



INDIA NEWS

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Minister of State for External Affairs Visits U.S.

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Saleem I. Shervani, visited the US very soon after taking his new post (he had earlier been Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare), and was joined by the Foreign Secretary designate, Mr. K. Raghunath. During their stay in Washington, from June 24-26, 1997, they had extensive meetings, not only with the US Government but also with key members of both houses of the US Congress. On June 24, Mr. Shervani had seven separate meetings in the Sen-

ate, including with the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Sub-Committee, besides the International Operations Sub-Committee. A bi-partisan group of Congressmen hosted a lunch for him, the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee hosted a reception and, the next day, the India Caucus (now standing at around 89), hosted another lunch in his honour. The Minister discussed various issues of mutual concern for

the two countries, ranging from trade and economic matters to security issues, with a wide cross-section of the US Congress. Mr. Shervani also met with the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Strobe Talbott, and with the National Security Advisor, Mr. Sandy Berger. Mr. Talbott and he signed the new Indo-US extradition treaty on June 25. This emphasises the shared commitment and determination of both sides to combating crime and in particular the twin plagues of terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary-Level Talks

JOINT STATEMENT

1. The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India, Mr. Shamshad Ahmad and Mr. Salman Haider met in Islamabad on 19-23 June, 1997.
2. During his stay in Islamabad, the Indian Foreign Secretary was received by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Indian Foreign Secretary also called on the Foreign Minister Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan.
3. As decided at their meeting in New Delhi in March 1997 and as directed by their respective Prime Ministers, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan continued their wide-ranging and comprehensive dialogue on all outstanding issues between the two countries with each side elaborating its respective position. The discussions were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere. It was also agreed that both sides would take all possible steps to prevent hostile propaganda and provocative actions against each other.
4. With the objective of promoting a friendly and harmonious relationship between Pakistan and India, the Foreign Secretaries have agreed as follows:
 - (i) to address all outstanding issues of concern to both sides including, inter alia: Peace and security, including CBMs, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Wullar Barrage Project/Tulbul Navigation Project, Sir Creek, Terrorism and drug-trafficking, Economic and Commercial Cooperation, Promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields.
 - (ii) to set up a mechanism, including working groups at appropriate levels, to address all these issues in an integrated manner.

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Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of India's Independence

CURTAIN RAISER EVENT ON 9th AUGUST AT MUMBAI

A Curtain Raiser event has been planned on the 9th of August, 1997, at August Kranti Maidan, Mumbai, for commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of India's Independence. Details of the program of events for the day and arrangements have been finalised in a meeting held by the Prime Minister with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. S.R. Bommai, Minister for Human Resource Development, Mr. Srikant Jena, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission besides senior officers of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Government of Maharashtra. The event is to coincide with the historic AICC Session of 8th August, 1942 which passed the famous Quit India Resolution and where on 9th August, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the tricolour before going underground at the start of the Quit India movement.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra informed that the day will begin with Prabhat Pheries from 6 to 9 am by all schools and colleges in and around Mumbai, in which songs of the Freedom Struggle will be sung, speeches of some freedom fighters and senior teachers and flag hoisting will be

organised. A theatrical performance of the play Azadi Ki Jung will take place at the YB Chavan Centre for the public. The main function will be held at the August Kranti Maidan from 6 to 8 pm in the presence of an estimated 15,000 persons. Speeches of VIPs, felicitations of freedom fighters, re-enactment of the AICC session of 1942 and unfurling of the flag by Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, group songs in different languages, singing of Vande Mataram and Saara Jahan Se Achcha, and a multimedia presentation of the events of 7th, 8th and 9th August 1942 will be part of the main function. The Maharashtra Government has also planned a week-long exhibition at Tejpal Hall, Mumbai on the freedom struggle. The programme will be telecast live all over the country.

The Prime Minister has also directed that the day should be observed all over the country as 'Kranti Divas' and those who participated in the session of 1942 be specially invited for the functions. The Prime Minister said that all efforts must be made to rebuild the pride of the nation as Freedom was not given to us, we won it after a great struggle based on non-violence. The struggle was an epic and should be made as powerful as the great Indian epics. This is one occasion that the nation must be proud of.

Programs and Activities During 50th Year of India's Independence

The freedom struggle of India constitutes one of the most important historic developments in world history in the 20th century. Within our country, the dawn of Independence set afoot processes which sought to establish social, political and economic democracy and to regenerate cultural creativity within Indian society. The phenomenon of rise and fulfilment of nationalism was of outstanding significance. This was said by Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Mr. S.R. Bommai while releasing a booklet containing various programs and activities to be organised during the 50th year of India's Independence. Mr. Bommai said that true independence will be achieved when the masses are free from economic, social and religious exploitation. We need introduction of modernization in every field and specially mechanization in the field of agriculture.

INSAT-2D Team Meets PM

The Prime Minister, Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral has congratulated the Scientists of the Indian Space Research Organisation for successfully launching INSAT-2D. He said, he was very proud of them and that they have done the country proud. The Prime Minister showed keen interest in the achievements of ISRO and the details of the Satellite.

Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Chairman, Space Commission, Secretary, Department of Space and Chairman, ISRO had called on the Prime Minister, Shri I. K. Gujral. Dr. Kasturirangan was accompanied by a team of personnel involved in the design and launch of INSAT-2D.

The satellite was launched on June 4, 1997 from Kourou in French Guyana. The Home Minister, Mr. Indrajit Gupta was also present during the meeting.

India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary Level Talks

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5. The two Foreign Secretaries also had a preliminary exchange of views on the composition of the working groups and their methodology. It was decided to continue the consideration of this matter through diplomatic channels.
6. The next round of Foreign Secretary-level talks will take place in New Delhi in September 1997.

The Art of Kalamkari

About 20 km from Hyderabad is the port town of Masulipatnam, a harbour so well known during the Qutab Shahi Golconda time that it was simply called "Bunder" (a sea-port), as if it were the only sea-port on the Coromandel Coast. It was from here that merchants from the East India Company set sail, as early as 15th century, with what is today considered one of the finest painted and resist-dyed textiles ever to emerge from the country, or for that matter, anywhere else in the world.

This cloth the Company representatives traded primarily for spices, cinnamon, cloves and pepper in the South East Asian markets before the gentry in Europe became fascinated by the fine drawings of flora and fauna in cotton that was dyed naturally in jewel-toned colours, and began patronising the cloth for various purposes. They bought them for furnishings, bed-covers that they quaintly called, Palampore (from the Persian Palang-Posh), chair covers with matching paisley curtains as well as dress materials, bonnets, scarves, even petticoats for women. The painted textiles from India were known by different names in the countries they became popular.

In Portugal they were called, "Pintado", in England, "Chintz", and "Sitz" in Holland where the peasants made the patterned cloth a part of their everyday attire, adapted the natural colours of the textile for ceremonial occasions such as weddings and mournings: the colours of the textile ranging from blue and indigo to red and mauve came to signify the various stages of grief! Mythological heroes — favourite subjects of Kalamkari artists The term, "Kalamkari" for the pen and ink painted cloth, came to be applied under Muslim influence when trade links were established between Safavid Persia and Qutab Shahi Golconda in the 16th century. 'Qalam' in Urdu and 'Kalam'

in Persian both mean pen, and Kalamkari literally means "Pen-Work". Kalamkari is a name that is now synonymous with the painted and printed cotton textile done with natural vegetable colours in two regions of Andhra Pradesh — Machilipatnam and Sri Kalahasti.

The name Kalamkari in fact is derived from a brush-like pen, a short piece of bamboo reed or date palm twig shaped and pointed at the end like a fine nib, above which is a compact ball of goat hair that forms a pad to store the liquid dye — with which the artist draws continuous patterns of trees, leaves, flowers and creepers in sensuous rhythms and pre-meditated geometric balance, leaving a hypnotic effect on the onlooker.

Today, much has changed in Machilipatnam. The old has given way to the new. And where at one time hundreds of Hindu families in the town painted and printed textiles under the

Mythological heroes — favourite subjects of Kalamkari artists



vigilance of a company supervisor or a Persian craftsman who moved in from his country and settled here, there is not even one Kalamkari craftsman here now.

Fortunately, the dying embers of Kalamkari are being given a new lease of life by a family that was traditionally involved in weaving of handloom cloth. This is the family of Eashwarudu, and his unit situated a few miles away from Machilipatnam, in Polavaram, is considered one of the best units surviving today. That is why Japanese buyers and Bombay exporters do not mind braving the dusty road, 12 km from Machilipatnam, for they know at the end of the road is Kalamkari fabric of the best quality available today. This unit, the Machilipatnam Vegetable Kalamkari Art Production Centre, provides employment to many people.

An example of Kalamkari art "Kalamkari is a laborious, slow process of resist-dyeing and hand printing. Many processes are involved before the final results are achieved. Colours can change dramatically depending on the amount of time we soak a cloth, or because of the quality of the mordant. In Kalamkari, where human effort is involved at every stage, nothing is definite. Not the patterns and designs, where a small flaw can paradoxically add to the value, not the lustre of the colours," says Eashwarudu. His father set up the unit in 1978, when most of the other Kalamkari units in Machilipatnam had closed down. So well known was Nageshwara Rao as a Kalamkari artist, that when the Festival of India was held in London in 1982, Nageshwara Rao was persuaded to recreate some of the old Kalamkari designs for the textile exhibition in London, where the works of the best master weavers and craftsmen were chosen. The 10 wall hangings that Nageshwara Rao did

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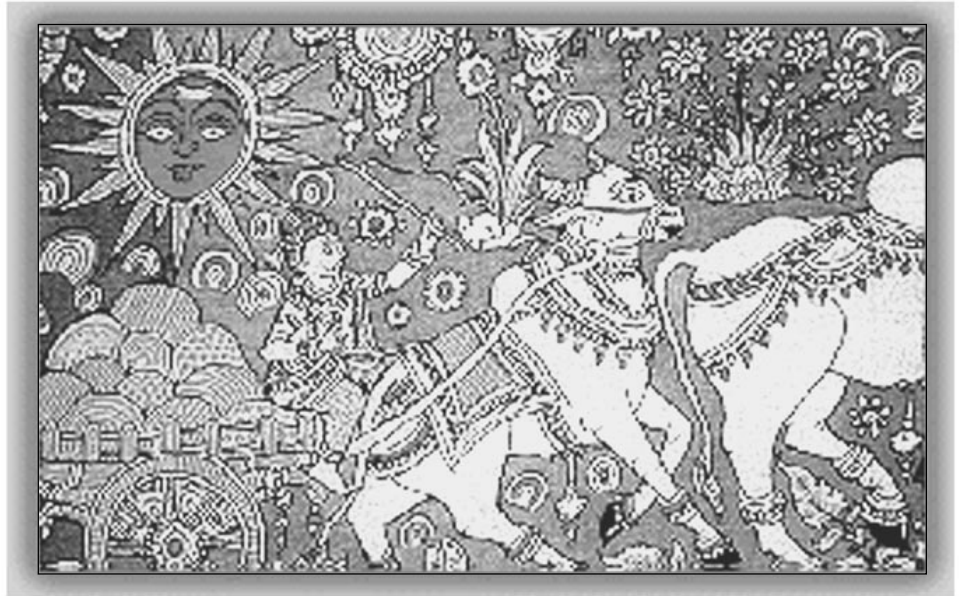
The Art of Kalamkari *(Continued from page 3)*

were of museum quality, and Eashwarudu shows these with restrained pride. Among these is a "Konia Chakra" that uses both brush and block to create highly stylised motifs of flowers and trellis, rising epiphanies and architectural lyricism.

Kalamkari like most other Indian arts — music, dance, painting owes its birth to temple rituals. Kalamkari cloth on which were depicted many of the stories from Indian mythology and lore, were aids for story-tellers in temple precincts to tell stories to an audience exhorting them to take the virtuous path of the mythic heroes.

During the story telling sessions, usually during festive days, the cloth worked on for days and nights by some anonymous family of Kalamkars painting a Krishna blue and the demons red, were hung on the walls of temples. These were so large as to produce a cinematic impact on the audience. Some of the original designs can be seen in the frescoes of Ajanta and Ellora, but due to damp climatic conditions in many parts of India, examples earlier than the 17th century have not been preserved. There is proof however of extensive trade in the dyed sheets of Machilipatnam as early as the first century of this era. Fragments of dyed cloth have also been found at excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa, and it is believed that the hand-printed cloth of Machilipatnam was popular in ancient Greece even before the time of Christ.

There are traditions of cloth painting in other parts of India as well, the Pata-chitras of Orissa and Pichwais of Nathdwara being the other two refined examples. But in South, the main centres of these hand-painted cloth were Machilipatnam and Sri Kalahasti. And over the centuries, the craft as it is practised now had evolved so much because of the many trade influences it looks as if there are now two distinct schools of Kalamkari, the Machilipatnam and Sri Kalahasti.



An example of Kalamkari art

In Kalahasti, which is an ancient temple town close to Tirupati, the demand was for scrolls with strong narrative element, so that Kalamkari as it is practised even today remains essentially a folk art in the figurative style. Since the figures could not be depicted with blocks, artists even now use the brush or kalam, very much as it was used many decades ago.

Since Kalamkari here flourished under temple patronage, and because this region was more or less protected from outside influences, craftsmen here were able to continue the original tradition. It was in Machilipatnam — that was influenced by traders from different parts of the world who brought in patterns and colours in vogue in their countries — that Kalamkari evolved into a rich, refined tradition. The repetitiveness of the floral motifs that were popular in England and France as bedspreads and dress materials, and in Persia as wall hangings, prayer mats, waist-belts and long shirts, enabled the craftsmen to move away from the pen to the block. In Machilipatnam today, only blocks are used in variation of designs and patterns, and brush used only to fill in details.

Block printing of Kalamkari fabric Kalamkari in Machilipatnam owes a great deal of its refinement to the Persian influence. It is this influence that is behind the highly stylised printing of detail upon detail, the motifs of mihrab, the cypress tree, the tree of life, all of which have few parallels anywhere in the world.

If the patterns that flow lyrically like the long-stretched rage of the Hindustani music are one aspect of Kalamkari, the other is the muted colours of the cloth, seemingly reflecting the very tones of the earth and nature. The understated colours that give Kalamkari its richness are achieved by the use of natural dyes derived from bark, flowers and roots. No chemical dyes are used in colouring even now, as far as possible.

The colour red for example is achieved by using the Indian madder root; yellow is obtained by the use of either pomegranate seed or mango bark, and myrobalan fruit is used as base to develop black colour and fix alum for red. In Kalamkari, cloth is first whitened by immersing it in a solution of goat or cow dung and let-

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The Art of Kalamkari

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ting it dry for a few days. The cloth is then treated in myrobalam solution. Iron acetate solution is filled in, either for soled space or as outlines, with a block. All the areas meant to be red are painted or printed with the alum solution as a mordant. A mordant is any substance that has affinity for both fibre and dyestuff, and which fixes a natural dye which cannot be fixed otherwise on the cloth.

After applying alum, the cloth is kept for 24 hours where after the excess mordant is removed by washing the cloth under flowing water. The dyeing for the red colour is done by boiling with the red colouring material; all parts not to be covered with wax. The waxed cloth is immersed in the indigo solution and wax removed by boiling the cloth in water. The yellow is painted on to produce yellow and green. The cloth is finally washed again and dried before the final colours and patterns emerge.

During the later part of British rule, there was slump in Kalamkari, till the industry received a boost after India's independence. Subsequently, in the 70s, the Kalamkari craftsmen in Machilipatnam updated the old designs to new rhythms of grace and experimented with new colours. And now with Kalamkari fabric proving to be popular in high fashion circles in Europe, especially Britain and France and in Japan, it is sure to survive.

Chemical Weapons — India's Stand

India has been in the forefront of a campaign for total non-discriminatory approach to elimination of weapons of mass destruction. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is the first non-discriminatory treaty which has taken shape with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. India fully supported the convention and became one of its original signatories in January 1993. Subsequently, India also ratified the convention on 2 September, 1996. The Convention has now come into force on 29 April 1997. In the first conference of the State Parties, held in May 1997, India was elected a member of the Executive Council and became its first Chairman an international recognition of the positive stand taken by India on the abolition of such weapons of mass destruction.

Declarations

The convention enjoins upon all State Parties to declare their chemical weapons, their production, storage facilities and to submit a phased plan of destruction of such weapons and facilities over a period of ten years. Based on available information, initial declarations have been filed by India on testing and development of chemical weapons and their related facilities which were developed only to deal with any situation arising out of possible use of chemical warfare against India. Now that the convention has come into force which collectively aims to eliminate such weapons, India has declared without any reservation all such materials in stock, production and storage facilities which will be open to international expert inspection at any given time. Declarations have also been made in the convention in respect of manufacture of other specific chemicals by the chemical industry in India. However, this will not inhibit their production and growth of purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Besides the United States and China, 37 other countries have already filed their declarations.

Safeguards

Adequate safeguards are in place for giving primacy to our national security interests and for protection of the interests and rights of our chemical industry. Should a situation threatening our security arise, our response will not be found wanting and our compliance with the CWC will not in anyway compromise the security of our country.

Prime Minister Addresses Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States

The Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral has stressed the need for ensuring that the funds allotted for development work are utilised effectively and the benefits reach the people. Addressing the meeting of Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States on 21st June in the capital the Prime Minister said that it was a common concern of both the States and the Centre that the lack of adequate development of the North-East is corrected as speedily as possible. He further said that the States themselves should devise effective system for monitoring the progress of implementation of projects.

The two day meeting concluded last evening discussed the various issues relating to development of the North-East and the restructuring of the North-Eastern Council (NEC) to make it more effective. The Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States had recommended that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission should preside over the NEC and the Council should function as a regional think tank and should take up inter-state projects as well as high investment projects of regional importance for execution. The State will continue to formulate their own plan and execute them. This suggestion that the State of Sikkim should be included in the NEC was accepted.

COMMERCE

INDIA NEEDS RS 150 BILLION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE OVER NEXT DECADE

India will require a massive Rs. 150 billion investment over the next decade in the crucial infrastructure sector to sustain the annual economic growth of seven to eight per cent.

A government study, giving the long-term dimension of this massive problem, said infrastructures development held the key to country's future development.

The study was prepared in the wake of the ongoing ten-day visit of a high-power delegation led by cabinet secretary Mr. T.S.R. Subramanian for scouting around 15 billion dollars of investment from the United States into India's infrastructure.

It pointed out that the country's per capita electricity consumption was less than one tenth of global average and penetration ratio of telephones was still low at 1.5 per 100 people as compared to the global average of 10 per 100. Though infrastructure was a major bottleneck, its development at the same time could be seen as presenting enormous opportunities for investors, particularly foreign direct investors, it said.

Aware of this potential, the government has taken certain initiatives to attract foreign investment, particularly in the power sector, allowing 100 per cent foreign participation.

Besides, a five-year tax holiday is provided and it is followed by deduction of 25 per cent for the next five years for boot (build-operate-own-transfer) projects in power, roads, highways, bridges, airports, ports, rail systems, water supply, irrigation, sanitation and sewerage systems.

Similar deductions are being considered for the telecommunications sector.

Presently, the total installed capacity of power generation is 83,288 mw, which has been achieved through sustained power sector development since independence.

But, over the next 10 years, the minimum capacity addition needed was estimated at around 83,000 mw. At an average cost of one million dollars per mw, it calls for a massive investment of at least 83 billion dollars. The transmission and distribution will require an additional 60 billion dollars, the study says.

GERMAN COMPANIES SHOW HIGH INTEREST IN INDIA MARKET

Major German business groups have assured the visiting Indian Finance Minister, Mr. P Chidambaram of their continued "high interest" in the India market and discounted reports of any "pull out" from the country.

During a number of meetings with the Finance Minister of Germany, the German Industry clearly spelled out that India afforded a good opportunity of a potential emerging market. "We may miss this opportunity at our own peril" they said.

"We may have had some disappointments in some key sectors," they added. In an apparent reference to German contracts, the owners of major German corporations said, "we don't want to be left behind in the race for other key sectors like infrastructure and petroleum."

Mr. Chidambaram in his address to the BDI, the apex German Industry Association in Frankfurt, and to German Asian Business Association in Hamburg said German Corporations had some disappointment with earlier telecom privatization bids, but told them that government was now agreeing to demands by private investors to open bids for basic telecom in competition with public sector undertakings.

"We have made a start with some basic telecom sectors being privatized in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and this experiment could lead to more opening of the sector". The Finance Minister said as he held long sessions with Chief Executives of German pharmaceuticals, airlines, and automobiles corporations.

The Indian Finance Minister told the German Business leaders that they should be front runners in investing in India along with multinationals from the United States and United Kingdom. "You have to catch up with the pace," Mr. Chidambaram said.

The Finance Minister also told them that at present the pace was slow as of the 1.7 billion U.S. dollars, German investment proposal was only 200 million dollars.

Mr. Chidambaram told the German industrialists that for the past five years India had taken a quantum jump towards total deregulation. "We have cut deficits, mobilized peak level private and public investments, reduced tariffs and barriers, kept inflation down and growth rates rising."

AND ECONOMY

Mr. Chidambaram said India now matched ASEAN and Asia Pacific Group of countries in having the "minimal controls and tariff barriers" and affording good proposals for long term returns on investments.

Calling for German investments in infrastructure sector, the Finance Minister evoked a good response, when he said that after allowing 100 per cent investments in power generation, the government was considering opening up the power distribution and transmission partially for investors.

He said, in highways and ports sector, India was now offering private investors right to build and operate new ports as well as building up facilities at old established ports and in this connection referred to clearance of recent proposal of Australian P & G Group to build Jawaharlal Nehru Port on the western coast. Similarly, he offered highways on turnkey build, operate and transfer to overseas companies.

EPZs RECORD RS 43 BILLION EXPORTS FROM INDIA IN 1996-97

The export processing zones (EPZs), which were set up much before the liberalization process was started in 1991, have justified their existence recording over Rs 43 billion exports in 1996-97.

The export performance of EPZs during the last five years showed that annual export growth ranged from 17 per cent in 1992-93 to 42 per cent in 1993-94, official sources said. Adding in 1996-97, it was around 34 per cent. During fiscal 1997-98, the exports from EPZs are expected to increase to Rs. 55 billion. Net foreign exchange earnings by EPZs has increased from Rs. 4.33 billion in 1992-93 to Rs. 18.9 billion in 1996-97.

Of the 793 export units approved in seven export processing zones in the country, 511 were operational at present with a total investment of about Rs. 13.5 billion.

Statistics during the last five years showed that exports from these EPZs had steadily increased from a mere Rs. 13.76 billion in 1992-93 to Rs. 43.23 billion in 1996-97. Exports were Rs. 19.59 billion in 1993-94, Rs. 26.53 billion in 1994-95 and Rs. 32.35 billion in 1995-96.

The Santacruz Export Processing Zone topped the list with Rs. 21.76 billion exports in 1996-1997 followed by

Madras Export Processing Zones with Rs. 9.92 billion and Noida EPZ with Rs. 5.86 billion.

INDIA AND US AGREE TO COOPERATE IN TRANSPORT SECTOR

India and the United States have signed a memorandum of intent for collaboration in transportation science and technology.

The agreement, to be followed by a memorandum of understanding later, was signed by US Transportation Secretary Rodney E. Slater and Indian Cabinet Secretary Mr. Subramanian.

"The parties," said the memorandum, "plan to designate appropriate representatives to confer on development of methods of effective cooperation and technology exchanges that may be in the mutual interests of both parties and advancement of their countries' respective transportation capabilities."

Once a consensus is reached concerning objectives and mutual benefits of a formal agreement, representatives of both sides, will consider specific language that would form basis of a memorandum of understanding on transportation science and technology cooperation, it says.

"During the pendency of discussions concerning a possible agreement on future cooperation, ongoing cooperative programs between the two parties will be unaffected," the memorandum said.

INDUSTRY ON THE EDGE OF IMPENDING BOOM

The Rs. 400,000 million knitwear industry in the country, which has been facing sluggish growth for the past five years, is poised for a boom as quicker delivery schedules and price competitiveness being offered by exporters in the hosiery town of Tiruppur are weaning away foreign buyers from China, Taiwan, Bangladesh, Hong Kong and Pakistan.

The uncertainty in Hong Kong, non-meeting of delivery schedules by Pakistan, natural calamities in Bangladesh and delay in delivery schedules by China gave indications of a boost to India's knitwear industry, which is poised to grow at the rate of 25 per cent in the next five years, according to a Sakhivel, President of Tiruppur Exporters Association.

EMBASSY OF INDIA

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International Bar Praises India on Human Rights

Members of the International Bar Association paid tributes to India for upholding democracy, rule of law and human rights for fifty years in a region where most of the countries do not enjoy such a reputation.

Indian legal luminaries, including the President of the Indian Bar Association, Mr. F.S. Nariman, Justice Dr. A.S. Anand of the Supreme Court and General Secretary of the Bar Association, Mr. Lalit Bhasin, joined their American Counterparts in stressing the role of the legal profession in safeguarding rights of citizens from possible onslaught by the government. They were speaking at a brief but impressive function on independent and vigilant judiciary and competent lawyers. They do not provide life to people but do help to protect their life and liberty, they said. They also stressed that regular elections and smooth transfer of power when the party running the government was defeated showed how deep roots the rule of law has taken in the country.

In his keynote address, Justice Anand warned against deterioration in the legal profession and stressed the need of improving the legal education which is the basis for producing competent lawyers. He wanted the Bar Associations to take a lead in helping improve the standards of legal education.

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