassador to the United States at a time of major transformation and great promise in our relationship.

The ties between our two countries are manifold and vibrant. Despite the great geographical divide between India and the United States, our people are bound by a shared commitment to democracy, the rule of law, basic human freedoms, tolerance and pluralism. Anchored in these natural affinities, our ties have been enduring and have withstood the vicissitudes of historical evolution and political changes over several decades.

The reciprocal visits last year of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of India, and the many understandings and agreements they generated have provided new impulse to the broadening and deepening of our relations in the twenty first century. The 'Vision Statement' signed during Presi-

dent Clinton's visit to India in March 2000, and the Joint Statement issued during Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit to the United States in September 2000 offer us a blueprint for the construction of an edifice of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries and peoples in the political, economic, commercial, scientific & technological domains. Having been a fortunate witness to and participant in these historic events, my foremost task would be to work with your Government to build upon these sound foundations and contribute towards the consolidation of a partnership that my Prime Minister has characterized as one between two natural allies.

Mr. President, my Prime Minister was deeply touched by your message of sympathy and by the generosity of the Government and people of the United States in the wake of the recent devastating natural disaster in the state of Gujarat. These gestures once again mirror the values of friendship and understanding which unite our people. We are also greatly encouraged by your personal commitment and that of your Government to take our relations forward and to add greater momentum to them.

Trade and investment cooperation has, in recent years, emerged as the prime mover in the India-US relationship. Following the liberalization of the Indian economy a decade ago, the United States identified India as one of the ten largest emerging markets in the world. Today, the United States is our largest trading partner, our principal source for foreign investment and a major destination for our goods and services. Our bilateral trade has increased to a healthy US \$15 billion, although this is still far short of its potential. With the Indian economy growing at a healthy rate of 6% per year over the last decade, the scope for mutually beneficial trade and investment has increased significantly. The establishment last year of a high level economic coordinating group, a Financial and Economic Forum, a Commercial Dialogue and a Working Group on Trade

See TEXT OF REMARKS, Page 4



TEXT OF REMARKS

(Continued from page 3)

are useful institutional structures that will enable our two governments to deliver to our people the promise assured by the complementarities of our two economies. These efforts are being supplemented by businessmen from both countries through the instrument of bilateral business and industry forums.

The Government of India has recently initiated a second generation of economic reforms aimed at improving industrial efficiency, reducing the fiscal deficit and upgrading the country's infrastructure. The insurance and telecommunications sectors have been opened up to private investment. Plans for expansion of our power, communications, roads, ports and other infrastructural facilities have created new opportunities for foreign investors. India is striving for a leading position in the emerging new frontier areas of biotechnology and information technology. India's growing integration with the global economy holds out the promise of new and exciting prospects for the partnership between our two countries to prosper and flourish. I shall endeavour, Mr. President, to work with your Administration and with the business representatives to expand and intensify commercial opportunities for both Indian and American businesses.

While globalisation has ushered in new opportunities, it has also brought us many challenges whose solutions require joint approaches. One of these is the scourge of international terrorism. The setting up of the India-US Working Group on Counterterrorism and forum for dialogue on Afghanistan are important steps in combating this menace. In the two meetings held so far, we have shared valuable information and agreed on specific areas of cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral. The Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations is also a reflection of our common desire to foster peace and responsible governance in parts of the world ridden by conflict.

There are, of course, areas where we have differences of opinion or approach. That is only natural between two friendly, democratic countries. It also reflects the strength and vitality of our relationship. We have, in the past, sought to address divergences in our views through honest and open dialogue. India is committed to continuing this approach in the spirit of candour and understanding which characterises our relations. As free societies, seeking

a new partnership, our people aspire to a relationship free from controls and restraints.

More than a million and half people from India have made America their home. They have prospered and thrived here and have contributed to this country's rich diversity and its economic and technological success. They constitute a vital element in the continuing endeavour to forge a dynamic relationship of close friendship, deep understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. It will be my constant effort to make the most of this most valuable asset in our common endeavour to invigorate our relationship and invest it with new and productive content.

Mr. President, as I assume the office entrusted to me, I wish to assure you and your Government of my fullest cooperation and that of my Government as we together strive to achieve our common goals. My wife and I also take this opportunity to convey to you and to the First Lady our sentiments of deep esteem and affection.

India's Ambassadors to the United States

K. Asaf Ali (1947 - 1948)

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1949 - 1952)

Gaganvihari L. Mehta (1952 - 1958)

M. C. Chagla (1958 - 1961)

B. K. Nehru (1961 - 1968)

Ali Yaver Jung (1968 - 70)

L. K. Jha (1970 - 1973)

T. N. Kaul (1973 - 1976)

Kewal Singh (1976 - 1977)

Nani A. Palkhivala (1977 - 1979)

K. R. Narayanan (1980 - 1984)

K. Shankar Bajpai (1984 - 1986)

P. K. Kaul (1986 - 1989)

Karan Singh (1989 - 1990)

Abid Hussain (1990 - 1992)

S. S. Ray (1992 - 1996)

Naresh Chandra (1996 - 2001)

Lalit Mansingh (2001 - till date)

Highlights of India-Pakistan Summit talks and India's initiatives to improve relations with Pakistan

May 23, 2001 - Prime Minister Vajpayee invites General Musharraf to visit India

India's commitment to peace, dialogue and cooperative co-existence with Pakistan remains unaltered. Prime Minister Vajpayee had set in motion a peace process by his historic and path breaking visit to Lahore in early 1999.

In pursuance of Lahore Declaration and the Shimla Agreement, Prime Minister Vajpayee has decided to invite General Pervez Musharraf, the Chief Executive of Pakistan to visit India at his early convenience.

May 25, 2001 - Letter from Prime Minister Vajpayee for General Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive of Pakistan, inviting him to visit India

When I visited Lahore in February 1999, with the objective of beginning a new chapter in our bilateral relations, I had recorded at the Minar-e-Pakistan that a 'stable secure and prosperous Pakistan is in India's interest', that remains our conviction.

We have to pick up the threads again, including renewing the Composite Dialogue, so that we can put in place a stable structure of cooperation and address all outstanding issues, including J&K.

I have the pleasure to extend a most cordial invitation to Begum Musharraf and you to visit India at your early convenience.

June 21, 2001 - President K. R. Narayanan's letter to President General Musharraf on becoming President of Pakistan

I extend my best wishes on your assumption of office of President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

India has always desired to establish a relationship of peace, friendship and co-operation with Paki-

stan. It is our hope that your visit to India next month as President of Pakistan will move India-Pakistan relations in positive and constructive directions.

July 04, 2001 - Initiatives by Prime Minister Vajpayee to expand relations with Pakistan

In order to enhance people-to-people ties, especially among the youth of India and Pakistan, Prime Minister has decided the following:

20 scholarships will be offered to students from Pakistan in Indian technical institutions;

Pakistani poets, academics, writers and artists will be invited individually, or in groups for a month long visit each, as guests of the Government of India;

Groups of Pakistani students (from school to university, boys and girls) will be invited by the Government to visit and tour Indian academic establishments.

July 09, 2001 - Easing of travel between India and Pakistan

Based on the conviction that the foundations of peace between India and Pakistan have to be laid in the minds and hearts of men and women, and above all, the youth of both countries. Thus travel between India and Pakistan should be made as simple and easy as possible. The Prime Minister has, therefore, decided that henceforth Pakistan passport holders will be allowed to come by the road route and obtain visas at the check-post at Attari. Additional check-posts will be opened at Munabao, in Rajasthan. Similar check-posts will also be opened at designated points along the IB (International Border) and the LOC (Line of Control) in Jammu and Kashmir.

See HIGHLIGHTS, Page 6



HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from page 5)

July 17, 2001 – Statement issued by Jaswant Singh, External Affairs and Defence Minister, at the Ministry of External Affairs Press Conference

At the invitation of Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the President of Pakistan H. E. General Pervez Musharraf visited India on 14-16 July, 2001.

In keeping with his abiding vision of good Neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan, the Prime Minister had invited President General Pervez Musharraf to walk the high road of Peace and reconciliation. Our commitment to that noble objective, upon the attainment of which, rests the welfare of many, is not transitory. It is that commitment, which was demonstrated at Simla, in Lahore and recently during President General Pervez Musharraf's visit.

Significant CBMs that were announced prior to President Musharraf's visit would be fully implemented on our part. It is our conviction that, when put in place, they will make an important contribution to our relations.

During his visit, the President of Pakistan had extensive discussions with our entire leadership. These included three rounds of one-on-one meetings with the Prime Minister and an hour-long farewell call prior to his departure yesterday night. There were also detailed discussions during delegation level talks. All these meetings were marked by cordiality and candour. They provided an invaluable opportunity to both sides to understand each others' view points, concerns and compulsions.

Our negotiations for an agreed text of a document were seriously pursued. There were long hours of discussions at official and political levels. During these negotiations India did not shy away from any issue. In keeping with the confidentiality, which is necessary for these negotiations, and the maintenance of which is essential for the future of bilateral relations themselves, it would not be proper to go into details. However, it needs asserting that during the negotiating process, India fully respected all

established international norms. As a mature and responsible democracy, we negotiate to improve bilateral relations with our neighbours, not to indulge in public relations.

We are of course, disappointed that the two sides could not arrive at an agreed text. It will not be a breach of confidentiality to clarify that this was on an account of the difficulty in reconciling our basic approaches to bilateral relations. India is convinced that narrow, segmented or unifocal approaches, will simply not work. Our focus has to remain on the totality of relationship, our endeavour to build trust and confidence, and a mutually beneficial relationship even as we address and move forward on all outstanding issues, including Jammu & Kashmir: building upon the existing compacts of Simla and Lahore.

It was also made abundantly clear to the Pakistan side during the visit, that the promotion of cross-border terrorism and violence are unacceptable and must cease. Let there be no illusions on this score: India has the will and resolve to defeat all such challenges.

We will pick up the threads from the visit of the President of Pakistan. We will unceasingly endeavour to realise our vision of a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan.

July 24, 2001 - Statement by the Prime Minister in both the house of parliament on summit level talks between India and Pakistan (see page 1)

July 29, 2001 - Prime Minister Vajpayee accepted an invitation to visit Pakistan to continue bilateral talks between the two countries.

For more information on India-Pakistan bilateral talks:

<http://www.indianembassy.org>



Excerpts from Independence Day speeches

Independence Day, 1947

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

— PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

25th Anniversary of Independence, 1972

Twenty-five years ago when we unfurled our flag here it was not the end of our fight but a beginning of a new fight - a fight against poverty and a fight to make freedom a reality for our teeming millions. All of us are partners in this great struggle and have to go a long way to achieve our objectives. We have to ensure a better life for our children and find more jobs for our young men. During the last 25 years we have covered a long journey not of comforts alone but of many hardships, difficulties and dangers. But, as you know, we are today stronger than ever before; we are more resolute and united and our democratic institutions have taken deeper roots.

I mentioned about our old revolutionaries and freedom fighters who are still in our midst today. We want inspiration from them. We want their bless-

ings in shaping the future of this great country. To the young generation of India, I give my good wishes. It is they who are to build the India of our dreams. They are the custodians of the honour and security of India. Let us pledge ourselves to build a clean, progressive and a great Bharat. The way this country will move forward is not yet known and I cannot tell it. But I know that in inner force, a new life is struggling to be born. With its birth, humanity will find a new way, a way to peace and co-operation among mankind which will make the world one family.

— PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI

50th Anniversary of Independence, 1997

I congratulate you all on the Golden Jubilee of the Nation's Independence. I salute those martyrs whose sacrifice won Independence for the country. My tributes especially to the family members of those whose patriotism and sacrifice freed the country from the shackles of British imperialism and gave the country deliverance from century old slavery and humiliation. We salute the vanguard of freedom fighters whose efforts are recognised by the whole country.

The greatest contribution of this country to society is Democracy, under which 50 crores of voters elect their representatives from Panchayat to Parliament. We are proud of our Democracy. On this historic occasion, as I address you from the ramparts of the Red Fort, which has witnessed several historical events, history is unfolding before my eyes. As you must have seen last night the Members of Parliament were listening to the speech of Jawaharlal Nehru which was delivered 50 years ago. Mahatma Gandhi's voice was inspiring has said that freedom and sacrifice are synonymous. A new India was awakening with fresh hopes Jawaharlal Nehru had reiterated the plea given to the future generations by the freedom fighters. This commitment was towards the nation and its people

— PRIME MINISTER INDER KUMAR GUJRAL

South Asia Program at Cornell University

(Second in the series of India programs in the U.S. Colleges & Universities)

South Asia Program, Cornell University,
170 Uris Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7601
607/255-8493 or e-mail amp18@cornell.edu
<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/southasia/>

General Information

Since 1953 the South Asia Program has coordinated teaching, research, and campus activities focusing on the Indian subcontinent, which comprises the modern nations of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Since 1985, Cornell has been in consortium with Syracuse University as a National Resource Center for South Asia, one of nine sponsored by the United States Department of Education. A core faculty of 35 representing more than 25 disciplines as well as an extensive library collection of 277,000 volumes, films and videotapes highlight the program's special expertise in India as well as in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The South Asia Program at Cornell is doubly distinctive. First, many Cornell faculty members focus their research not only on India, but also on the outlying countries of the sub-continent. Second, Program members are located in diverse Cornell colleges, many concentrating on applied work in Agricultural fields, City & Regional Planning, Art, Communication, and Labor Relations. The Program attracts students engaged in regional history and the social sciences and our students are well known for their research on questions concerning the environment, rural inequality and agrarian change, labor market dynamics, economic liberalization, social movements and questions of governance. Through a weekly seminar series, yearly workshops and cultural events, students, faculty and invited speakers exchange ideas, research experiences and on-going research.

Study Program

South Asia program at Cornell offers range courses in languages and civilizations of South Asia. Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Sinhala, Sanskrit, Tamil and Urdu are taught in the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics. A number of courses in the literatures and religions of South Asia are offered in the Asian Studies Department. And through offerings in Anthropology, Architecture, Economics, Government, History, Rural Sociology and other departments diverse disciplinary perspectives can be gained on South

Asian area topics. Students wanting to pursue an interdisciplinary major in South Asia have long been able to do so through the Asian Studies Department.

The South Asia Concentration provides undergraduates with a formal link to the South Asia Program, giving them the means to devise a course of study of more modest scope than that needed for a major. Working with an advisor from the Program, students assemble a balanced set of South Asia courses that is suited to their interests.

The Master's Concentration draws on the resources of the consortium with Syracuse University to provide area of expertise in South Asia. It is designed for professionals who need specialized training and graduate students seeking an interdisciplinary degree. Students may take courses in any of Cornell's seven colleges and enroll in South Asia offerings at Syracuse University.

South Asia Program Resources

The South Asia Program (SAP) at Cornell University has several outreach opportunities for use by area primary and secondary teachers in developing units on South Asia. Countries included are Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. On permanent loan to SAP is the Aditi Box from the Smithsonian Institute. This magical box contains lots of wonderful items for teaching Indian culture. Included are books, audio and video tapes, puppets, and musical instruments. The Aditi Box is available for loan throughout the year from SAP.

South Asia Lending Library

SAP also offers a vast array of videos for loan. Subjects range from politics to religions to cultures of all countries in South Asia. A secondary-level curriculum for teaching about India may be borrowed from the Program. All materials are available at no cost to teachers.



India and the United States to cooperate to fight global terrorism

THE India-United States Joint Working Group on Terrorism held its third meeting in Washington, DC on June 26, 2001 and issued a joint statement, expressing concern at the “growing menace of international terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking” and pledged to cooperate to fight the menace.

The joint statement said the two governments agreed that the policies of the Taliban regime of Afghanistan foster terrorism and affirmed their support for U.S. resolutions imposed on the Taliban for “supporting terrorism, harboring Usama bin Ladin and failing to close down terrorist training camps in Afghanistan.”

Both the sides, “affirmed their support for United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1333 imposed on the Taliban for supporting terrorism, harboring Usama bin Ladin and failing to close down terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. They agreed

on the critical importance of the effective implementation of these resolutions, including through an appropriate monitoring mechanism.”

India welcomed the U.S. decision to upgrade and widen the scope of the Antiterrorism Training Assistance Program on which the two sides agreed to hold a joint survey later this year. India also welcomed the U.S. offer to share experience and expertise in strengthening counter-terrorism institutional structures in India.

Both sides welcomed that their governments had reached ad referendum agreement on the text of a mutual legal assistance treaty. They also agreed to recommend to their respective governments that the treaty be signed at the earliest. The next meeting of the joint working group will be held in New Delhi on mutually agreed dates.

Second meeting of India-U.S. Joint Working Group on UN Peacekeeping Operations

ON June 28-29, 2001, inter-departmental teams from India and the United States met in Washington to hold the second meeting of the Joint Working Group on UN Peacekeeping activities. The Joint Working Group reflects the desire of the two countries to work together to strengthen the international security system and especially the United Nations and its peacekeeping operations.

The first meeting of the Joint Working Group was held in New Delhi in November 2000. In that meeting, India and the United States reaffirmed their support for the United Nations and, reflecting the extensive participation by both countries in UN peacekeeping operations, their intent to work together to strengthen cooperation on UN peacekeeping matters.

In their second meeting in Washington, the Indian and US delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress made by follow-on actions from their first meeting, and at closer consultations on UN Peacekeeping issues.

The Joint Working Group had constructive discussions on position papers on a range of UN peacekeeping issues. The two sides also shared experiences on functional and operational aspects of peacekeeping, including on specific UN peacekeeping missions. They discussed approaches and measures to enhance operational capabilities for peacekeeping missions. In this context, they agreed to exchange papers on lessons learned from peacekeeping missions and increase mutual participation in UN peacekeeping related training events.

The Joint Working Group attached special importance to the development of institutional linkages between the two countries on education and training on peacekeeping issues, including the exchange of observers, students, and guest faculty at respective training activities in the two countries.

The Indian and U.S. delegations decided to meet again early next year to resume their dialogue and to continue informal consultations in the interim in Washington, New York and New Delhi.



Recent Books about India published in the United States

India: A Mosaic

Robert B. B. Silvers Barbara Epstein (Editor)
Arundhati Roy (Introduction)

ISBN: 0940322943

Publisher: New York Review of Books, Incorporated, The

Pub. Date: October 2001

The Success of India's Democracy

Atul Kohli

ISBN: 0521801443

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Pub. Date: September 2001

Concise History of India

Barbara D. Metcalf Thomas R. Metcalf

ISBN: 0521630274

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Pub. Date: September 2001

Savoring India

Julie Sahni Chuck Williams (Editor)

ISBN: 0737020504

Publisher: Time-Life Custom Publishing

Pub. Date: September 2001

India: Decoration, Interiors, Design

Henry Wilson

ISBN: 0823025136

Publisher: Watson-Guption Publications, Incorporated

Pub. Date: September 2001

India Changes Course: Golden Jubilee to Millennium

Paul R. Dettman

ISBN: 0275973085

Publisher: Greenwood Publishing Group, Incorporated

Pub. Date: August 2001

Railways in Modern India

Ian J. Kerr (Editor)

ISBN: 0195648285

Publisher: Oxford University Press, Incorporated

Pub. Date: July 2001

Cosmic Architecture in India: The Astronomical Monuments of Maharaja Jai Singh II

Andreas Volwahn

ISBN: 379132506X

Publisher: Prestel Publishing

Pub. Date: July 2001

Leapfrogging?: India's Information Technology Industry and the Internet

Robert R. Miller

ISBN: 0821349503

Publisher: World Bank, The, Office of the Publisher

Pub. Date: May 2001

The Ninth Jewel of the Mughal Crown: The Birbal Tales from the Oral Traditions of India, Vol. 1

James Moseley

ISBN: 0970444710

Publisher: Summerwind Marketing, Incorporated

Pub. Date: August 2001

Kutiyattam: Sanskrit Theater of India

Farley P. Richmond

Format: Compact Disc

ISBN: 0472002635

Publisher: University of Michigan Press

Pub. Date: August 2001

NGOs in India: A Cross-Sectional Study

R. D. Sooryamoorthy K. D. Gangrade

ISBN: 0313319545

Publisher: Greenwood Publishing Group, Incorporated

Pub. Date: July 2001

India, 1885-1947: The Unmaking of an Empire

Ian Copland

ISBN: 0582381738

Publisher: Longman Publishing Group

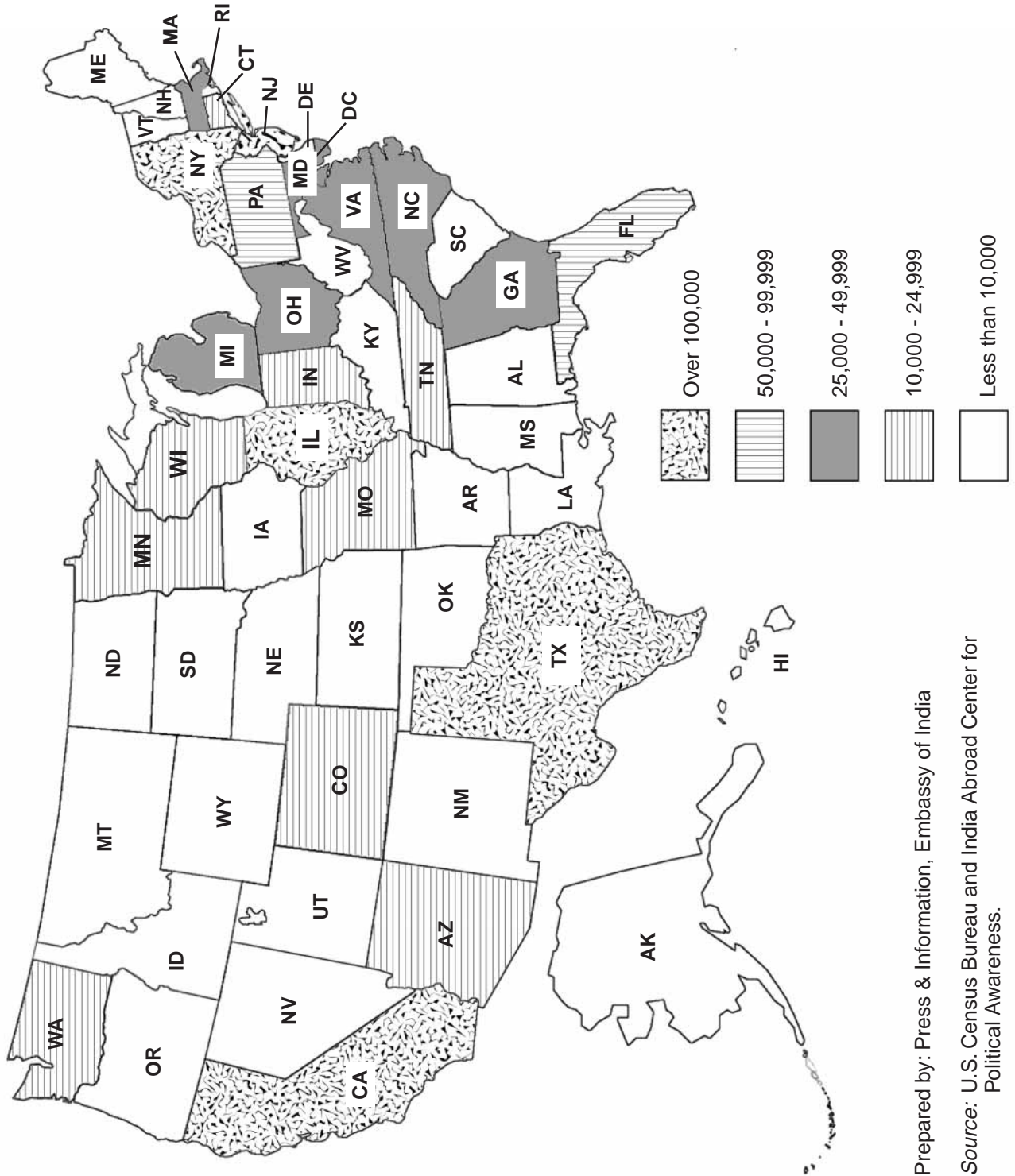
Pub. Date: October 2001





Indian-American Population

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the Indian American population in the United States has recorded a growth of 106 percent in the last decade, the highest among all Asian origin groups.



Prepared by: Press & Information, Embassy of India

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and India Abroad Center for Political Awareness.

Population by State

State	2000	1990
California	314,819	159,973
New York	251,724	140,985
New Jersey	169,180	79,440
Texas	129,365	55,795
Illinois	124,723	64,200
Florida	70,740	31,457
Pennsylvania	57,241	28,396
Michigan	54,631	23,845
Maryland	49,909	28,330
Virginia	48,815	20,494
Georgia	46,132	13,926
Massachusetts	43,801	19,719
Ohio	38,752	20,848
North Carolina	26,197	9,847
Washington	23,992	8,205
Connecticut	23,662	11,755
Minnesota	16,887	8,234
Arizona	14,741	5,663
Indiana	14,685	7,095
Tennessee	12,835	5,911
Wisconsin	12,665	6,914
Missouri	12,169	6,111
Colorado	11,720	3,836
Oregon	9,575	3,508
Oklahoma	8,502	4,546
South Carolina	8,356	3,900
Louisiana	8,280	5,083
Kansas	8,153	3,956
Kentucky	6,711	2,922
Alabama	6,900	4,348
Iowa	5,641	3,021
Nevada	5,535	1,825
Delaware	5,280	2,183
New Hampshire	3,873	1,697
Mississippi	3,827	1,872
Nebraska	3,273	1,218
New Mexico	3,104	1,593
Arkansas	3,104	1,329
Utah	3,065	1,557
Rhode Island	2,942	1,975
West Virginia	2,856	1,981
Dist. of Columbia	2,845	1,601
Hawaii	1,441	1,015
Idaho	1,289	473
Maine	1,021	607
Vermont	858	529
North Dakota	822	482
Alaska	723	472
South Dakota	611	287
Montana	379	248
Wyoming	354	240
TOTAL	1,678,765	815,447

